

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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In Ukraine's Supreme Council

Parliament votes to boycott Union structures, passes law on Ukrainian citizenship

by **Chrystyna Lapychak**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Reconvening last week in the Ukrainian capital, the Supreme Council of Ukraine took several major steps toward realization of its August 24 declaration of independence and Ukraine's secession from the disintegrating Soviet Union.

The most dramatic decision came on Wednesday, October 9, when the Ukrainian legislature voted to boycott all union political structures of the former Soviet Union, particularly the USSR Supreme Soviet, scheduled to convene on October 21 in Moscow.

After declaring that the union was dead, the Ukrainian Parliament authorized Volodymyr Hrynirov, its second deputy chairman, to contact the leaders of all the former Soviet republics about creating a new inter-republican or inter-state council for the transitional period to oversee "the orderly demontage of the former union."

"We are acknowledging that the political structure of the all-union structure, the Supreme Soviet, no longer exists," said Mr. Hrynirov during the debate over the issue.

"However, we must decide on a mechanism for our participation in the process of the dissolution of the union."

"There are two processes happening simultaneously. On the one hand we are building an independent sovereign Ukraine and on the other the Soviet Union is disintegrating. In this process of disintegration of the union there exists a danger to our sovereignty. Therefore, we must participate in some way to protect our interests," said Mr. Hrynirov.

"We were one of the founders of the union, so we should honorably leave it," said Mr. Hrynirov.

The resolution "on deputies' groups from Ukraine in the Council on the Republics and the Union Council in the USSR Supreme Soviet during the transitional period" states:

"Taking into account that the USSR Supreme Soviet, according to the USSR law 'on organs of state power and government of the USSR during the transitional period,' is given the right to pass laws, effective on the territory of sovereign republics, which contradicts the Constitution of Ukraine, the Act on the Independence of Ukraine, the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine, deputies' groups will not be sent to the Council on the Republics and Union Council of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

The second point of the resolution authorizes the Presidium of the Su-

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Kravchuk forges ties with France during meeting with Mitterand

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukraine's Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk stopped over in Paris on his way back to Kiev for a brief meeting with French President Francois Mitterand on October 3.

The delegation, which included Anatoliy Zlenko, Ukraine's minister of foreign affairs, and Valeriy Kravchenko, the minister of foreign economic relations, was met at the airport by the Ukrainian permanent representative to UNESCO, Alexander Slipchenko, and officials from the French Foreign Ministry.

Chairman Kravchuk told TASS before the meeting that he wanted to discuss economic cooperation in the fields of power engineering, aircraft building and electronics, and the "establishment of political cooperation since Ukraine has become a sovereign state."

After his meeting, Mr. Kravchuk told reporters that President Mitterand had

"listened very carefully" to his analysis of the current situation in the former USSR.

Mr. Kravchuk said that he had told President Mitterand that Ukraine would have ties with other republics only in the fields of economics and collective security. He said Ukraine would not become a part of any union with Moscow and that it wanted to become integrated into the international community. He said that although foreign aid would help Ukraine, it will become an independent state without aid as well.

Mr. Kravchuk discussed Ukraine's nuclear-free policy, which calls for the destruction of missiles on Ukrainian soil rather than the transfer of them to another country.

Mr. Kravchuk also met with French National Assembly Speaker Laurent Fabius and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas to discuss potential bilateral relations.

Ukraine remembers Babyn Yar



Chrystyna Lapychak

Thousands honor the memory of those who perished at Babyn Yar during the Nazi occupation of Kiev, 1941-1943.

by **Chrystyna Lapychak**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — A weeklong series of events initiated by the Ukrainian government commemorating the mass killings of Jews, Ukrainians and others by the Nazis at Babyn Yar culminated with a memorial ceremony on October 5, ending 50 years of official Soviet silence and beginning a new phase in Ukrainian-Jewish relations.

Official delegations from the United States, Israel, the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as Ukrainian government and parliamentary officials joined Kiev's Jewish community, residents, survivors and eyewitnesses in events throughout the week of September 29 to October 6 remembering the 200,000 victims, mostly Jews, massacred in Nazi-occupied Kiev 50 years ago.

The "Memorial Days" began with a citywide "Day of Memory and Mourn-

ing" on September 29, the first day of mass shootings at a ravine called Babyn Yar in 1941. That day thousands gathered at the Babyn Yar monument, erected by Soviet Ukrainian officials in 1966 to the "Soviet victims of the fascists," with no mention that the primary victims were Jews and then other non-Aryan nations, Ukrainians, Russians, Poles and others.

Serhiy Komisarenko, a deputy prime minister of Ukraine, who chaired the Ukrainian government's Babyn Yar organizing committee, Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, Ukraine's minister of the environment, Oleksander Mosiyuk, mayor of Kiev, addressed the crowd that came to the monument bearing flowers and photographs of relatives and friends who were killed at Babyn Yar.

The memorial meeting was then moved over to the site of the massacre.

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Soviet space program complex discovered in Dnipropetrovske

KIEV — Another surprise has emerged in the wake of the dismantling of Soviet power structure in Ukraine, reported The Washington Post. It turns out that the Soviet space program is based in a huge complex in Dnipropetrovske. This complex, employing 50,000 workers, is where the Soviet space shuttle and Sputnik rockets are built.

The Ukrainian government was largely unaware of the details of this program before the coup and is still trying to find out exactly what goes on inside the factory, said the recently appointed privatization minister, Vladimir Lanavoi. He joked about how the officials who were not supposed to know about the complex spoke about its production of "barrels."

Oleksander Savchenko, an economist of Rukh and advisor to the Ukrainian government, told Post correspondent Peter Maass that there are about 2,000 military factories in Ukraine that were operated by Moscow. He said officials are hoping that the plants possess sophisticated technology that can now be converted to non-military uses. Unfortunately, this seems unlikely to work out well judging from the past experience of Poland and East Germany. Many of the factories there have not been able to compete with Western countries.

Although independence is initially exhilarating, Ukraine has a plethora

of problems to untangle. Even though it produces half of the Soviet Union's steel, exports 40 percent of the oil it refines (though much of this oil is imported in the first place), and uses only half of the electricity it produces, Ukrainian officials have had no access to even the most basic economic figures, such as Ukraine's total output.

Few Ukrainian officials have had training or experience in running an economy since everything was controlled from Moscow. State monopolies still operate about 98 percent of the factories in Ukraine, according to Volodymyr Pylypchuk, the chairman of the legislature's Commission on Economic Reform and Management.

Because of the Chernobyl disaster, many Ukrainians wish the republic to be nuclear-free. This includes not only the missiles which caused such consternation in Washington, but also the power plants. Minister Lanavoi said that because there is such an energy surplus in Ukraine, the six nuclear plants that produce 18 percent of its energy could be shut down "without any loss to our country."

Collective farms, which take up 97 percent of the land, are also a well-known model of incompetence. The private farms, which account for only 3 percent of the land, produce 28 percent of the food, The Washington Post noted.



Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• KIEV — A poll taken by the Institute of Sociology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences found that 63 percent of those who responded favor independence and 17.3 percent oppose it. A group of sociologists from the same institute that conducted a survey for the Ukrainian Supreme Council found different results: 74 percent for independence and 12 percent against. They found that 41 percent would vote for Leonid Kravchuk, and 9 percent would vote for Vyacheslav Chornovil for president in the scheduled December 1 elections. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — Ukraine's new Minister of Defense, Konstantin Morozov, said that Ukraine should take command of the Black Sea fleet and that a defense council and general staff is being formed to oversee the changing of Soviet military units on Ukrainian territory to Ukrainian military units, according to Narodnaya Armiya (National Army) newspaper. He also said that Ukrainian military academies would be set up soon.

Meanwhile, on October 7 the Presidium of Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers approved draft laws that would create a Ukrainian National Guard and army. The army would be for defense purposes only, and be limited to 450,000 people. The laws are partially meant to transform Ukraine into a neutral state and a nuclear-free zone called for in the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• DNIPROPETROVSKE — Zoria, formerly the Ukrainian Communist Party's regional committee's newspaper, changed its name on September 6 to Narodna Hazeta, but left everything else pretty much the same. The editorial staff is still the same, and the contents of the paper have not change much either. In their letters to the editor section, the "Public Barometer," only one letter supported the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet's proclamation of independence. All others condemned the proclamation and the flying of Ukrainian flags. One of the letters actually maintained that many members of Ukrainian democratic groups had supported the coup. (Respublika)

• TRANSCARPATHIA — A new Subcarpathian Republican Party is being organized on the basis of the Carpathian Rusyn Society. Its goal is to make Transcarpathia a separate republic within a new "loose confederation." (URP-Inform)

• KIEV — The Ukrainian Ministry of Energy, in an attempt to develop alternative energy sources, will purchase \$1 million worth of electric windmills in Denmark to be installed in the Crimea, which has the most ideal climate for such purposes. The Crimea already has 40 such windmills, as the region consumes 8 billion kilowatts of electricity per year. Ukrainian specialists estimate that wind power in the Crimea can generate 13 billion kilowatts per year. (RFE/RL Daily Report based on Radio Kiev)

• BUKOVYNA, Ukraine — New oil deposits, whose crude is light and has low sulfur content, have been discovered in North Bukovyna, Chernivtsi region. The first well, near the village of Lopushanske, is located 713 meters above sea level and has already produced industrial quantities of oil. Further drilling confirmed that there are more deposits at the same depth of over 4,000 meters. (RFE/RL Daily Report based on Pravda Ukrayny)

• MOSCOW — Since the price of gold in Ukraine has soared from 50 rubles to 186 rubles per gram (85 to 315 dollars at the inflated official exchange rate), dentists in Ukraine cannot finish dental work already begun on patients. According to Sergei Kolomiets, dental adviser to the health department of the Kiev City Council, dentists have not received gold crowns or money for their purchases since the price of gold more than tripled, although they were promised that the difference in gold prices would be made up by the Finance Ministry. He also said that teeth which had already undergone dental work for crowns would deteriorate rapidly unless they were fitted quickly. (Reuters)

• KOLOMYIA — Festivities marking the 750th anniversary of the city's founding were held here on September 5. A memorial stone was placed where a monument of Taras Shevchenko used to stand before it was destroyed during World War I. (Respublika)

Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

preme Council of Ukraine and Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers to authorize delegations to inter-republican coordinating organs.

The third point offers all USSR people's deputies from Ukraine positions as paid consultants to the Ukrainian Parliament if they so choose.

During Tuesday's session, the Ukrainian legislature passed a historic law on citizenship, establishing sole Ukrainian citizenship for all former Ukrainian SSR citizens on the territory of Ukraine for the first time in over 70 years.

The law stipulates that "Ukraine has sole citizenship. On the basis of bilateral treaties between states dual citizenship is permitted." The second phrase was added as a compromise, following appeals by deputies from heavily Russian-populated areas, particularly Svitlana Ostroshchenko, a conservative deputy from Odessa.

Kiev deputy Ivan Zayets, one of the chief authors of the new law, said that he believed it was highly unlikely that Russia and Ukraine would sign an agreement on dual citizenship and said that the vote was a victory for sole citizenship and for Ukrainian statehood.

"I come here today as a citizen of the USSR and I leave here a citizen of Ukraine," said Volodymyr Smetanin, deputy chairman of the parliamentary human rights committee, in Russian, as he presented the draft law on citizenship on Tuesday.

Mr. Zayets also pointed out one of the important points of the new law, which requires "knowledge of the Ukrainian language to the extent

sufficient for social interaction" for all citizens.

With the exception of applicable bilateral agreements between Ukraine and other states, individuals who desire to become citizens must give up all other citizenship, take an oath to Ukraine, the text of which is to be determined by the Ukrainian Supreme Council and must have lived on the territory of Ukraine for the last five years.

The Ukrainian Supreme Council also passed a resolution on Tuesday "on the position of the press, television and radio of Ukraine during the coup d'etat and measures resulting from this."

