

**INSIDE:** More news about the U.S. visit of President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine. Plus, a special photographic report on this historic event in the centerfold.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## President Kravchuk completes two-day visit to Washington

by Irene Jarosewich  
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — Leonid Kravchuk's first official visit to Washington as president of Ukraine ended Thursday evening, May 7, at a departure ceremony with Secretary of State James Baker at the Pentagon. With the helicopter take-off from the Pentagon to Andrew's Air Force Base, the delegation left for Houston, to be followed by visits to Des Moines, Philadelphia and New York.

According to Roman Popadiuk, deputy assistant to the president and newly confirmed ambassador to Ukraine, "President Bush is very satisfied with the visit. The visit laid a strong foundation for a partnership on the international scene and prosperity worldwide."

He added: "The trip also showed strong U.S. commitment to Ukraine. The number of agreements signed indicates that the United States wants to help create a strong, viable, market-oriented Ukraine and the security for Ukraine is important for stability in the region. President Kravchuk was very well received in the White House and other agencies. He had several high-level meetings, including (Secretary of State) James Baker, (Secretary of Defense) Richard Cheney, and (Secretary of the Treasury) Nicholas Brady, all of which serves to underline the commitment of the United States government to work with Ukraine."

While members of the official government and business delegations attended separate meetings, President Kravchuk

began his final day in Washington with a meeting with former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Dr. Brzezinski later commented: "The meeting with President Kravchuk and some of his top advisers covered the most important issues in the American-Ukrainian relationship and also in the Ukrainian-Russian relationship. I was deeply impressed by the determination of the Ukrainian leaders to ensure Ukrainian independence and growing ties between Ukraine and Europe."

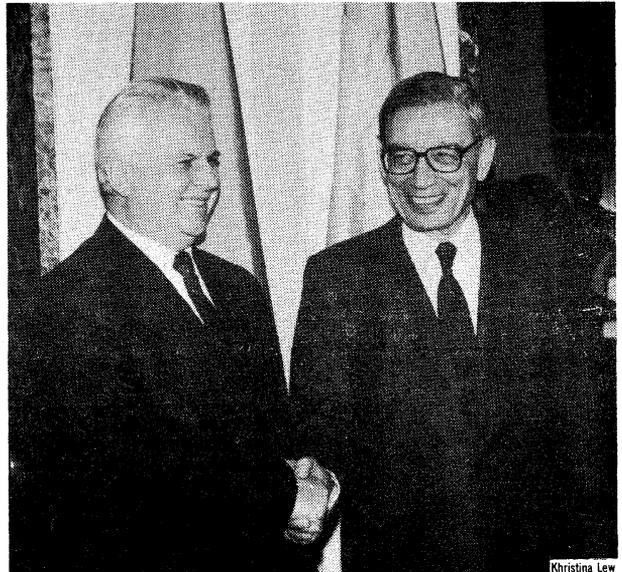
"I was also favorably impressed by the very constructive and realistic attitude displayed by the Ukrainian leaders regarding the desirability of close cooperation with Russia, but in a setting which guarantees Ukrainian rights and territorial integrity."

Later in the morning President Kravchuk was the guest speaker at the National Press Club's "Morning Newsmaker's" series. Several times he reiterated the theme that Ukraine is pursuing a consistent path to developing independent statehood and that an independent Ukraine is a stabilizing component in the geopolitics of the region of the former USSR.

In response to questions that Ukraine is not pursuing economic reforms as rapidly as Russia, thereby undermining internal political consensus for independence, Mr. Kravchuk responded that Ukraine does not see itself in competition with Russia, that a quid pro quo comparison is not the most accurate, and that it is still too early to predict the success or failure of any

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## Kravchuk meets secretary-general, holds press conference at U.N.



Christina Lew

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali welcomes President Leonid Kravchuk to the United Nations.

by Christina Lew

UNITED NATIONS — After a 30-minute meeting with U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk, accompanied by Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko and Ukraine's ambassador to the U.N., Viktor Batiuk, told a

press conference here on May 11 that the United Nations will assist Ukraine in dealing with the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident and will support Ukraine's efforts to reform its economy, government and military structures.

