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 Hryniov, 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 demise” of the former union.

“We are acknowledging that we are immediately entering a period of the transitional period,” said Mr. Hryniov during the debate over the issue.

“We must decide on a mechanism for our participation in the process of the dissolution of the union.”

Mr. Hryniov.

The resolution, “on deputys’” 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 contradict the Constitution 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 Supreme Soviet of Ukraine to declare the Union political structures of the former USSR ‘defunct’ and to notify the former Soviet republics that the Ukrainian Parliament votes to boycott all all-union structures, and to pass a law on Ukrainian citizenship.

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 Anatoli Zlenko, Ukraine’s minister of foreign affairs, and Valery Kravchenko, the minister of foreign economic relations, was met at the airport by the Ukrainian permanent representa­tor to UNESCO, Alexander Shcherbak, 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 would 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

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 Mourning” 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 Komarenko, 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 Morzyuk, 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.

(Continued on page 8)
Soviet space program complex discovered in Dnipropetrovsk

KIEV — Another surprise has emerged in the wake of the dismantling of Soviet power structure in Ukraine, reported The Washington Post, noting that the Soviet space program is based in a huge complex in Dnipropetrovsk. 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 facility, 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 "barfs."

Oleksander Savchenko, an economist and advisor to the Ukrainian government, told Post correspondent Peter Maass that there were noLet us now to the rest of the story...
Dmytro Pavlychko discusses Ukraine's future in Philly
by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelson

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 current foreign affairs. In recent years, the World Affairs Council has hosted numerous foreign statesmen and dignitaries, among them Turkish President Turgut Ozal, Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, Russian President Boris Yeltsin, and former Freesrist 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 the World Affairs Council in April. At that time, he spoke about the process of Ukrainian independence 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 Education Center. Mr. Pavlychko’s appearance at the World Affairs Council was covered by the local Philadelphia 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 Brutzie Ellis Churchill who greeted guests and introduced Philadelphia editorial board comprising professors, writers and artists who have put together various pamphlets and posters for the campaign. The following interview was conducted by Ika Casanova (for The Weekly) and Petro Chongo (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, democratic 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 on turn into types of assistance to Ukraine.

(Continued on page 4)
for the printing of our own currency.

We also had meetings with the directors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and we are hopefull that these meetings will also have a positive outcome.

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 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 reorientation 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 the newly independent republic are discussing the various options of economic interrelations. It has been reported that the national representatives have decided to postpone their decision as to whether to sign any agreements. What does this mean?

That's correct, Ukraine has not signed any agreements with the old center. We are waiting to the right time to postpone its decision.

I can add that we will not sign any agreements before they are made to a new state structure which would supersede the sovereignty of our state. We are still in contact with other republics. Moreover, if some kind of new union is formed, which is going to appear not only 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 a seat in Moscow Alma-Ata to discuss the various options of economic interrelations. It has been reported that national representatives have decided to postpone their decision as to whether to sign any agreements. What does this mean?

The green has also expressed interest in signing a consular agreement with Ukraine. It was hoped that soon such an agreement would also normalize our relations with Czechoslovakia and Italy.

The meetings following events in Yugoslavia. We fully support the Croats in their struggle for independence. We have proposed that Croatia be recognized as an independent state.

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

What kind of relations can Uk- ra ine have with Russia?

We are seriously 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. It will be necessary to consolidate the democratic structures in Russia itself.

In respect to the center, the Supreme Soviet no longer has any relevance; the only remaining institution is 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 we would understand the situation of an independent Ukrainian state, we would, in effect, once again be creating a phenomenon that we have seen throughout history — Gorbachev would be acting simultaneously as defense and controlling rulers before him. Ultimately, this would be to his detriment.

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

Hungary is the first country to recognize Ukraine. Only last April, we went to Budapest. I must say that the reception in Budapest was most cordial. Budapest had sent communications to the Hungarian government warning that Hungary is ready for whatever assistance for them. Hungary received us as a delegation of an independent

**Continued from page 5**

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**The Peace Corps, for instance, has promised us $5 million.**

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ORGANIZING MEETING

N.J.-N.Y. districts

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — New Jersey’s four district presidents, 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 Dziazhuk, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahita, Supreme Advisors Roma Hadzelnycz, Andrew Keybida and Wasyi Luchikiw, and Honorary Member of the Supreme Assembly Mary Dzialynycz.

After a luncheon, Mrs. Dziazhuk 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 in 44.5 percent. Last year at this same time the membership drive had brought in 54 percent of the organizing quota, she added.

Mrs. Dziazhuk 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 Pastuzsek, 21 members.

Also cited by the supreme president were: Supreme Auditor Stefan Hawrysz, Branch 174, 16 members; and Michael Turkos, Branch 63, 14 members.