The resolution gives the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine until January 1, 1991 to make a decision on the demopolization and reorganization of Ukrainian television and radio, guaranteeing conditions for creative and financial independence of its employee collectives.

The measure also sets a deadline of October 21 for the Cabinet of Ministers to complete its overview of the proposals of the temporary parliamentary commission of inquiry into the actions of government and other officials during the putsch of August 19-21 to fire the president and vice-president of Ukrainian Television and Radio.

The Cabinet of Ministers will also be charged with creating and introducing a system of state support of the press by the end of the year and review the idea of creating a Ministry of Information.

The Parliament decided that its newspaper, Holos Ukrainy, will also be published in Russian, in addition to Ukrainian, and once a week will include a section in another language.

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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editors: Marta Kolomayets,
Chrystyna Lapychak (Kiev)
Assistant editor: Kristina Lew

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Dmytro Pavlychko discusses Ukraine's future in Philly

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

PHILADELPHIA — Established in 1949, the prestigious World Affairs Council of Philadelphia is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to the task of educating its 5,000 members and the public about global affairs. In recent years, the World Affairs Council has hosted numerous foreign statesmen and dignitaries, among them Turkish President Turgut Ozal, Pakistani Prime Minister Benizar Bhutto, Russian President Boris Yeltsin, and former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

On Tuesday, October 1, at a reception and luncheon co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, the World Affairs Council's featured speaker was Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of Ukraine's Parliament.

Mr. Pavlychko, who was in the United States and Canada as a member of the Ukrainian delegation headed by Ukrainian Chairman of the Supreme Council Leonid Kravchuk, had previously visited Philadelphia as a guest of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee in April. At that time, he spoke about the democratization of Ukraine and about the inevitability of the collapse of the Soviet empire.

Six months and a failed coup later, Mr. Pavlychko elaborated on these themes before guests of the World Affairs Council, and, later that evening, before an enthusiastic audience of more than

300 at Philadelphia's Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center. Mr. Pavlychko's appearance at the World Affairs Council was covered by the local ABC affiliate; a report on the event was aired on the station's evening news program.

The program at the World Affairs Council was opened by Council President Buntzie Ellis Churchill who greeted guests and introduced Philadelphia attorney Gregory Saputelli. Mr. Saputelli then introduced Mr. Pavlychko who, in English, thanked the staff of the World Affairs Council and the members of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee for inviting him to Philadelphia. His lecture, in Ukrainian, was translated by Sergiy V. Koulyk, second secretary of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations.

Declaration of independence

Mr. Pavlychko first spoke about Ukraine's August 24th declaration of independence, an event that he said was an inevitable if long-awaited rejection of 73 years of colonial occupation. He called the recent events in the Soviet Union the beginning chapter of a new history, not only for Ukraine and the other republics, but for Europe and for the entire world. He dismissed the claims of those who warned that the disintegration of the Soviet Union would lead to nuclear madness as centrist propaganda, stressing Ukraine's



Dmytro Pavlychko (center) gives interview to Philadelphia's ABC affiliate; Sergiy V. Koulyk translates for the Ukrainian poet-turned-politician.

determination to be a nuclear-free nation which had no need for and no desire to keep the 173 nuclear ICBMs now on its territory. He explained that 130 of these missiles were already targeted for destruction by the recent U.S.-Soviet arms accord, and vowed that Ukraine would ensure that they would be destroyed and would encourage other republics to comply with the terms of the accord and rid themselves of all such weapons. "What," he queried, "can these weapons give us? They are a waste of mental energy and money. We don't want half a million people working on this. They can be more productive elsewhere."

In response to a question that suggested this urgent desire to dispose of nuclear weapons would give Ukraine a "wimpy" image, Mr. Pavlychko coun-

tered that Ukraine's choice in this matter was both moral and correct, that these weapons posed a threat to the entire world, and that a worse image would be projected by a nation possessing and brandishing such weapons as a symbol of its might.

Demise of Communist Party

Mr. Pavlychko next spoke of the official demise of the Communist Party. There are, he stated, some who still believe in communist ideology and they are welcome to their beliefs and welcome to form themselves into a new party. Ukraine, if it is to succeed as a democracy, must allow a multi-party system of government and if the communists wish to have a political party, that party should be legal.

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North American youths to conduct public awareness campaign in Ukraine

TORONTO — In preparation for the December 1 referendum on Ukrainian independence, 40 young professionals from Canada and the United States will travel to eastern and southern oblasts in Ukraine to conduct a public awareness campaign.

The two-month campaign, which began on October 9, will focus on the dissemination of information on independence via pamphlets and posters in the Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Luhanske and Zaporizhzhia Oblasts, areas in which the referendum may not go through, according to 30-year-old Toronto entrepreneur Borys Wrzesnewskyj, the campaign's organizer and sponsor.

"These areas are extremely important to an independent Ukraine," explained Mr. Wrzesnewskyj, "They house Ukraine's heavy industries and energy basins."

According to Mr. Wrzesnewskyj, the campaign's goal is two-fold: to disseminate information on independence to those oblasts in Ukraine where information is not readily accessible or where apparatchiks remain deeply entrenched, and to create a sense of commitment to Ukraine on the part of North American youth.

The young professionals traveling from Canada and the United States will be divided into three subgroups: the mechanical and electrical experts who will oversee two printing presses capable of printing up to 100,000 pamphlets and posters a day; the editorial board comprising professors, writers and artists who have put together various pamphlets and posters highlighting independence

from varying historical perspectives; and the campaigners who will distribute the pamphlets and posters at 420 targeted coal mines and factories.

The campaigners will work with regional representatives of Rukh, SNUM (the students' association), the Republican Party, the Democratic Party of Ukraine, members of Plast as well as local contacts established by Mr. Wrzesnewskyj in his years of work for the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Rukh and last summer's Dzvyn march.

Travel and accommodations are arranged by Mr. Wrzesnewskyj and campaign representatives in Ukraine. Campaigners will travel at the invitation of the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society.

The campaign's editorial board departed for Kiev's Hotel Ukraina, which will serve as the project's headquarters, on October 9. On October 16, the first half of the campaigners will depart for Kiev, and on November 10, the remaining half will follow.

Mr. Wrzesnewskyj, who departed for Kiev on October 3, muses on the campaign's long-range goals: "You're raised in a certain way and it becomes a part of you. As a result you're a part of a nation, a part of a whole. We who have been raised in the Western system can be an incredible resource for Ukraine. In time we may have an active role to play in Ukraine's new government."

For those traveling to Ukraine in the next two months who would like to join the campaign at their own expense, contact Katya Masnyk, (416) 604-3242 for more information.

"We will not veer off path of independence"

by Ika Casanova

The following interview was conducted by Ika Casanova (for *The Weekly*) and Petro Chasto (for *Svoboda*) during Dmytro Pavlychko's visit to the editorial offices on October 3, 1991.

As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Supreme Council, what is your assessment of the meetings that Leonid Kravchuk and his delegation had with representatives of both the Canadian and

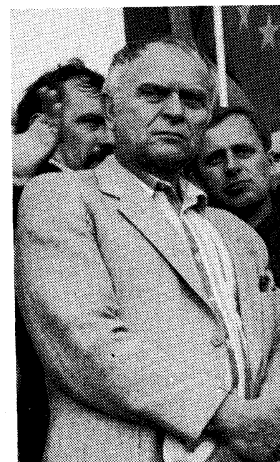
American governments, especially Mr. Kravchuk's meeting with President George Bush?

I was present at the meeting and I can say that President Bush met with us as representatives of an independent state, although we didn't formally raise the issue of the immediate recognition of Ukraine by the U.S. on the diplomatic level. This will come after the referendum. The cordiality with which we were received in the two meetings in the White House speaks well for the interest the U.S. has in Ukraine. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney also showed a positive attitude towards Ukraine and its independence. In this respect, I consider our trip to Canada and the U.S. to have been very successful.

We made it clear to both leaders that we will not veer off the path of independence which we have taken. We also questioned the policy of support to the center, and finally, we asked that from any financial or humanitarian aid allocated to the center, an appropriate amount be sent directly to Ukraine.

In our discussions, both in Canada and the U.S., the emphasis was on the need to proceed without delay to organize the Ukrainian economy to ensure that the basic needs of the population are met. At the moment, aid can take the form of credits which later can turn into other types of

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Dmytro Pavlychko

"We will..."

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incentives. The Peace Corps. For instance, has promised us \$5 million in credits.

We also had meetings with the directors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and we're hopeful that these meetings will also bring about positive results.

Today, we had a meeting with Dr. Henry Kissinger, who showed keen interest in our situation.

Overall, I can say that at every instance, we experienced full understanding of our particular situation and respect for the decision we have taken to attain full independence for our country. I would say that at this very moment, we are witnessing a re-orientation of the foreign policy of the U.S. and the West — from the unconditional support of the center to an interest in the developments taking place in the individual republics.

Currently, the representatives from 11 republics are meeting in Alma-Ata to discuss the various options of economic interrelations. It has been reported that the Ukrainian representatives have decided to postpone their decision as to whether to sign those agreements. What does this mean?

That's correct. Ukraine is not signed and reserves the right to postpone its decision.

I can add that we will not sign any agreement and we will not enter into any Soviet structure which would supersede the sovereignty of our state. We can and will have relations with other republics. Moreover, if some kind of new union is formed, which could, perhaps, be structured around Russia, Kazakhstan and other Asian republics, in that case we could also establish relations with them on the same basis as with other countries such as Poland, Hungary or other European countries.

Above all, we need to maintain our economic contacts and we are not about to cut them off. But we will not be a party to any Council (soviet) which would have its seat in Moscow and would direct the economy. We will not agree to a common currency; we have already made arrangements for the printing of our own currency.

We are well aware that the most elementary form of sovereignty of the former Soviet Union would become a cancerous cell that would bring about our destruction. We cannot accept the notion of maintaining some kind of elementary Soviet Union as a juridical subject of international law, be it in the military, economic, monetary, transportation, or any other sphere — we simply cannot allow this to happen because we know perfectly well that one can start with something as simple as a common train schedule and end up once again, with the loss of sovereignty. Ukraine's position on this issue is unequivocal — we will not accept anything less than full independence for Ukraine.

What are Ukraine's relations with the neighboring East European countries?

Hungary is the first country to have recognized Ukraine. Already last April, we went to Budapest. I might add, against Moscow's will. Moscow had sent communiques to the Hungarian government warning that this could have serious repercussions for them. Hungary received us as a delegation of an independent

state and signed a consular agreement with Ukraine, indicating the intention to sign a diplomatic agreement in the near future. In this regard, Hungary's attitude has proven to be quite exceptional.

After the declaration of independence, I went to Warsaw. You probably know that it has been agreed that a representative of the Ukrainian government will be sent to Warsaw and soon thereafter, without waiting for the referendum, we plan to establish diplomatic relations. Indeed, relations with Poland are very good. A consular agreement has already been signed and we are ready to open our consulate in Warsaw. Poland understands that the emergence of an independent Ukraine is a stabilizing factor for Poland's own statehood.

We have also signed a consular agreement with Austria. This agreement was signed, on Austria's own initiative, on September 26, here, in New York by Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko. This means that we can open our consulate in Vienna any time.

Greece has also expressed interest in signing a consular agreement with Ukraine. We expect that soon we will also normalize our relations with Czechoslovakia and Italy.

We are closely following events in Yugoslavia. We fully support the Croats in their struggle for independence. We have proposed to recognize Croatia's independence and should do so shortly upon our return to Ukraine.

Finally, I might add that the West is also keeping a close watch on the developments in Ukraine.

What kind of relations can Ukraine have with Russia?

We are not thinking of sealing off Ukraine with barbed wire from Russia; we have always had and continue to have close ties. We expect that the old stereotype that Ukraine is part of Russia will be abandoned and forgotten.