Encouraging the press to write more frequently and more truthfully about

(Continued on page 11)

## Delegation focuses on agribusiness during Iowa visit

by Linda Hodges  
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

DES MOINES, Iowa — Undoubtedly the largest group of Ukrainians ever assembled in Iowa was on hand when President Leonid Kravchuk's colorful Air Ukraine plane touched down in Des Moines on Saturday, May 9. Besides the planeload of approximately 65 who accompanied President Kravchuk, some 48 Rukh supporters from the Ukrainian community in Minneapolis chartered a bus and traveled the 250 miles to greet him.

Mr. Kravchuk was in Iowa at the invitation of Pioneer Hi-Bred Interna-

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Linda Hodges

The Ukrainian delegation tours a showcase farm in Grinnell, Iowa.

## Ukrainian Parliament bans Crimean referendum, deems independence declaration unconstitutional

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — One week after the Crimean Supreme Council issued its declaration of independence, the Ukrainian Parliament, deemed this act unconstitutional and banned the Crimean referendum scheduled for August 2.

After a full day of heated debates, on Wednesday, May 13, the Ukrainian Supreme Council voted 340-6 to adopt a decree stating that the Crimean actions of May 5 contradict the Constitution of Ukraine. The deputies gave the Crimean Parliament a deadline of May 20 to revoke their declaration of independence. The decree also authorizes Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to take "urgent steps," if necessary, to restore constitutional order on the peninsula.

Realizing the complex situation in the Crimea, President Kravchuk, who

was in the United States last week when the Crimean Parliament attempted to sever ties with Ukraine, called on the Parliament to act responsibly and avoid bloodshed.

"This is an extremely serious question. I want to avoid emotions...but I want to make clear that the government and the president will not allow any infringement of Ukraine's territorial integrity," said Mr. Kravchuk in his address to Parliament. The Crimea's secession from Ukraine could, in fact, set a precedent for other Russian-speaking regions to form their own independent republics.

"I have studied the situation at length," he continued, "and I cannot find any argument which shows that the Supreme Council of Ukraine or the government, or the president, have in

(Continued on page 24)

## Ukrainian president declines to attend CIS meeting

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk will not take part in the next meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States scheduled for Friday, May 15, in Tashkent, thereby jeopardizing the future of the six-month-old union.

"I will be hosting Finnish President Mauno Koivisto on Thursday, May 14. Even if I were to leave for Tashkent on Friday morning at 8 a.m., the time zones and travel time would put me there after 3 p.m., said the Ukrainian leader upon arrival at Kiev's Boryspil Airport on Tuesday afternoon, May 12, after a successful trip to the United States.

"Perhaps Prime Minister (Vitold) Fokin will go," said Mr. Kravchuk, refusing to elaborate further. He is already the third head of state that will not attend the Tashkent summit, joining the Moldovan president and leader of Kyrgyzstan.

Sixteen points are on the agenda in Tashkent, according to Boris Tarasiuk, an aide to Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko. They include CFE treaty submissions.

"We want the heads of state to sign an agreement in Tashkent on the division of conventional forces in Europe (CFE)," he said at a briefing at the Foreign Ministry press center on Tuesday, May 12.

Also on the agenda will be the question of legal succession to the former Soviet Union and the division of its assets. Ukraine had to fight for the inclusion of both matters on the agenda. Although originally scheduled for discussion at the March 20 summit in Kiev, Russian President Boris Yeltsin tabled these issues.

"It was a hard-won agreement. Getting it on the agenda was very difficult. You know Russia's stand on this point," said Mr. Tarasiuk, who attended the agenda meeting in Tashkent on Sunday, May 10, substituting for Mr. Zlenko, who accompanied Mr. Kravchuk on his weeklong visit to the United States.

Other issues slated for Tashkent include CIS armed forces questions, as well as the rights of deported people and minorities; the financial situation in the CIS; foreign economic relations; scientific, technical and engineering cooperation; interstate television and radio; and cooperation in the fields of education and culture.

Mr. Kravchuk, who returned from meetings with President George Bush, immediately plunged into a busy schedule, discussing the Crimean question in Ukraine's Parliament on Wednesday, May 13 (see story p. 2). He was scheduled to spend all day Thursday, May 14, with the Finnish president before departing for Poland and meetings with Polish President Lech Walesa on Monday, May 18.

## Mainland China protests Taiwanese aid to Ukraine

TAIWAN — Mainland (Communist) China's ambassador to Kiev protested a Republic of China (Taiwan) airlift that brought \$5 million in medical aid to Ukraine. Because of this, Taipei officials said that relations with Ukraine must proceed carefully. Mainland China had established relations with Ukraine shortly after the declaration of independence, reported the Free China Journal.