Among districts, Mrs. Dziazhuk noted that the Troy/Albany District is in first place for the future reader of The Ukrainian Weekly newspaper.

Walter Kwos, UNA Estate Kirkhonskon, N.Y. 12446

Walter Korczynsky

212 Meadowbrooke Pky E. Horsham, Pa. 19044

Wasyi Lichynycz

4257 Dentaral Road Parma, Ohio 44134

Paulo Dorzhynsky

297 College Street Toronto, Ont. Canada M5T 152

Wasyi Luchikiw

46 Windmill Lane New City, N.Y. 10966

Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda

Zenon Woylick

30 Montgomery Street Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Director of the Washington Office

Eugene Ivanowycz

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

Manager of Souyzivka

John A. Flis

Forumbume Road Kirkhonskon, N.Y. 12446

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME ASSEMBLY

Maria Chuchimian

515 Peter & Paul Residence

Brooklyn, N.Y. 11209

Canada M1G 4P4

Stephan Koropas

3301 N. Humbert

Chicago, Ill. 60634

Jaroslav Padoch

71 East 7th Street

New York, N.Y. 10003

Genevieve Zerebniak

239-C Portage Lakes Dr.

Akron, Ohio 44319

Anna Chopik

678 44th Street

Los Alamos, N.M. 87544

Walter Zafaraniuk

2115 Drew Avenue

Utica, N.Y. 13502

Mary Dushnyck

2 Miami Avenue

Brooklyn, N.Y. 11209

Bohdan T. Hnatiuk

535 Prescott Rd.

Marion Station, Pa. 19066

Anna Haras

1600 Greenleaf Street

Edinburg, Pa. 16077

Myron B. Koropas

107 Lemahnt Drive

DeKalb, Ill. 60015

Very Rev. Stephan Bilak

1750 Jefferson St., Apt. 301

Hollywood, Fla. 33020

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM
Two weeks ago, U.S. President George Bush and Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman Ihor Kolomoisky 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 Iron Curtain 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 already working with an estimated 300,000 people, 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 is not providing a replacement for any government aid. It is helping to forge a new people, creating a new community that is dedicated to self-sufficiency and self-reliance. Its volunteers are a symbol of hope in a region that has been desperately in need of help.

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 encouraged to support their pioneering efforts along the long and difficult road of nation-building.

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. That earned him a assignment to a remote post in the Far East. While on leave in Moscow in 1963, he distributed leaflets for the Alliance for Rebirth of the Soviet Union, and returned 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..."+

Following are excerpts of a statement delivered on September 18 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 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 emphasis, 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 under 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 the last week; together with the composition of the Soviet delegation have added us all to a new 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 that 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, fell brutally and literally from that central government. At the first opportunity — and it is a novel one now — they eagerly rush to dissociate 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 the Sovereignty Declaration includes an understanding to protect the rights and freedoms of all peoples within its borders and not Ukrainiansalone. The Russian republic gives continued discontent evidence of its struggle for democracy, the Rule of Law and political pluralism. We have every confidence that it will resist the temptation to follow the path 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 adopted 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 Osetians in Georgia continue and are unacceptable blatant violations of CSCE requirements. Indeed, the applicable statements of 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, must be ended so the people can achieve in signing the Charter of Paris.

Increased violence accompanied by expressions of the peaceful struggle 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 violent acts that are being perpetrated against the peace movement. We urge the authorities of Armenia to refrain from any acts that will help to exacerbate this crisis. We cannot and will not expect to be a part of the European community, mass 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 the 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

(Continued on page 13)
Dear Editor:

When someone is so far off base as David Lempert was in his recent letter of October 6 to the U.S. by the 13 Ukrainian deputies, it is hard to know where to begin in trying to correct all the misinformation. It is also surprising and depressing that someone with Lempert's name (together 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 non-corporate, non-U.S. government or government involvement — why doesn't the author give it a try himself? Is Mr. Lempert really suggesting 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 his impression that only one — he intimates nefarious — law firm undertook the trip? When, in fact, there was an effort to arrange for a grant from the United States Information Agency, supplemented by some 14 other financial sponsors, 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 had the opportunity, I would be thinking the same and maybe some good will come of it.

First of all, our national anthem is lovely, but I question the lyrics. I believe we here in the Ukraine and guests to our country by singing these words, "Ukraine has not yet died" or "She's Not Yet Dead," 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 believe 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 and there are still walls ahead. Is it possible to change these words and disseminate them throughout our country? It is the contacts, the organization, and the proper drive to effect this change.

O. Kuchar
Manchester, N.H.
Thousands participate in international commemorations for victims of Babyn Yar (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 Davydewych, 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 the name of the Jewish people." She added: "Before we were Jews, we were only people, and they 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 interfaith memorial service at the site of the massacre and an evening performance of the "Babyn Yar" requiem at Kiev's Opera House.