Only our independence can unite us with Russia. Today, Russian democrats are beginning to understand that the independence of Ukraine ultimately has a stabilizing function in the current situation, domestically as well as internationally, and is instrumental in the consolidation of democracy in Russia itself.

With respect to the center, the Supreme Soviet no longer has any relevance; the only remaining institutions are Gorbachev's presidency and the ministries of foreign affairs and defense. But the Ministry of Defense knows that Ukraine has already established its own ministry of defense and is creating its own armed forces.

I think that the Russians themselves should accept the emergence of an independent Ukraine. Even President Gorbachev should do so. Having made his mark as a great reformer, if he were now to hinder the stabilization of an independent Ukrainian state, we would, in effect, once again be dealing with the same phenomenon that we have seen throughout history — Gorbachev would be acting like the czars and communist rulers before him. Ultimately, this would be to his detriment.

Can one speak of an opposition in today's Parliament?

There can only be opposition if there is something to oppose. Under the circumstances, the opposition should take upon itself the task of restructuring the entire Parliament.

There is a need for a new balance of forces in Parliament. This is taking place now. A great number of yesterday's conservative Communists have come over to our side. Mr. Kravchuk would be the best example. It is not clear how many of them will remain Communist, but I would venture to say that probably not many at all. Just consider, they didn't oppose the declaration of independence and they did not even protest the dissolution of the Party.

It is the democratic minority which, in effect, sets the political agenda in Parliament. We have to work towards parliamentary consensus; we have to forget party differences and put yesterday's quarrels behind us; we have to pass without delay the necessary resolutions to address the serious economic problems that we are facing. Democracy has to work for the well-being of our people. Today, we should all be working for the referendum.

Lately, you have been much involved in politics but you are best known for your poetry. Have you been able to devote any time to your writing?

We're all involved in politics today. I rarely have the time to write poetry these days. My latest poem is — "Kliatva;" I read it at the Forum of the Ukrainian Intelligentsia in Kiev (and here, in St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York.)

I do expect to be able to return to normal life perhaps in two to three years. A new generation of talented young people is growing up — real politicians, lawyers. To mention just a few names — Viktor Bed, Ihor Derkach, Serhiy Holovaty, Valeri Ivasiuk, Yuriy Kostenko, Ivan Zayets, among others.

In our Narodna Rada or, National Council (the bloc of the democratic opposition), which constituted less than one third of Parliament, we had many talented people, representing all government-related professions. To mention but a few: Volodymyr Pylypchuk, Lev Lukianenko, Vyacheslav Chornovil, the brothers Mykhailo and Bohdan Horyn; Ivan Drach, Volodymyr Yavorivsky; such people as Viktor Shyshkyk, the newly-appointed procurator general of Ukraine; Konstantin Morozov, Ukraine's minister of defense, as well as ethnic Russians who are Ukrainian patriots even though they do not speak Ukrainian.

At the second congress of Rukh, Mr. Chornovil said that in his opinion, it would be best if Ukraine were to have a federative structure. What is your opinion regarding this matter?

Ukraine is actually a federation; i.e., the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is part of Ukraine but is autonomous at the same time.

In principle, Mr. Chornovil's idea is a sound one but at the moment, let me emphasize here, at the moment — this is not the time to bring up this matter and to proceed to create these countries — a process that could lead to the disintegration of Ukraine.

I think that Ukraine should be an independent state for at least 10-20 years before reaching such a federative structure. Moreover, one has to understand that this is an open process. There is always the possibility that those who want autonomy today may not want it later; that is to say, time will tell.

Immediately, I would be against the immediate restructuring of Ukraine in this direction. To the various groups who may have such demands,

we can respond, saying that we do not intend to enter into an agreement, we are ready, for instance, to grant autonomy official status to the language — all this is already written into law. But each region could follow its own pattern. In the Donbas, for instance, this plan could be instituted at a pace and within a time frame different than that of the other regions of Ukraine. But I would point out that we have to be cautious for such restructuring could lead to the disintegration of Ukraine.

Does the Rusyn question in Transcarpathia present an analogous problem?

Yes, to a certain degree, but here we're dealing with petty provocation instigated by Hungarian and Czech sources. This movement doesn't have a solid foundation since it has attracted basically ill-informed people.

Meanwhile in Transcarpathia people speak standard Ukrainian. And one might point out that already before Shevchenko, poetry in Transcarpathia was being written in Ukrainian. Transcarpathia was always Ukrainian. One finds the blue and yellow national flag in the emblem of Transcarpathia. And, in terms of its recent history, Transcarpathian Ukraine was the last Ukrainian state.

I'm truly surprised by this phenomenon, all the more so because a number of poets who, so-to-speak, only yesterday were Ukrainian patriots, today have become patriotic Rusyns. Fine, let them be Rusyns, if they so desire. There are Rusyns in Yugoslavia; let there be Rusyns in Transcarpathia. Granted, this is a phenomenon which should not be suppressed, however, while in Priashivshchyna (Slovakia) and in Yugoslavia there are people who call themselves "Rusyns," in Transcarpathia the majority of inhabitants are Ukrainians.

In the last decades, the Ukrainians of Transcarpathia have made a substantial contribution to Ukrainian cultural life.

We all were once "Rusyns;" but we have become Ukrainians.

Finally, I would like to conclude with an observation regarding the sincere commitment of the Ukrainian diaspora to the process of building of Ukrainian statehood.

During our visit to Canada, Dr. Volodymyr Oneskiw presented Mr. Kravchuk with a legal document donating his country estate, (100 hectares), in Dalkith, Ontario as the site of the future Ukrainian embassy in Canada. (This provision will apply once Ukraine attains full independence).

In New York there is the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations; we do not want to give up this building to which Ukraine has rights, but this would not be a proper place for a Ukrainian consulate.

As head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I would be most grateful if the Ukrainian American community was to consider, after the December 1 referendum, the possibility that its most prestigious and representative buildings — the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City, which was bequeathed to the Ukrainian community by William Dzus, and the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics building in Washington, D.C., acquired by Cardinal Josyf Slipyi — would be fitting sites for Ukrainian diplomatic representation in the United States.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

ORGANIZING MEETING

N.J.-N.Y. districts

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — New Jersey's four district committees as well as the New York City District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held a joint organizing meeting here at the UNA headquarters building on Saturday, September 21.

Some 50 representatives of the districts' branches and district officers attended, as did area members of the UNA Supreme Assembly, including Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka, Supreme Advisors Roma Hadzewycz, Andrew Keybida and Wasyl Luchkiw, and Honorary Member of the Supreme Assembly Mary Dushnyck.

After a luncheon, Mrs. Diachuk began the proceedings by welcoming all present and delivering a report on the UNA's over-all organizing results

during the first eight months of 1991. She noted that 891 new members insured for \$6,354,000 had been enrolled by branch secretaries; thus, the 1991 annual quota had been filled by 44.5 percent. Last year at this same time the membership drive had brought in 58 percent of the organizing quota, she added.

Mrs. Diachuk then went on to single out the following organizers for their successes: Michael Kihiczak, Branch 496, who enrolled 112 members; Joseph Chaban, Branch 242, 35 members; Supreme Auditor William Pastuszek, 21 members.

Also cited by the supreme president were: Supreme Auditor Stefan Hawrysz, 18 members; Dr. Atanas Slusarczuk, Branch 174, 16 members; and Michael Turko, Branch 63, 14 members.

Among districts, Mrs. Diachuk noted that the Troy/Albany District is in first

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Young UNA'ers



Jesse T. Feldmus, son of Abe and Nadine Feldmus of Englishtown, N.J., is a new member of UNA Branch 104 in Perth Amboy, N.J. He was enrolled by his grandparents Maria and Wasyl Matkowsky. Mr. Matkowsky is secretary of Branch 104.



Justin Da Conceicao, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michell Da Conceicao of Perth Amboy, N.J., is a new member of UNA Branch 104. Justin was enrolled by his parents.



Melanie Ann Scuderi, daughter of Frank and Deborah Scuderi, is a new member of UNA Branch 13 in Water-vliet, N.Y. She is seen above in the arms of her grandfather, Peter Kobasa. Mr. Kobasa and his wife, Anna, enrolled little Melanie into the UNA.



UNA Supreme Director for Canada John Hewryk submitted this photo of a future reader of The Ukrainian Weekly and one of the youngest member of UNA Branch 445 in Winnipeg. She is Victoria Todhunter, who happens to be Mr. Hewryk's granddaughter.

SUPREME ASSEMBLY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Supreme President

ULANA M. DIACHUK
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Supreme Vice-President

NESTOR OLESNYCKY
17 Garthwaite Ter.
Maplewood, N.J. 07040

Supreme Director for Canada

JOHN HEWRYK
327 McAdam Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R2W 0B3

Supreme Vice-Presidentess

GLORIA PASCHEN
235 N. Aldine Avenue
Park Ridge, Ill. 60068

Supreme Secretary

WALTER Y. SOCHAN
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Supreme Treasurer

ALEXANDER G. BLAHITKA
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

SUPREME AUDITING COMMITTEE

WILLIAM PASTUSZEK
9 So. Chester Road
Swarthmore, Pa. 19081

ANATOLE DOROSHENKO
1664 Taurus
Cedarburg, Wisc. 53012

WASYL DIDIUK
30 Allenhurst Drive, Apt. 402
Islington, Ont.
Canada M9A 4Y8

STEFAN HAWRYSZ
155 Erdenheim Rd.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

TARAS SZMAGALA
10976 Tanager Trail
Brecksville, Ohio 44141

SUPREME ADVISORS

TEKLA MOROZ
345 36th Avenue
Lachine, Quebec
Canada H8T 2A5

EUGENE IWANCIW
6138 N. 12th Street
Arlington, Va. 22205

ROMA HADZEWCZ
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

ALEX CHUDOLIJ
281 Urma Avenue
Clifton, N.J. 07013

ANYA DYDYK-PETRENKO
16050 Dorset Road
Laurel, Md. 20707

ANDREW JULA
15 Sands Avenue
Ambridge, Pa. 15003

ANNE REMICK
10 Sunnyside Avenue
Canton, Mass. 02021

ANDREW KEYBIDA
19 Rutgers Street
Maplewood, N.J. 07040

HELEN OLEK-SCOTT
7644 W. Rosedale Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60631

WALTER KWAS
Soyuzivka, UNA Estate
Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446

WALTER KORCHYNSKY
212 Meadowbrook Pky E.
Horseheads, N.Y. 14845

WASYL LISYCENSKY
4257 Dentsler Road
Parma, Ohio 44134

PAWLO DOROZYNSKY
297 College Street
Toronto, Ont.
Canada M5T 1S2

VASYL LUCHKIW
49 Windmill Lane
New City, N.Y. 10956

Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda

ZENON SNYLYK
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Editor-in-Chief of The Ukrainian Weekly

ROMA HADZEWCZ
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Director of the Washington Office

EUGENE IWANCIW
400 North Capitol St., N.W.
Suite 859
Washington, D.C. 20001

Manager of Soyuzivka

JOHN A. FLIS
Foordmore Road
Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME ASSEMBLY

MARIA CHUCHMAN
Sts Peter & Paul Residence
No. 329
221 Milner Avenue
Scarborough, Ont.,
Canada M1S 4P4

STEPAN KUROPAS
3301 N. Newland
Chicago, Ill. 60634

JAROSLAW PADOCH
71 East 7th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003

GENEVIEVE ZEREBNIAK
239-C Portage Lakes Dr.
Akron, Ohio 44319

ANNA CHOPEK
678 44th Street
Los Alamos, N.M. 87544

WALTER ZAPARANJUK
1211 Downer Avenue
Utica, N.Y. 13502

MARY DUSHNYCK
2 Marine Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11209

BOHDAN T. HNATLIUK
535 Prescott Rd.
Merion Station, Pa. 19066

ANNA HARAS
1930 Greenleaf Street
Bethlehem, Pa. 18017

MYRON B. KUROPAS
107 Ilihamwood Drive
De Kaib, 01015

Very Rev. STEPHEN BILAK
1750 Jefferson St., Apt. 301
Hollywood, Fla. 33020

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Peace Corps in Ukraine

Two weeks ago, U.S. President George Bush and Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk agreed to establish a Peace Corps program in Ukraine, which will result in the first placement of U.S. volunteers on what was considered, until most recently, Soviet territory.