High-ranking Ukrainian officials are scheduled to visit Taiwan when a Ukrainian cargo plane takes the second batch of medical supplies donated by the Republic of China. Vincent Tsai, deputy director of the ROC Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that the airlifts

had paved the way for further diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Besides donating medical equipment to the former Soviet republics, the Republic of China has shipped 100,000 tons of rice to the area.

The Republic of China has also donated \$500,000 worth of medical aid to Belarus, and is looking into a possible joint venture in pharmaceuticals.

A breakthrough in establishing direct maritime links between the Republic of China and the former Soviet republics occurred when the first freighter flying a Russian national flag was issued a permit to dock in Keelung on April 20 and May 11 to transport two more shipments of rice to Russia.



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **MOSCOW** — Mikhail Vinegradov, the deputy director of the Oceanology Institute in Moscow, said on May 3 that the Black and Azov Seas are on the brink of ecological collapse and require billions of dollars for clean-up. He said that the Dniipro, Dnister and Danube rivers wash millions of tons of industrial waste and pesticides each year into the seas, and that ships dump millions of tons of oil there. The fish catch there has declined by one-third in recent years. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **Rukh** has demanded that Ukraine suspend its membership in the CIS, saying that developments concerning the Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet show "the Russian leadership's aggressive intentions regarding Ukraine... Events are developing as they did over the past 70 years." The statement also

criticizes the "inefficiency and indecision" of Ukraine's government, and demands a host of other things, including the halt of international financial aid to Russia. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MADRID** — Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordenez announced that Spain will grant Ukraine a credit line worth \$250 million to encourage bilateral trade on April 21, before his visits to Moscow and Kiev.

On April 23, Radio Kiev reported that Minister Ordenez had extended an invitation to President Leonid Kravchuk from King Juan Carlos to make an official visit to Spain. A treaty on friendship and cooperation between Ukraine and Spain is being prepared, and the two countries also want to develop bilateral cultural and economic relations. Minister Ordenez described his talks with President Kravchuk as "fruitful." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Playing down the Crimean declaration of independence, President Leonid Kravchuk said that Kiev will provide cultural, linguistic and other facilities for the 200,000 Crimean Tatars who have returned to the Crimea, stressing that the Crimean Tatars have chosen to remain part of Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **SYMFEROPI** — On May 6 the Crimean Supreme Council passed the Constitution of the Crimean Republic, making Russian the official language of the government. Crimean Tatar, Russian and Ukrainian were recognized as state languages, however.

The vice-president of the Crimean Tatar Council, the Medzhlis, announced that Crimean Tatars will hold a demonstration on May 18 to protest the planned referendum on the Crimea's independence. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko said that strategic carrier rockets, which are produced in Ukraine, are its property. "The republic has done a lot in the field of space exploration for the former Soviet Union," he said. "Ukraine possesses special resources to become a space power and derive profit from the use of space and space technology." (ITAR)

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## U.S. official calls Ukraine "rat hole"

MUNICH — A Bush administration official severely criticized Ukraine on the eve of meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank for its reluctance to commit to painful economic reforms, reported Radio Liberty citing Reuters.

According to Reuters of April 23, an unidentified "administration official" is quoted as saying: "We're not going to throw money down a rat hole, and until they [the Ukrainians] make the tough choices Russia has made, they're a rat hole."

Lack of progress with price liberalization and privatization were cited by Reuters as particular U.S. concerns.

Meanwhile, according to Western reports, a "reform manifesto" was published on the same day in Pravda Ukrainy, describing a "free market" economic program. The report calls for the creation of free-trade zones in Ukraine, simplification of regulations and guarantees for joint ventures, as well as the introduction of a Ukrainian national currency, the hryvnia. It was not clear, however, whether this manifesto constitutes official government policy, RL noted.

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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz  
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets (Kiev)  
Assistant editor: Kristina Lew  
Editorial assistant: Tamara Tershakovec

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# Kravchuk delegation outlines Ukraine's withdrawal from "ruble zone"

by Khristina Lew

NEW YORK — Emphasizing that Ukraine's economy can be stabilized only by the introduction of a national economic policy and withdrawal from the "ruble zone," members of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk's delegation told representatives of leading Ukrainian American organizations that Ukraine will introduce its new currency, the hryvnia, on January 1, 1993.