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

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

Myriad 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 never again.

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.

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

At a ceremony for the righteous, Ukrainians who saved Jews are honored.
The communists must understand includes political prisoners, but, he continued, because it was hollow to begin with. And the Party does not oppose to further their careers, to make life a little easier. Now the party is getting ahead, to further their careers, to make life a little easier. Now the party is getting ahead, to further their careers, to make life a little easier.

And our old enemies in the communist press are silent or are now praising us. Ukrainian radio was an open country up at six a.m. with the Ukrainian national anthem. A blue and yellow flag flies over the old KGB building.

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

Minority rights under the communists were treated as badly as Ukrainian rights, he noted, and the minorities will choose to discriminate themselves from the center that ignores their needs 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 our enemies. And we cannot be afraid of our country if they think this was only an act of parliament and not the will of the people. The party 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 Ukrainian government 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 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 an 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 Germany. And he hopes the United States and Canada would soon follow suit. He seemed encouraged by the recent meeting with President George Bush and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, commenting that both Mulroney and Bush 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." The United States (Pavlychko and many of those present were duly amused by this reference in Mr. Bush's remarks in Kharkiv recently). During his previous visit to Washington (in April), Mr. Pavlychko, noted, he told the American and Canadian business leaders that 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 get very welcome in Ukraine and would be given favorable economic incentives. He also enumerated U.S. resources available to Ukraine, namely, "80 percent of the world's titanium, 25 percent of the world's manganese, 20 percent of the world's sapphire. And we have large deposits of gold. We can extant 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 would choose the President, but the President will rely on the people. There will be no oligarchic candidates, some supported only by their wives. "So you can see we are becoming very democratic," he noted.

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 Kazak 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 Chernobyl to Mr. Pavlychko's past as a member of the Communist Party.

That afternoon Mr. Pavlychko was invited to the Philadelphia Inquirer by Trudy Rubin, a Russian-speaking journalist for an interview with Trudy Rubin, a member of the Inquirer's editorial board. There Ms. Mazurkewich learned that the Inquirer's policy regarding stories about "the Ukraine" will soon reflect a new editorial decisions. The "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."
International festival to host Ukrainian poet

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 Vasyl 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 Simonsen, 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 family from studying 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 Dzuba’s “Internationalism or Russification.”

Years of persecution and harassment followed. He served in the army 1968-1970 and has 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, 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 1980, Mr. Holoborodko’s first collection of poetry published in

UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER

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INTERES, INC.

A high ranking Ukrainian Government Delegation will be in Boston and Washington, D.C. from October 20-28, 1991 to meet with principals interested in doing business with Ukraine, specifically in privatization, banking, commodity & stock exchange.

Intes, Inc. an American trading company servicing the interests of the American business community in Ukraine and other republics in the former U.S.S.R. is organizing multiple or one on one working meetings/conferences with members of the delegation.

Any interested parties, please FAX or telephone your specific interests to us, so that we may tailor a conference of mutual benefit.

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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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More detailed information to follow in the next issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.
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 26401 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan.

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


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:

Mr. D. Zakharchuk, Supreme Secretary
Mr. J. Zakharchuk, Chairman

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

(Continued from page 5)
Monthly Income

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY

A modern 12-story apartment building is being constructed in the center of the Ukrainian community in New York City.

A unique opportunity for Ukrainians to have attractive living quarters within the Ukrainian community in the city.

St. George Cooperative Apartments are slated for occupancy in early spring, 1992. This elegant 12-story coop building consists of 18 spacious one-bedroom apartments, 12 two-bedroom apartments, and 3 three-bedroom apartments. This deluxe apartment building features:

- two separate high speed elevators
- modernly appointed kitchen with dishwasher
- generous walk-in closets
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- modern washroom bath and shower combination
- spacious, bright room area

If you desire to live in New York, within the Ukrainian community, please inquire about these modern apartments on 7th Street near St. George’s Ukrainian Catholic Church. If interested, please phone or get in touch with:

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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
Roman Konotopskyj, Chairman
Wasyl Sywenky, Secretary
Maria Bodnarskyj, Treasurer

Joy Brittan Sings in Ukrainian on CBS-TV Network

By Vladimir K. Chorney
JOY BRITTANopped 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 groups and around the county are feaured singing the short version of the theme song following a station break. Many guest stars also appear.

Brittan's appearance was filmed by the Las Vegas CBS affiliate, KLAS-TV. Brittan was shown in a beautiful Ukrainian costume of sparkling red popples 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 to Winnipeg, where she was the sole entertainer at the Jubile Banquet Commorating the 25th Anniversary of Ukrainian Immigration to Canada under the patronage of the Ukrainian Catholic Hiharchical 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.