The Peace Corps was founded 30 years ago, at a time when the Berlin Wall was going up and the Iron Curtain sealed off communications between Eastern Europe/the Soviet Union and the West.

Today, the Corps is revitalizing, renewing its commitment to its core mission: to help people in other countries build better lives for themselves and their families.

With the demise of communism, the Peace Corps has made inroads into the countries of Eastern Europe; within the last two years, it has been invited to set up programs in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia, where it has established English-language teaching programs and started small business programs to work with local governments on economic development. In Eastern Europe, it also hopes to set up environment management and agricultural development programs.

According to outgoing Peace Corps Director Paul D. Coverdell, the Peace Corps is the world's largest teacher of English as a second language — teaching more than five million people the language of commerce and international communication. It has also made significant contributions to improving agricultural productivity in various countries.

These skills, perhaps the most important in a nation such as Ukraine, which is undergoing a renaissance, will also allow the people of Ukraine to acquaint themselves with a new philosophy, one that teaches them to help themselves instead of waiting for aid to come from the state. Ukraine's citizens will be exposed to programs that promote initiative and the principles of freedom and democracy.

It should be underscored that the Peace Corps is a volunteer organization and its goals are to serve the interests and needs of the people who invite them. The Peace Corps volunteers, who range in ages from 18 to 70, work for a two-year period in their assigned country, adapting to local living conditions, learning the language spoken in the host country, understanding its culture.

The volunteers grow enriched by their foreign experience, and come back to the United States as informal ambassadors of the country they served; the experience is one of mutual benefit and the leaders of Ukraine should be commended for their pioneering efforts along the long and difficult road of nation-building.

Oct.
16
1907

Turning the pages back...

The KGB's diagnosis of mental illness in the case of the late Gen. Petro Grigorenko, war hero turned human rights activist and dissident, was recently reversed.

Born on October 16, 1907, Gen. Grigorenko was a firm believer in the Soviet system. He started his career in the Red Army, where he served in three wars and rose to the rank of major-general by 1958. He was twice wounded in World War II, and received a number of medals. Afterwards, he was a professor and head of the cybernetics department at the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow for 16 years.

In 1961 he gave a speech at the 21st Communist Party Congress which marked a turning point in his life. In it, he criticized Nikita Khrushchev, corrupt officials and the privileges of party VIPs and called for the democratization of the Communist Party. This earned him a reassignment to a remote post in the Far East. While on leave in Moscow in 1963, he distributed leaflets for the Alliance for Rebirth of Leninism, a group he and his son had started. He was arrested and sent to the notorious Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry, where he was diagnosed as mentally ill, and as a result was sent to Chernyakhovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital for 14 months.

After he was released he had to work as a porter and longshoreman, because he was stripped of his military pension, his rank as general and his membership in the Communist Party. He began to champion the cause of the Crimean Tatars exiled in Central Asia. He testified on behalf of several dissidents in Tashkent in 1969 and was arrested soon after. A psychiatric commission declared him mentally sound, but he was sent back to the Serbsky Institute where a KGB colonel, Dr. Danil Lunts, diagnosed him as a "schizophrenic of the paranoid type." He then spent more than four years in a psychiatric hospital.

His case of psychiatric abuse was the first to be denounced by a Soviet psychiatrist, Dr. Semyon Gluzman, who wrote that "psychiatry is a branch of medicine and not of penal law...doctors who commit such inhumane acts as"

(Continued on page 11)

FOR THE RECORD: U.S. statement at Moscow human rights meeting

Following are excerpts of a statement delivered on September 16 by Ambassador Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation, at the Conference on the Human Dimension held in Moscow.

...The passing of communism in this country is welcomed by all. A new structure of governance is being created. In one immediate sense, it has already, with the enthusiastic approval of our government and the other states here, added to our numbers. We are now 38 and no longer 35. This brings the thought to mind, however, that the number 38 might not represent the end of the process. What does this mean? Could a CSCE consisting of 40 to 45, or more states avoid being different from a CSCE of 35 states? Would further additions produce a change of chemistry, a change of approach, a possible change of spirit and perhaps of dedication. We will have to think seriously about the implications of those possible challenges.

The Soviet Union is becoming a different land with a new political definition. The constructive and stimulating addresses by President Gorbachev as well as the remarks from President Yeltsin of the Russian Republic and Foreign Minister Pankin heard in this hall last week, together with the composition of the Soviet delegation have filled us all with a sense of excitement as we see a genuine determined move toward democracy across this vast land. The peoples and governments of this country are moving forward using giant steps, but we must acknowledge they are giant steps into a vast unknown.

It is no less than tragic that the central government of the Soviet Union was a ruthlessly repressive and brutal one. The many millions who were deprived of the opportunity to express and fulfill their national, ethnic and religious traditions and aspirations, felt thoroughly alienated from that central government. At the first opportunity — and the opportunity is now — they eagerly rush to disassociate themselves from that central government, being skeptical of its altered image. This is understandable, but I trust that as the republics in this country achieve greater self-government, they will not further deprive themselves of the opportunity to contribute the vivid colors of their own cultures to a bright rainbow of colors stretching in a coordinated way across this vast land, lighting the skies. The peoples of the Soviet Union have that opportunity for a better future if they can free themselves from the shackles of ancient hates and narrow bigotry. This country can be a "united nationalities in miniature" serving as an example to the world.

We are encouraged by a number of democratic developments in the republics.

The Ukrainian Parliament released all political prisoners after its Declaration of Independence; and its Sovereignty Declaration includes an understanding to protect the rights and freedoms of all peoples who live within its borders and not Ukrainians alone. The Russian republic gives continued dramatic evidence of its commitment to democracy, the Rule of Law and political pluralism. We have every confidence that it will resist the temptation of authoritarian government by decree. Moldavia and Armenia have endorsed and ratified the major international human rights documents. A number of the republics, furthermore, have set up parliamentary human rights committees and have adopted bilateral agreements protecting the rights of minorities.

We cannot ignore other facts, however, that cause us concern. We cannot be sanguine, for example, about an election, as in Azerbaijan, where the process produces only one candidate for president. We read that Uzbekistan has taken repressive measures against democratic forces. Repression is used against Byelorussian political activists. Killings of Ossetians in Georgia continue and are unacceptable blatant violations of CSCE requirements. Indeed, the inexplicable statements from the head of the government in Georgia seem to challenge the very essence of CSCE principles on ethnic minorities. The restrictions on fundamental freedoms, even of the local Georgian population, run contrary to all that we aspired to achieve in signing the Charter of Paris.

Increased violence accompanied by expulsions and persecution of Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh have raised expressions of outrage by human rights groups in my country and elsewhere. My government associates itself with those strong protests. We note the comments of the Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan from the Soviet seat in this meeting, but in no sense can they justify the increasing violence. We condemn all violence in the area and urge the parties to refrain from any action that will serve to exacerbate this crisis. If the parties expect to be a part of the European mainstream, they must work to resolve the dispute by negotiation and not through armed might, local or central.

We are also aware that none of the republics is ethnically homogeneous. We know, for example, that about 30 million Russians live in those republics outside of Russia and their human rights must be respected. There is a seriously growing problem of internal refugees and the discrimination they frequently suffer. We know that the tradition of human rights does not have deep roots in a number of the republics. In that connection, we wonder whether

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UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of October 9, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 9,204 checks from its members with donations totalling \$231,815.01. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Off base
on deputies

Dear Editor:

When someone is so far off base as David Lempert was in his recent letter on the visit to the U.S. by the 13 Ukrainian deputies, it is hard to know where to begin in trying to correct all the wrong information. It is also surprising and depressing that someone with Lempert's background (attorney, law teacher and scholar) should be so critical in public about the work of others when he was so poorly informed about it. He claims that the deputies were "given a glittery view by a small group of people for whom our system works best," that the "trip was arranged by" a law firm that "represents large corporate and institutional interests" (a crime by definition?), but then he ends his letter with the request "How about trying to organize some non-corporate, non-U.S. administration visits" for the deputies "so they can hear some other views?" To whom is this question addressed? It is pretty hard to organize a trip for 13 legislators to visit anywhere without corporate or government involvement — why doesn't the author give it a try himself? Is Mr. Lempert also so naive as to believe that all of the corporate and administrative people whom the deputies did meet spoke with one voice and had one viewpoint?

First among Mr. Lempert's mistakes is the impression he gives that only one — he intimates nefarious — law firm underwrote the deputies' trip, when, in fact, their trip was made possible by a grant from the United States Information Agency, supplemented by some 14 other financial supporters, including the AFL-CIO. Second, many different individuals and volunteers of varied backgrounds coordinated numerous segments of the deputies' schedules;

Urges change
of anthem

Dear Editor:

This letter is being written to question our national anthem. I feel that if I have these thoughts, others may be thinking the same and maybe some good will come of it.

The music in our national anthem is lovely, but I question the lyrics. I believe we have been inflicting a great injustice to our Ukraine by singing these words, "Ukraine has not yet died" or "She Ne Vmerla Ukraina." Our anthem is a prayer; and a prayer, to be answered quickly, should never be in the negative. In the past 20 to 30 years, I have been able to disseminate this information to a few Ukrainians and to my relatives here and in Lviv. I suggested that "Ukraine still lives" instead of "has not yet died," and my comments were well received.

In these critical times for the independence of our country, every prayer is vital. Would it be possible to have the lyrics changed? I am convinced, if positive words were used, Ukraine would have complete independence within one year.

We have not yet won our independence, for there are still a lot of pitfalls ahead. Is it possible to change these words and disseminate them throughout Ukraine? Do we have the right contacts, the organization, and the proper drive to effect this change?

O. Kuchar
Manchester, N.H.

many were neither administrative nor corporate types.

Third, in his fear that the deputies might learn nothing about America's problems, Mr. Lempert apparently forgot about the milieu in which these deputies were reared. School children in the Soviet system have for over 70 years been well indoctrinated concerning all the evils of capitalism (real, exaggerated, and imagined), which the writer feels were glossed over when the deputies visited the U.S. Unless the deputies slept through all their schooling, they must have all received a good deal of "instruction" in the areas in which Western society has not sufficiently handled societal ills. By the way, the Soviets forgot to tell these people about our supermarkets. It was the shock of a lifetime, especially for the Communist members among the group, to see typical American supermarkets for the first time. I guess the U.S. does something right.

The trip's main purpose was for the deputies to become acquainted with how the U.S. government functions. Another was for them to "be seen" and to raise consciousness among non-Ukrainian Americans about Ukraine's quest for democracy. Lempert makes no reference to the fact that the deputies' trip began in Indiana (not normally described as a "glittery" place) so that they could learn more about the interaction between state and federal government. The deputies had a very fruitful experience there and were welcomed to and spoke on the floor of both chambers of the State legislature.

While in Washington, the deputies met with government officials in all three branches and at many different levels, making contacts with their American counterparts in the process. They met with Ukrainian Americans employed at all levels in the federal sector, but they were also briefed by non-government organizations and individuals concerned with Ukrainian issues as well as private sector business enterprises. They were given much reading material on the U.S. system, including government reports that included complex issues and problems common to all legislators.

As any tourists coming here, the deputies toured Washington's monuments and public sites. They were also guests at evening dinner parties held in Maryland, Washington, D.C., and Virginia, to which many people were invited. The night before the deputies left for New York, they were guests of honor at a large community dinner (which cost something like \$25 a person). The deputies were seated not at a head table but singly among the approximately 400 other people attending. (Deputy Ivan Zayets, for instance, sat with a group of students.) The atmosphere was free and informal and anyone could approach the deputies to speak with them, which many people did. It was a heartwarming, truly community event and one at which the deputies expressed their great pride in the Ukrainian life they observed in the United States. Years of Soviet propaganda would have led them to believe that the Ukrainians in the diaspora had forgotten their culture and their native language, and those of the deputies who were in the U.S. for the first time expressed their happiness that this was not only not the case but that so many Ukrainian Americans have become successful and respected members of American society as well, despite having begun life here as penniless World War II immigrants.

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Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



"Not everyone listened to their voices"

The breakfast for Chairman Leonid Kravchuk at Chicago's posh Mayfair Regent Hotel on Lake Shore Drive was organized by business people which is probably why it started on time.

Not that Ukrainians were not involved. Ihor Wyslotsky, president of Redex, an international packaging corporation, and Jaroslava Zelinsky Johnson, Chicago attorney with Hinshaw and Culbertson specializing in international commerce, were prime movers behind the reception.

Mr. Wyslotsky and Mrs. Johnson are president and chairperson respectively of the America Ukraine Business Council. Founded just last August, the council's main goal is to open and maintain markets in Ukraine.

I had heard that Mr. Kravchuk was a smooth operator and I wasn't disappointed. His performance was almost flawless. He struck all the right chords with his largely Ukrainian audience which included, among sundry V.I.P.s., Ukrainian Chicago's church leaders.

"As fast as the Berlin Wall collapsed," began Mr. Kravchuk, "so did the dark cloud that hovered over us for so many years."

"No ideological stereotyping will separate us in the future," he continued. "My land is your land and together we will build a new Ukraine."

As if to affirm Ukraine's new ideological road, Mr. Kravchuk's remarks included references to Taras Shevchenko, Lesya Ukrainka, Mykhailo Hrushevsky, and other revered national heroes.

As enthusiastic as he seemed to be about Ukraine's future, Mr. Kravchuk did not paint an entirely rosy picture for the short run. There are hurdles, he admitted. Western Ukraine is moving faster than eastern Ukraine where private ownership and property are still viewed with suspicion, he said. "Eastern Ukraine still has a collective mentality. Much relearning lies ahead." Despite problems, however, Mr. Kravchuk's consistent message was one of "we will overcome."

Time and time again he mentioned Ukraine's independence and his conviction that Ukraine's December referendum will pass overwhelmingly. "I can't imagine our people voting not to be free," he said.

Asked about the KGB, Mr. Kravchuk assured his audience that steps are being taken to corral the dread organization. It won't be easy, he suggested. People who were next in line to take important posts in the KGB are very bitter because they see no future. "To really reform the KGB we need to train our people, our own specialists," he explained.

Asked why there were so few women in high government posts, Mr. Kravchuk struck his first sour note. "Women have so many responsibilities," he began, "at home, raising children, standing in line to get food, how can we also expect them to be involved with government?" Sensing that his remarks were raising hackles, he quickly changed

his tune. "But," he continued, "in our future independent Ukraine things will be much better for women and they will play a major role in our government." Then, as if remembering her for the first time, he added, "already we have a woman as minister of culture and she's performing admirably."

Mr. Kravchuk's most dramatic remarks came later in the day during his visit to Ukrainian Village where he met with children from Chicago's Saturday schools who had been brought to the reception hall just to meet Ukraine's president. The children sang recited poetry, and asked questions. Visibly moved, Mr. Kravchuk responded in kind.

"Your parents dreamed of an independent Ukraine," he told the students. "And they asked many questions of us. Why wasn't the Ukrainian language being spoken in Kiev? Why so much fear? Why the famine? Why did thousands have to die? Not everyone listened to their voices. But they were heard, even though we had no realities. Today I have the honor to tell you children that we have declared a sovereign nation-state and we called it Ukraine... You will grow up and visit Ukraine and she will be a rich, democratic, industrial state. You will be proud." Powerful words coming from a former Communist.

As impressed as I was with Mr. Kravchuk's optimism, I was unimpressed with some members of his entourage. I spent time with one of his ministers and he seemed more concerned with his low wages and poor living conditions than with anything else. Others struck me as little different from Soviet bureaucrats I had encountered many times before — glassy-eyed, dull, uncommunicative, impersonal, unidimensional know-it-alls. If they represent Ukraine's future, we're all in trouble.

Although his reception in Ukrainian Village was cordial, the UCCA unofficially boycotted his visit. Other Ukrainians voiced their displeasure more openly. Some 20 picketers marched across the street from the meeting hall showing their displeasure with signs and shouts. I interviewed one of the protestors who politely explained that most of them were recent arrivals from Ukraine. "We know Kravchuk" he told me. "He's an apparatchik, part of the nomenklatura that kept us suppressed for so many years. He's an opportunist. He comes here and says what you want to hear. Don't trust him. Ukraine needs to go forward. With Kravchuk it will go nowhere."

A leaflet distributed by the protestors declared that Ukraine needs "a leader with qualities that will benefit the entire nation. Qualities of integrity, honesty, belief in a free democratic government and society and most of all an inborn love of Ukraine and its people — not adopted politically for his own selfish motives and gains."

Mr. Kravchuk is obviously not their candidate. In December we'll know if he's Ukraine's candidate.

Thousands participate in international commemorations for victims

(Continued from page 1)

the ravine in a park not far from the current monument, where the Ukrainian and Kiev city authorities put up a large menorah in memory of the Jewish victims, who were the primary victims killed in the first few days beginning September 29, 1941.

At that spot, leaders of Kiev's Jewish community and survivors recalled how the Soviet authorities denied the Jewish and national nature of the tragedy and would forcibly disperse anyone who visited the ravine on its anniversary.

For 48 years, one survivor, Raisa Dashkevych of Kiev, recalled as she stood above the ravine, she remained silent about the fact that she had survived and was afraid to admit she was Jewish in an environment "where the Communist Party wished to erase all national and religious distinctions."

The weeklong series of commemorations, photo and document exhibits, a scholarly conference, various roundtable discussions, concerts, a ceremony honoring "righteous" Ukrainians who saved Jews during the Holocaust and the final weekend of events were all geared at bringing out the truth about Soviet silence and anti-Semitism in addition to the Nazi genocide, begun with Babyn Yar.

"The new Ukrainian government is now making efforts to remember, not to forget, to admit that most of the people who were exterminated were Jews. It means that they want to open a new page in relations between the Jewish people and the Ukrainian people," said Zvulun Hammer, Israel's minister of education and culture, during the opening last week of the first Jewish school in Kiev in 50 years.

"The will to renew Jewish life here, for instance, with schools that will be initiated by Israel, by the Jewish diaspora and the community in Kiev, are signs that there is a will — and I know there is a will — I have spoken to deputy chairman of Ukraine's Parliament (Volodymyr) Hryniiov when he visited Israel recently and the Minister of Culture Larysa Korolets — and I feel that they want to strengthen and deepen relations with the state of Israel," said Mr. Hammer during the October 3 opening. "It means not to forgive, but it means that we want to remember what happened and we're opening new pages in our relations and I think it's positive."

During the October 3 official dedication of the Jewish school in a former Ukrainian kindergarten in Kiev's Obolon district, Rabbi Yakov Bleich, an American rabbi running the Ukrainian capital's only synagogue, called the school a "ray of hope" for the reviving city's Jewish community.

Some 270 children are registered at the school, with about as many applicants for enrollment in the grades 1-11 program, taught in Hebrew, Ukrainian, Russian and English, according to school administrators.

The Ukrainian government has also initiated a competition for best design of a new monument to the victims of Babyn Yar, focusing on the Jewish tragedy, as well as a memorial complex to include a library of archives and documents, a concert and meeting halls, a place for inter-faith religious services and more. The complex will be built on a spot in the same park in northwestern Kiev where the ravine is located.

The events culminated at dusk on Saturday, October 5, with thousands of

people, the official delegations bearing wreaths walking the "path of death" taken by the victims through an old Jewish cemetery to the menorah, where they lay their flowers and candles in memory of the dead.

The delegations then proceeded through the park to an open air stage where the memorial ceremonies took place, including addresses by the heads of the official delegations, including Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk, U.S. Special Envoy Jonathan Bush, Israeli Education and Culture Minister Hammer, German Vice-President Rita Susmut and USSR special envoy Alexander Yakovlev.

"Dear friends! The history of relations between the Ukrainian and Jewish peoples is complex and dramatic," said Mr. Kravchuk during his address. "It's had its light and its dark pages. Not one of us has the right to forget anything. But we should remember not in order to rub open old wounds, but in order that we never let them happen again in the future. May our memories include more often that which unites us and not the differences between our peoples," said Mr. Kravchuk.

"The Ukrainian state guarantees all people equal rights and respect irrespective of their national or social heritage, race or color of their skin, political beliefs or religious convictions. All national minorities will have equal possibilities for their development, will be active participants in building our independent Ukrainian state..."

"Before the whole world we declare the unacceptability today of the ideological considerations of the former regime in Ukraine, which disregarded human rights and the rights of nations, hid the historic truth about the tragedy of Babyn Yar from people, that the majority of victims of the mass shootings fell to the fate of Jews. This was genocide and the guilt lies not only with the fascists, but those who didn't stop the murderers. Part of it we take on ourselves. Today's sad ceremonies — are also an appropriate opportunity to apologize before the Jewish people, against which so many injustices occurred in our history. It is difficult, but necessary that people admit their mistakes and apologize. Without this progress is impossible."

In another gesture, Mr. Kravchuk reiterated his support of U.S. President George Bush's initiative for a review by the United Nations of its evaluation of Zionism as racism in its documents.

Chairman Kravchuk also presented Kiev's Jewish community, represented by Rabbi Bleich, with a century-old Torah from the Ukrainian government archives.

Well-known American actors Cliff Robertson and Tony Randall, Jewish actor Chaim Topol and Ukrainian actor Bohdan Stupka then read fragments from the "Black Book" of Elias Erenberg and Vasily Grossman. Renowned Russian poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko joined the actors in a dramatic reading of his poem, "Babyn Yar."

The event ended with a premiere symphonic performance of the requiem "Babyn Yar," written by Dmytro Pavlychko and composed by Yevhen Stankevych.

The week's events were concluded on Sunday, October 6 with an inter-confessional memorial service at the site of the massacre and an evening performance of the "Babyn Yar" requiem at Kiev's Opera House.



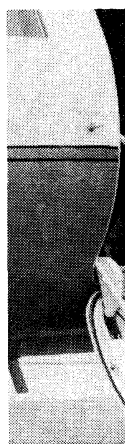
A menorah, honoring the massacred Jewish victims of Babyn Yar, is unveiled near the ravine.



Representatives of Kiev's City Council lay a wreath at the Babyn Yar monument during week-long ceremonies in Kiev.



School children ta



The official U.S.

of Babyn Yar tragedy during weeklong events in Kiev



Thousands of citizens pay homage to the victims of Babyn Yar.



Myriads of mourners from Ukraine, the United States and Israel take part in week-long solemn commemorations of the 50th anniversary of Babyn Yar, and vow that such a tragedy will happen "never again."



Part in the opening of the first Jewish school in Kiev.



Waving an Israeli flag, a Kievan takes part in the 50th anniversary commemorations.



One man holds a photo of his family members who perished in Babyn Yar, as others place flowers at the foot of the monument.



Delegation to Babyn Yar, headed by President George Bush's brother, Jon, also includes UNA Supreme Auditor Taras Szmagala.



At a ceremony for the righteous, Ukrainians who saved Jews are honored.

Dmytro...