Brittan is now busy with noted arrangements for Barbara Streisand, Natalie Cole, Vic Damone and Ann Margaret. She is preparing to record a new album, "Celebrity Benefit Concert." The album is under the patronage of the Ukrainian Catholic Hiharchical 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.

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Off base...

A final point Mr. Lemper seems to have overlooked is that 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 adoption of the U.S. system inappropriate, even if such were possible.

Welcome to the world Paul Alexander Hadzewycz

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Sings in Ukrainian on CBS-TV Network
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 Council 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 (WOCUCU) to determine how Ukrainian credit unions in the West and WOCUCU can best support the credit union movement in Ukraine. The committee members are: Bohdan Watral, Treasurer/Manager of Selfreliance Ukr. FCU, Chicago; Dmytro Hryhorczuk, President, Selfreliance Newark FCU; Walter Hupalwisky, Chairman of the Board of the Ukrainian Credit Union Association (UNCUA); Dr. Bohdan Watral, Treasurer/Manager of Selfreliance Ukr. FCU, Chicago; Dr. George Chuchman, Vice-President, Carpathia CU, Canada; Olya Zavechka, Chief Executive Officer, So-Use CU Ltd., Canada; Myroslav Bolach, President, Council of Ukr. Cooperative Societies in Australia.

The World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives, through its liaison, Bohdan Watral is working closely with WOCUCU, to define the objectives of a planned mission by WOCUCU 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 union development from various sources including the government and private sectors as well as the savings and borrowing habits of the Ukrainian people.

Participants at Ukrainian World Council meeting agreed to work with WOCUCU to establish fellowships for Ukrainian and the Heyman Center for the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives, through its liaison, Bohdan Watral, Treasurer/Manager of the Chicago Self Reliance Ukrainian FCU, to provide background information on the re-introduction of credit unions and financial cooperatives, banks and related services and practices.

The Ukrainian World Council will also recommend to WOCUCU that the planned cooperative fact-finding mission be held in Kiev, Lviv, Ternopil, Bukowna, 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), member of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, (UNCUA) and member of the State of Illinois Financial Services Board, has participated in a panel discussion on the World Council of Credit Unions and the Canada-Ukraine Economic Conference held April 1991 in Edmonton, Alberta.

According to Watral, Ukraine's current economic situation, 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 fledging 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.

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 commented on the establishment of a model credit union in Ukraine organized and run by Ukrainian attorneys, accountants, corporate managers and parliamentarians, who have a working knowledge of English. They should be chosen independent of the political 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, laws, 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, as Bohdan Watral stated. It would also be granted 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 have full financial services, a professional and well educated management, and be a considerable and caring environment, for the financial well-being of its members and Ukraine as a whole."
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), "petrykyvka" (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 embroi
der 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.

• "Petrykyvka" - 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.

• "Pysanky" - Participants will deco
corate eggs according to centuries-old wax-candle method. One-day classes (all different designs) will be held on two Saturdays, November 16 or 23, and two Sundays, November 17 or 24, noon to 4 p.m.; cost: $25.

• "Dzvin" (flute) - A four-day class offered on Saturdays, November 2, 9, 16, and 23, 12-30 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 estab
lishing 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) 688-0172.

Christmas carol video released

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

(Continued from page 11)

Ukraine, "Green Day," won the Symo

In previous years, with both Messrs. Drach and Kalynets, Exile Editions will publish a collection of Mr. Holoborodko's poetry titled "Iaruci with Butterfly Wings and Other Poems." It will be a bilingual edition, Ukrainian and English.

Sts. Myro
sia Stefaniak. Bohdan Boychuk's transla
tion 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 invita
tion to a writer from Ukraine was instigated and coordinated by Lydia Pati.

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

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

October 16

CHICAGO: The Friends of Rukh Asso
ilation invites the public to a report by Dr. Bohdan Tachasuk, president of the Chicago Rukh chapter, and his wife, Dzyna Tachasuk, who will talk on history and technique of needlepoint 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 Krypiakevych, who will talk on "The Religious Situation in Western Ukraine under Communist Regime." The lecture will be given in the Cultural Center of St. Volodymyr and Olha, 2247 W. Chicago Ave.

October 18

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society will be holding a Christmas carol video released for North American VHS use.

The cathedral choir of St. George, under the direction of Volodymyr Dehurny, has gained great notoriety in recent years for its superior execution of liturgical music. This will be one of the liturgical services at the famous sobor. Of special note was its participation in the historic production of 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.

The one-hour video color 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 06905. Proceeds from the sale of the video will benefit the Archdiocesan seminary in Lviv.