(Continued from page 3)

Ukraine does not want a system that includes political prisoners, but, he added, the communists must understand that their party is no longer the ruling party and they must begin as the democrats began, from scratch. And the Communist Party poses no threat, he continued, because it was hollow to begin with. People joined to get ahead, to further their careers, to make life a little easier. Now the party is disbanded and not one of the three million communists came forth to protest. No one came out waving a red flag. No one started a hunger strike. "And our old enemies in the communist press are silent or are now praising us. Ukrainian radio wakes the country up at six a.m. with the Ukrainian national anthem. A blue and yellow flag flies over the old KGB building," he concluded.

Mr. Pavlychko was adamant about his support for the referendum scheduled for December 1. He acknowledged that some people considered the referendum a mistake, but defended it as a democratic necessity. "We want all our people to have a voice in this ... the Baltic republics held referendums ... we firmly believe that Ukrainians and non-Ukrainian minorities will support it," he said.

Minority rights under the communists were trampled as badly as Ukrainian rights, he noted, and the minorities will choose to dissociate themselves from the center that abused those rights and will vote for an independent Ukrainian state. He added that the referendum would be a mandate from the people that would validate the parliamentary declaration of independence. "We want no word of criticism from Moscow that the declaration had no grassroots support. And how will other nations recognize us as an independent

country if they think this was only an act of parliament and not the will of the people? And we cannot be afraid of our people," the Ukrainian poet continued.

Economic independence

Mr. Pavlychko also spoke about Ukraine's need for economic independence. He pointed out that a Ukraine dependent on a centralized monetary unit issued in Moscow cannot survive. "What happens if they refuse to distribute their money in Ukraine? We can't pay our workers. And how can we deal with an international market with currency that is virtually worthless?" In the near future, he continued, Ukraine will be issuing its own money; in the interim it will circulate special checks (coupons) which Ukraine's citizens can use domestically in lieu of the ruble. These coupons are already being printed in France, explained Mr. Pavlychko.

On the new democratic Russia and on Boris Yeltsin, Mr. Pavlychko was ambivalent. He stated that relations between Yeltsin and Ukrainian leaders were amicable, but cautioned that Yeltsin's desire to maintain an economic union is suspect as it might be a step toward other ties in which Ukraine would once again be relegated to the status of "little brother." Yeltsin, he added, has already proposed that Russia and Ukraine share a joint military force. Ukraine has rejected the proposal. The Ukrainian army will be a Ukrainian army.

Ukraine, he continued, wants good relations with its neighbors, but these neighbors must recognize Ukraine as an equal, not an inferior. He stated that diplomatic relations had already been established with Hungary, Poland, Austria and Greece and that he hoped the United States and Canada would soon follow suit. He seemed encouraged by recent meetings with President

George Bush and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, commenting that both Mulroney and Bush had expressed a particular interest in Ukraine's role in the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

He added that Mr. Bush had called Ukrainian Americans "a numerous and influential force" in the United States. (Pavlychko and many of those present were duly amused by this reference in light of Bush's recent remarks in Kiev). During his previous visit to Washington (in April), Mr. Pavlychko noted, he was told by American officials that an independent Ukraine would be recognized only when it had its own money, its own army, its own borders. "Now," he quipped, "the same people are saying let's wait for the referendum. And I think that's when full recognition will come... I hope."

Mr. Pavlychko added that during several meetings in Washington, many concrete points were raised on the issue of economic aid to Ukraine and on the evolution of trade between Ukraine and the United States. He then issued a direct invitation to those present to invest in Ukraine's future, offering the assurance that American investors would be very welcome in Ukraine and would be given favorable economic incentives. He also enumerated Ukraine's resources. "Ukraine produces, he said, "80 percent of the world's titanium, 25 percent of the world's manganese, 20 percent of the world's sulfur. And we have large deposits of gold. We can exist as a separate industrial and agricultural state, but the old system made us the worst industrial power in the world. We need technology and we need engineers," he explained. He also

asked his audience to remember that "economic aid is an aid to democracy."

Presidential elections

Mr. Pavlychko concluded his lecture with comments on the upcoming presidential elections, stating he was not overly concerned with the outcome. In the new Ukraine, he explained, the people will not rely on the President; the President will rely on the people. There are, he continued, nearly 50 presidential candidates, some supported only by their wives. "So you can see we are becoming very democratic," he mused.

He referred to Ukraine's distant past as a precedent for democracy in contemporary Ukraine. "During the Middle Ages, Ukraine was the only democratic state in Europe. We had no kings, we had elected Kozak leaders. Maybe if we had kings we would be better off today," he joked. The program concluded with several questions from the floor on topics ranging from Chornobyl to Mr. Pavlychko's past as a member of the Communist Party.

That afternoon Mr. Pavlychko was taken to the Philadelphia Inquirer by UHRC President Ulana Mazurkevich for an interview with Trudi Rubin, a member of the Inquirer's editorial board. There Ms. Mazurkevich learned that the Inquirer's policy regarding stories about "the Ukraine" will soon reflect a new editorial decisions. The offensive "the" is to be eliminated. On Friday, October 4, Ms. Rubin's article on the Soviet economy was partially based on information gathered during her interview with Mr. Pavlychko. Ukraine, frequently mentioned in the article, was not once preceded with the "the."

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UNA — financially healthy: fact or fiction?

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In these times of speculation and rumors, we feel it prudent to state some pertinent facts:

1. The UNA invests and always has invested in the highest quality bonds. Ninety-three percent of the \$48 million in our bond portfolio is rated in the highest quality possible as determined by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners which is the foremost authority on valuation of securities.

Another 6.5 percent is in the next highest quality category. To summarize: 99.5 percent of our entire bond portfolio is graded either highest or high quality. Therefore, 76 percent of our total assets of \$65,603,645 (as of June 30, 1991) are invested in the two highest quality grades of bonds.

2. The UNA has invested approximately \$5 million in first mortgages for our members' home or churches. This represents eight percent of our total assets. By limiting loans to a maximum of 66 percent of the appraised value not exceeding \$100,000, to 20-30 percent drop in value of real estate in the northeast during the recessionary period did not adversely affect the security of our mortgage loans since we had a 34 percent cushion.

3. The UNA granted a mortgage on the UNA building and the balance as of June 30, 1991 is approximately \$6 million or 12.5 percent of our assets. The market value of this building conservatively calculated, based on today's market, would not only satisfy this \$6 million and the promissory notes to our members of \$7.8 million but the UNA would receive approximately \$13 million in addition.

4. The UNA has no debt.

5. The UNA has actuarial reserves set up in excess of \$34 million for our obligations to our members.

6. The UNA has more than \$20 million in surplus funds for the added protection of our members.

7. The UNA is regularly audited by the N.J. Insurance Department, New Jersey Division of Taxation, I.R.S., and an independent CPA firm.

8. The UNA has not received a standard audit report during its 97-year history.

I trust the above statistics confirm your confidence in the financial strength of the UNA. I would be happy to further discuss these points as well as anything else about which you may have a question.

Please write or call the UNA Home Office, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302, (201) 451-2200.

International festival to host Ukrainian poet *Turning the pages...*

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — It is becoming an annual tradition. In 1989 Ivan Drach became the first writer from Ukraine to be invited to the International Festival of Authors; last year, Ihor Kalynets read his poetry at the festival. This year poet Vasyli Holoborodko, of Luhanske, eastern Ukraine, has been invited to take part in the 10-day festival.

Billed as "the largest annual literary festival in the world," this year's event, to be held from October 18-26, will feature 68 authors from 30 countries, including such well-known writers as Doris Lessing from the United Kingdom, Ivan Klima from Czechoslovakia, and Nicholas Bouvier from Switzerland. Mr. Holoborodko will give his reading on Thursday, October 24, and will appear on the same program with Margaret Avison, considered one of Canada's finest poets, and Kirsti Simonsuuri, a Finnish poet and novelist.

Mr. Holoborodko was born in 1945, in a village of the mining oblast of Donetsk. His grandparents had been branded kulaks during collectivization, their property confiscated and the family exiled to the Urals. This family 'stigma' prevented Mr. Holoborodko's siblings from attending even a secondary school and he himself was able to get an education only because his

schooling years fell during the Khrushchev thaw after 1956.

He entered Kiev University in 1963 to study Ukrainian language and literature, transferred to the University of Donetsk in 1966 but was soon dismissed for "nationalist agitation." He had let other students read Ivan Dziuba's "Internationalism or Russification."

Years of persecution and harassment followed. He served in the army 1968-1970 and then worked in the mines, on a collective farm and at various jobs, having no profession. In 1988 his first book was published in Ukraine and he became a member of the Writers' Union. Only then was he able to devote himself full time to writing.

He made his publishing debut in 1963 and his poetry continued to be printed, until 1969. But between 1969 and 1988, not a single line of writing by Mr. Holoborodko appeared in Ukraine. In 1970, Smoloskyp published a collection of his poetry in the United States under the title "The Flying Window."

In 1988, Mr. Holoborodko's first collection of poetry published in (Continued on page 16)

confining sane people to psychiatric hospitals should be prosecuted." He was sentenced to 10 years in the Gulag.

A 13-member commission formed by the military prosecutor's office in 1991 upheld Dr. Gluzman's treatise and called the insanity diagnosis "completely wrong" in July of this year.

"My trouble was that I had the bad habit of thinking for myself," said Gen. Grigorenko. He was released from the psychiatric institutions, which he called "prisons," in 1974.

In 1976 he helped found the Moscow and Ukrainian Helsinki Groups. In 1977 he came to the United States for surgery. While in the U.S., his Soviet citizenship was revoked due to his "carrying out actions incompatible with citizenship in the USSR." He was granted asylum within one day, and lived in the U.S. until his death.

He formed the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in 1978, and in 1983 published a 462-page autobiography and account of the trials and psychiatric institutions of which he was a prisoner.

Gen. Grigorenko died in New York City on February 21, 1987.

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More detailed information to follow in the next issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.

Please reply by Friday, October 18, for Boston meetings; October 24th for Washington, D.C. meetings.

No registration will be taken after these dates.

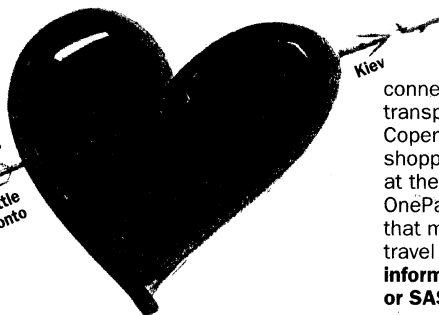
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Detroit, Mich. District Committee of UNA Branches

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

Jaroslav Baziuk, Treasurer

N.J.-N.Y. ...

(Continued from page 5)

place with 76 percent of its membership quota filled, while Shamokin is in second place with 74 percent. They are followed by Boston, Montreal, Wilkes-Barre and Passaic, who have each attained at least 50 percent of their quotas.

In Canada, organizing results show that the quota is filled by only 29 percent, with only 63 members out of the desired 220 being enrolled.

Next on the agenda were the organizing reports of each district.

First to report was Supreme Advisor Luchkiw, who is also chairman of the New York City District. Thus far this year, his district has enlisted 60 new members insured for \$429,000, meeting 39 percent of its quota for 1991. The top organizer is Barbara Bachynsky with 12 members insured for \$88,000. Others who have enrolled at least five members are: Mr. Luchkiw, Mychajlo Juzeniw, Maria Kulczycky, John Pryhoda and George Jurkiw.

Michael Zacharko, chairman of the Perth Amboy District, stated that his district had enrolled 12 members insured for \$113,000. Its quota has been met by 22 percent. Top organizers are Mr. Zacharko with four members, and Irena Pender with three.

The chairman of the Newark District Committee, Roman Pyndus, reported that 39 percent of the 1991 quota has been met thus far. Thirty-five new members insured for \$450,000 have been organized by the district's secretaries and organizers. Those who have enrolled at least five new members are: Myroslaw Deresz, Eugene Makar, Roman Lapychak and Teofil Kleban.

Walter Bilyk, chairman of the Jersey City UNA District, noted that 14 new members had been enrolled for total insurance coverage of \$123,000, and that the quota had been met by only 19 percent. However, he added that he felt the organizing quota for his district was much too high in view of the fact that many Ukrainians have moved out of the immediate area. Mr. Bilyk is the top organizer of the district with seven new members.

The Passaic District Committee was represented by its vice-chairman, Hryhoriy Klymenko. He reported that his district had organized 15 members insured for \$53,000, and thus had filled 50 percent of its 1991 quota. The district's top organizer is Julian Kotlar, who signed up 12 new members.

The supreme president took the floor again to report that the UNA as of September 5 had hired four salesmen for its professional insurance sales department. These salesmen, she said, will work in the New Jersey area, but if

this trial works out well in the UNA's home state, professionals will be hired for other areas as well.

Mrs. Diachuk then spoke about other UNA activity, including the upcoming centennial of the Ukrainian National Association, which she urged all branches and districts to celebrate appropriately, and aid to Ukraine, including a project to fund English-language courses in Ukraine that will be organized by Zirka Voronka and Prof. Luchkiw and will utilize volunteers who replied to a recent article in The Ukrainian Weekly.

Mr. Sochan, the supreme secretary, noted a positive trend in UNA organizing activity, namely that the face value of life insurance certificates purchased by new members has increased markedly and now is more than \$7,000 on the average. He then went on to describe the UNA's most popular insurance plans and their advantages, and reported on new policies now offered, including term policies and two types of annuity certificates, as well as one that is in the preparatory stages, a universal life certificate.

The supreme secretary emphasized to district and branch representatives that the Home Office is always available for information, explanations and advice on the UNA's insurance plans. In fact, interested persons may call the UNA for insurance information via a toll-free number (1-800-253-9862).

Supreme Treasurer Blahitka spoke on a variety of financial matters, including the UNA's investments, which, he stressed, are safely invested in the highest quality bonds (in fact, 93 percent of the UNA's bond holdings are in the highest class of bonds, while an additional 6.5 percent are in the second highest category.)

Mr. Blahitka also noted the popularity of the Soyuzivka resort, pointing out that the UNA will continue to renovate its facilities; reported that income from the UNA building had increased from the previous year; and noted that more than \$225,000 had been collected in donations toward the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine. He then detailed some of the projects that the fund has supported in the past, as well as new grants, including \$50,000 for Ukrainian-language readers for Ukraine, \$10,000 to the Sabre Foundation for shipment of books to Ukraine, and \$15,000 for Harvard University's Program on Economic Reform in Ukraine.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mrs. Diachuk announced that Mr. Zacharko, chairman of the Perth Amboy District Committee, had been selected for honorable mention among nominees for UNA Fraternalist of the Year. She presented Mr. Zacharko with a specially prepared certificate.



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U.S. statement...

(Continued from page 6)

emigration policy will be national or will devolve down to the republic level. There has been a decided improvement in Soviet emigration policy, inadequate as the new legislation may be in some respects. Can we expect the republics to respect these and other principles and values of the Helsinki process?

Our hope is that the new map of the former Soviet Union will soon be firmly established, but I expect that it may take time for it and its lines to be firmly formed. We urge that once the euphoria of independence is put into perspective, that energy and creativity be channeled into a sober confrontation with economic and political realities. The new political identity of this country must, in its own interest as well as in ours, join the rest of Europe in its drive toward economic integration, political coordination, and support for our common values as defined in the historic documents of CSCE. ...

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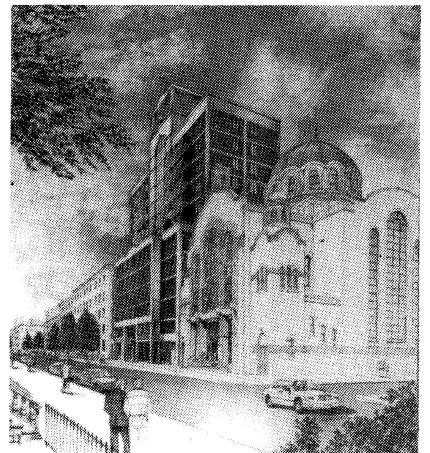
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Buffalo, N.Y. District Committee of UNA Branches

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

Wasył Sywenky, Secretary

Maria Bodnarskyj, Treasurer

Off base...

(Continued from page 7)

A final point Mr. Lempert seems to have overlooked is this: these deputies are impressive people in their own right. They asked U.S. government officials probing questions that in some cases unveiled American political naivete vis-a-vis dealings with the Soviets, for example. They were also aware that we were trying to give them the red carpet

treatment, just as they would try to give a delegation from the U.S. Congress visiting them. Most important, they are also wise enough to know the U.S. is not without its problems and that Ukraine has its own cultural and historical legacies which would make any wholesale and slavish adoption of the U.S. system inappropriate, even if such were possible.

Natalika Mason Gawdiak
Silver Spring, Md.

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**Joy Brittan
Sings in Ukrainian on CBS-TV Network**

By Vladimir K. Chorney

JOY BRITTAN topped off her yearly Ukrainian tour with an appearance on network (CBS) television. What made Brittan's appearance special is that she dressed and sang in Ukrainian.

"CBS, *This Morning*" is a daily morning news and feature show starring *Harry Smith* and *Paula Zahn*. The show theme song is "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning." Various individuals and groups around the country are featured singing the short version of the theme song following a station break. Many guest stars also participate.

Brittan's appearance was filmed by the Las Vegas CBS affiliate, KLAS-TV. Brittan was shown in a beautiful Ukrainian costume of sparkling red poppies on a full length white gown with a red velvet vest. The camera showed desert and mountain scenery around her. Paula Zahn identified the language as "Ukrainian" and Harry Smith thanked Joy and KLAS-TV for the tape. The segment aired on Wednesday, August 28th, 1991.

Joy's Ukrainian personal appearance tour was very "Northern" this year. She starred in the North Dakota

Ukrainian Festival, then quickly caught a plane for Winnipeg, where she was the sole entertainment at the *Jubilee Banquet Commemorating the Century of Ukrainian Immigration to Canada* under the patronage of the Ukrainian Catholic Hierarchy of Canada. Recent newspaper articles mention her receiving a standing ovation at this event.

Joy then took a "leisurely" train ride to Toronto where she was featured at the huge "Ukrainian" Day concert at Toronto's *Ontario Place*.

Her next appearance was "in concert" at *Sudbury, Ontario*. The "Ukrainian Celebrity Benefit Concert" was to raise funds for a Ukrainian park there. Joy's performance led event organizer, Mary Sieflura to say, "Her performance has raised the profile of our organization. We're rejoicing because INCO, the nickel industry here, has made a donation that put us over the top."

She then travelled to Buffalo, New York, for an interview with *Wasył Sharvan* for his radio program on WHLD Buffalo and made a guest appearance during Sunday liturgy at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic

Church there.

Brittan is now busy with noted arranger, *Don Hannah* (he writes arrangements for Barbara Streisand, Natalie Cole, Vic Damone and Ann Margaret). She is preparing to record a national release country music mini-album. "We're recording the strings at Capitol Records in Los Angeles," Brittan said. "Then we will move to the Nashville Capital Records studio to complete the recording."

Brittan wrote all of the six songs. Two of the selections have special meaning for Ukrainians. "The album is sung in English but the two major songs are dedicated to my Ukrainian family. In fact, the title of one song is "Don't you cry, *Ukraino*," she said. "Also, the dress I'm wearing for the cover photo is 'country' with poppies... so you'll be able to recognize the Ukrainian girl in the country music section of the major record shops."

"We don't have a firm release date," she continued, "but we plan to make a huge direct mailing to all Ukrainians in the United States and Canada to let everyone know when and where they can obtain a copy of the album."



Television technicians hook up a remote microphone for Joy Brittan's national television appearance on CBS-TV Morning Show.

COOPERATIVE TRIBUNE



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Editor: Tamara Denysenko

WORLD COUNCILS TO PROMOTE CREDIT UNION MOVEMENT IN UKRAINE

On August 18, 1991 under the auspices of the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives, various Canadian and American Ukrainian Cooperative Councils members met at the Ukrainian Credit Union "Soyuz", Toronto, Canada to discuss the future of a cooperative credit union movement in Ukraine.

Ukrainian credit union representatives from America, Canada and Australia formed a committee to work with the World Council of Credit Unions (WOCU) to determine how Ukrainian credit unions in the West and WOCU can best support the credit union movement in Ukraine. Committee members are: Bohdan Watral, Treasurer/Manager of Selfreliance Ukr. FCU, Chicago—Committee Coordinator; Taras Pidzamecky, Corporate Solicitor, Ukrainian Credit Union, Toronto, Canada, Committee Secretary; Dr. Bohdan Kekish, President, Selfreliance Ukr. FCU, New York; Ihor Laszok, Treasurer, Selfreliance Newark FCU; Walter Hupaliwsky, Chairman of the Board UNCUA; Dmytro Hryhorczuk, President UNCUA; Dr. Oli Havrylyshyn, Consultant to the World Bank; Tamara Denysenko, General Manager, Rochester Ukr. FCU; Jaroslaw Skrypynyk, Director, Canadian Cooperative Assoc.; Dr. George Chuchman, Vice-President, Carpathia CU, Canada; Olya Zaverucha, Chief Executive Officer, So-Use CU Ltd, Canada; Myroslaw Boluch, President, Council of Ukr. Cooperative Societies in Australia.

The World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives, through its liaison, Bohdan Watral is working closely with WOCU, to define the objectives of a planned mission by WOCU to Ukraine in the next six months. Mission delegates will attempt to determine the need for credit

unions and the sustainability of their development in Ukraine. They plan to identify potential interest/economic groups such as workplace associations, savings groups and existing true cooperatives. Their goal is to set up coordinating groups in Ukraine which would receive information and training to promote the credit union idea and its principals.

The mission would also determine the levels of interest and support for credit extension from various sources including the government and private sectors as well as the savings and borrowing habits of the Ukrainian population. They would explain to the Ukrainian people credit union principles, practices and their differences from banks.

Participants at Ukrainian World Council meeting agreed to work with WOCU to provide background information on Ukraine and her economics, as well as evaluate current and proposed banking and cooperative legislation, regulations and their impact on credit union development. WCUC would help to facilitate a dialogue with the Ukrainian government and parliamentary representatives, in particular with democratic reform groups, on various financial policy issues. It would help research the existence of present-day financial cooperatives, banks and related services and practices.

The Ukrainian World Council will also recommend to WOCU that the planned cooperative fact-finding mission be held in Kiev, Lviv, Ternopil, Bukowyna, Ivano-Frankivsk and Volyn regions of Ukraine, where at the present time, the cooperative movement principles would be more eagerly received. Representatives from Eastern Ukraine will be encouraged to meet with the mission as well.

UKRAINIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE CREDIT UNION MOVEMENT



Bohdan Watral, Treasurer/Manager of the Chicago Self Reliance Ukrainian FCU, Treasurer of the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives (WCUC), Board member of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, (UNCUA) and member of the State of Illinois Governor's Board of Credit Union Advisors, participated in a panel discussion on the Financial Development of Ukraine at the Canada-Ukraine Economic Conference held April 1991 in Edmonton, Alberta.

According to Watral, Ukraine's current economic, financial and governmental structures pose significant roadblocks to the process of Ukrainian evolution into a free market economy with a viable financial and banking network. Ukraine at present lacks a legal infrastructure; has inadequate safeguards for fledgling enterprises and individual entrepreneurs; has no laws governing property ownership, bankruptcy, commercial transactions, inheritance and succession. Ukrainians lack an adequate system of telecommunication, as well as computer hardware and software.

To circumvent many of these shortfalls Watral proposes the creation of a financial model that will accommodate the economy's long term changes while improving the immediate financial well-being of Ukraine's citizens. He proposes the re-introduction of credit unions and the cooperative financial system in Ukraine.

Cooperatives in Ukraine thrived and flourished since their introduction in the 1800's to the beginning of World War II. They focused on the overall well-being of the individual member and not just on

profit. The 1936 Statute of the Ukrainian Cooperative Bank stated that in addition to providing full financial services, cooperatives were to support cultural activities, fund libraries and provide courses on the cooperative movement, business, manufacturing, trade and farming.

Watral underscored that the development of each member as a complete individual was and is the cornerstone of the cooperative credit union movement. This led to the movements success in Ukraine as well as Ukrainian credit unions in the West.

Watral proposes the establishment of a model credit union in Ukraine organized and run by Ukrainian attorneys, accountants, computer programmers and parliamentarians, who have a working knowledge of English. They should be chosen from the ranks of the democratic movement and in coordination with the Ukrainian Parliament, the World Council of Credit Unions and the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives. The new credit union activists would undergo extensive training at credit unions in the West to learn all aspects of credit union operations, law, data processing, financial regulations and management.

The model credit union, would in effect become a working laboratory, and a microcosm of our western credit union movement. It would then begin to create a pool of future employees, instructors, regulators, and credit union organizers, as well as assure continued support in accounting, financial and business management, and computer technology from the West.

Once established in Ukraine, the credit union system would grow and flourish Watral stated. It would always be grateful to its new members, and true to its convictions of "people helping people". It will give its members the opportunity to make their "Ukrainian Dream" come true. A Ukrainian credit union movement would provide full financial services in a considerate and caring environment, for the financial well-being of its members and Ukraine as a whole.



It doesn't grow on trees... but it does grow at the Credit Union!

UKRAINIAN "JOINT VENTURES" WITH UNIVERSITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA & COLUMBIA

Bohdan A. Oryshkevich, M.D., M.P.H., is a firm believer in the successful evolution of a market-oriented economy in Ukraine through the development of new financial leadership at a university level. Over the past several months he has been in contact with the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Business to help promote the concept of student credit unions in Ukraine. He is working, as well, with the Ukrainian Scientific Association in Kiev and the Heyman Center for the Humanities at Columbia University to help establish fellowships for Ukrainian scholars.

According to Dr. Oryshkevich the University of Pennsylvania Student Federal Credit Union has already caught the attention of several major Ukrainian

universities, the members of the Ukrainian Parliament's committee on Economic Reform, and its chairman, Volodymyr Pylypchuk. The new Ukrainian educators and leaders see that university affiliated, pedagogically oriented student credit unions, not only as a hands-on republic-side vehicle for teaching basic banking skills to a future Ukrainian middle-class, but also as a modern vehicle for bringing back the Ukrainian credit union tradition brutally destroyed by communism.

Dr. Oryshkevich's ideas and principles have been well received at the University. However, according to Jeffrey A. Sheehan, Associate Dean for International and Institutional Relations, without independent funding and charitable donations the University cannot participate in any Ukrainian programs since they

already allocated their fund-raising resources to developing a program for the school's participation in the development of a free market economy in several other East European countries.

The Ukrainian Scientific Association in Kiev, has resolved to revive the renowned 17th-century Kiev-Mohyla Academy and to elevate it to a modern university. Through the efforts of Dr. Oryshkevich it has been invited by Columbia University to send scholars for one academic year, to observe, to participate in, and to evaluate the Columbia College core curriculum at the Heyman Center for the Humanities. Dr. Oryshkevich and Dr. Viacheslav S. Brioukhovetski, Vice-President of the Association, feel that the Columbia College core would serve as an excellent

model for the new Kiev-Mohyla Academy.

Columbia University agreed to arrange for the Ukrainian's participation in core activities and lodging, but the scholars' travel and living expenses would have to be covered by outside funding.

Dr. Oryshkevich is convinced that for the evolution of a sound economic system in an independent and democratic Ukraine it is imperative to develop young future-oriented talent within the Ukrainian university system and that universities are the most logical locations for the establishment of market-oriented consumer banks as well as credit unions. To achieve these goals substantive financial as well as moral support will be required from Ukrainian communities and businesses in the West.

Ukrainian Arts Center offers workshops

LOS ANGELES — The Ukrainian Art Center, Inc. will hold a series of weekend workshops in November on how to make pysanky (Easter eggs), "petrykivka" (tole painting), embroidery, and playing the "sopilka" (flute).

Classes will be held at the center, 4315 Melrose Ave. Advance registration is required.

Workshops, led by expert craft masters; will be held on the following schedule:

- Embroidery — Students will embroider a table napkin with traditional stitches and pattern. The two-day class will be held Saturdays, November 16 and 17, noon to 4 p.m.; cost: \$35.

- "Petrykivka" — A one-day class on the history and techniques of Ukrainian tole painting (the painting of wooden ornaments). Two separate classes will be held on Sundays, November 10 or 17, noon to 4 p.m.; cost: \$25.

- "Pysanka" — Participants will decorate eggs according to centuries-old wax-resist, batik method. One-day classes (all different designs) will be held on two Saturdays, November 16 or 23, and two Sundays, November 10 or 17, noon to 4 p.m.; cost: \$25.

- "Sopilka" (flute) — A four-day class offered on Saturdays, November 2, 9, 16 and 23, 12:30-4 p.m.; cost: \$45. There is a separate fee for the instrument, or bring your own.

These workshops are funded in part by a grant from the California Arts Council, an agent of the state of California. The Ukrainian Art Center, Inc. is a non-profit organization with the purpose of preserving, developing and displaying Ukrainian folk and fine arts with the long-term goal of establishing the West Coast's first museum of Ukrainian folk and fine arts.

Registration and questions about the workshops may be directed to the center, (213) 668-0172.

Christmas carol video released

STAMFORD, Conn. — A new video featuring a concert of Ukrainian Christmas carols by the St. George Ukrainian

Greek-Catholic Cathedral Choir in Lviv has been produced professionally for North American VHS use.

The cathedral choir of St. George, under the direction of Volodymyr Dzhuryin, has gained great notoriety in recent years for its superior execution of liturgical music. This choir sings most of the liturgical services at the famous sobor. Of special note was its participation in the historic pontifical divine liturgies celebrated in Lviv on Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday, 1991, on the occasion of the return to Lviv of Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky.

Produced in the cathedral nave with its ornate iconostasis in the background, this sacred concert is the first such rendition of ancient Ukrainian carols recorded in the historic cathedral of St. George in Lviv. A foreword is given by Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk.

This one-hour color video may be obtained for \$24.95 (plus \$3 for priority postage and handling charges) from the Office of Aid to Liberated Churches, 161 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, CT 06902.

Proceeds from the sale of the video will benefit the Archdiocesan seminary in Lviv.

International...

(Continued from page 11)

Ukraine, "Green Day," won the Symonenko prize in literature. His second book, "Icarus with Butterfly Wings," was published in 1990.

As in previous years, with both Messrs. Drach and Kalynets, Exile Editions will publish a collection of Mr. Holoborodko's poetry titled "Icarus with Butterfly Wings and Other Poems." It will be a bilingual edition, Ukrainian and English, with translation by Myroslav Stefaniuk. Bohdan Boychuk's translation of Mr. Holoborodko's poem "Katerina" has already been published in Canada, in the 1991 Spring edition of the magazine Exiles.

Also, as in previous years, the invitation to a writer from Ukraine was instigated and coordinated by Lydia Pali.

Tickets to the reading can be obtained from the Harbourfront Box Office, tel.: (416) 973-4000.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

October 16

CHICAGO: The Friends of Rukh Association invites the public to a report by Dr. Bohdan Tkachuk, president of the Chicago Rukh chapter, and his wife, Orysia Tkachuk, on their month-long visit in Ukraine. The meeting will take place at St. Nicholas Cathedral hall at 7 p.m.

October 17

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Patriarchal Society cordially invites the public to a lecture by a Catholic activist from Lviv, Lesia Krypiakievych, who will talk on "The Religious Situation in Western Ukraine and Our Commitment" at 7 p.m. in the Cultural Center of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha, 2247 W. Chicago Ave.

October 18

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is hosting a literary evening with Roman Fedoriv from Lviv, the editor of "Dzvin" magazine. This will be held at 7 p.m. at the Shevchenko Society Home, 63 Fourth Ave. (between 9th and 10th Sts.).

October 18-October 20

NEW YORK: The Plast sorority "Pershi Stezhi" and the Ukrainian Artists' Association of America present an exhibition of paintings and graphic art by Ivan Ostafichuk. The opening will be on October 18 at 7 p.m. at the Artists' Association Gallery, 136 Second Ave. The gallery will be open on Saturday from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. and on Sunday from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

October 19

NEW YORK: Lesia Krypiakievych, head of the Ukrainian Youth for Christ and a leading member of the laymen's movement in Ukraine, will speak at 5 p.m. at the Shevchenko Society Home, 63 Fourth Ave. (between 9th and 10th Sts.).

WETHERSFIELD, Conn.: Branch 106 of the UNWLA is sponsoring its traditional Embroidery Dance (Vyshyvani Vechernytsi) at 9 p.m. in the Ukrainian National Home. For further information or reservations, call Luba Kinach, (203) 563-8139 or Olya Jakymiw, (203) 547-1862.

October 20

NEWARK, N.J.: The Ridna Shkola Foundation invites the public to an exhibit and sale of small oils and graphics by Arcadia Olenka-Petryshyn. The exhibit will take place in the hall of

St. John the Baptist Church on Sandford Ave. from 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. For further information, call C. Hentisz at (201) 763-9124.

October 24

TORONTO: Thomas J. Greene, Ph.D. candidate, Department of History at the University of Toronto, will discuss the "Impact of World War II on the Soviet Ukrainian Countryside." This will be at the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E., at 4-6 p.m. For further information, call (416) 978-3332.

October 25

ROSEMONT, Ill.: International business authority Richard Shriver will be the guest speaker for The Chicago Group's October dinner meeting at 6:30 p.m. at the Hotel Sofitel, 5550 N. River Rd. He will discuss Ukraine's current economic development and the opportunities and risks it holds for Western businesses. The cost is \$37 for non-members. For further information, call Walter Tun, (312) 509-4644.

October 27

SAN FRANCISCO: Branch 486 of the UNA is celebrating its anniversary with a luncheon in the hall of the Ukrainian Catholic Church at 1 p.m. (immediately after the liturgy). Osypp Kladko will be the guest speaker. The entire community is welcome; donation is \$7.

November 2

EDMONTON: The Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, St. John Cathedral Branch, will host its annual Fall Ball '91 at St. John's Cathedral Auditorium, 10611 110th Ave. The theme this year is the centennial of Ukrainian pioneer settlement in Canada. Participants are encouraged to dress in Ukrainian costumes depicting the Ukrainian Canadian experience of the past century. Cocktails and appetizers will be served at 6 p.m. "Baba," "Dido" and other members of the "selo" atmosphere will greet and entertain guests. Dinner will be at 7 p.m., and at 9 p.m. the dancing will begin with the Trembita band and several local artists to entertain the audience. Tickets, \$30, will be available up until October 20, after which they will be \$35. Tickets will not be sold at the door. For further information and for tickets, call Lesia Pohoreski, (403) 454-9496; Gloria Ferbey, (403) 469-1652; Lesia Soltykewych, (403) 469-0986 or the Ukrainian Bookstore, (403) 422-4255.

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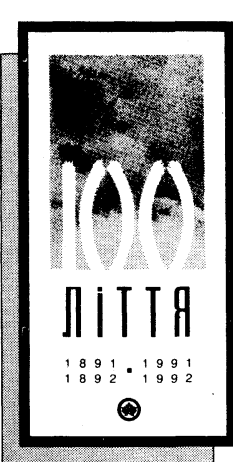
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