President Kravchuk confirmed the announcement when he unexpectedly joined the May 11 meeting at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Meeting with representatives of various diaspora organizations and joined by Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Oleh Bilorus, to discuss Ukraine's new economic plan, the Ukrainian delegation detailed various aspects of the plan without revealing its specific contents. The delegation instead focused on the Ukrainian government's decision to pursue an independent national economic policy and the diaspora's role in assisting Ukraine's transition to a free-market economy.

Citing the need to distance Ukraine from Russia's volatile price liberalization policies and ensuing inflationary spiral in Ukrainian markets, President Kravchuk's economic advisor in the



Samples of a five-hryvnia note (top) and a two-hryvnia note.

State Duma, Oleksander Yemelianov, the architect of Ukraine's new economic plan, stated that the hryvnia will function outside of the ruble zone and will reflect world prices. Because the Ukrainian government has no gold to back its currency, the hryvnia will be backed by Ukraine's commodities.

In declaring its independence last summer, Ukraine was forced to forge economic ties with other former republics of the Soviet Union as well as European nations accustomed to dealing directly with Moscow. Having done so, explained Deputy Prime Minister Oleh Slepichev, Ukraine is now producing many products for other countries, especially Russia. This production, he said, will back the hryvnia. "Without commodities," he emphasized, "we cannot have a free market economy."

Ukraine's currency, meanwhile, is being printed by the Canada Bank Note Co. Chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine Vadym Hetman, having returned from a visit to Canada, reported that the printing of the hryvnia is running smoothly, quelling rumors that the Canadian firm is mismanaging production.

In discussing his impressions of President Kravchuk's visit with the (Continued on page 19)



President Leonid Kravchuk addresses representatives of Ukrainian American organizations at the Ukrainian Institute of America. To his left is Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko. Seen in the photo on the left are: Chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine Vadym Hetman and People's Deputy Mykhailo Horyn.



President Leonid Kravchuk with his translator, Dmytro Markov (left), at a business luncheon at the Plaza Hotel.

## New York luncheon designed to spur investment in Ukraine

by Tamara Tershakovec

NEW YORK — After his United Nations press conference on May 11, President Leonid Kravchuk sped to the Plaza Hotel for a luncheon aimed at encouraging U.S. companies to invest in Ukraine.

Sponsored by Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander and Ferdon, a New York law firm, and Robinson, Lake, Lerer and Montgomery, a strategic communications company, the luncheon attracted companies from such varied industries as pharmaceuticals (Bristol-Myers Squibb and Medicis), communications (AT&T and NYNEX) and cosmetics (Revlon). Other recognizable names were U.S. Steel International, Tishman Construction Co., Pfizer, Minolta, The Upjohn Co., Kellogg and many others.

These are the companies that "represent the interests of the American business, corporate and financial community in Ukraine and Ukraine's future," according to the luncheon's master of ceremonies, Bohdan D. Shandor of Mudge Rose.

Much of the afternoon was spent lauding Ukraine's economic potential. A slide show on Ukraine's economy and relevant statistics was presented by Leonard L. Mazur, executive vice-president of Medicis Pharmaceutical Corp. The show included the Deutschebank report that rated Ukraine as the most prepared country of the former USSR to enter a free-market economy.

Mr. Mazur added that Ukraine is rich in both agriculture and industry, and has a highly educated, cheap labor force. Converting factories from military to civilian production is underway, he said, citing one Kiev military transport plant that now makes 150,000 dishwashers and 100,000 baby carriages per year.

Mr. Mazur said that there are many German, Japanese and Austrian companies looking to invest in Ukraine, but few American ones. He said, "As Richard Nixon at one time admonished the American government for not doing enough in terms of Ukraine, I also

(Continued on page 20)

## FOR THE RECORD: Declaration on U.S.-Ukrainian relations

*Declaration on U.S.-Ukrainian relations and the building of a democratic partnership by President George Bush and President Leonid Kravchuk released on May 6.*

Today's talks mark a historic step in the development of relations between our two great nations. For the first time, an American president has met with the freely elected president of a sovereign Ukraine. The Ukrainian people are now building their own state, one whose independence and commitment to democracy can make a vital contribution to the creation of a new Europe truly whole and free. The United States places special importance on the consolidation of Ukraine's democracy and independence. Toward this end, we are agreed that we must work together as friends and partners for the mutual benefit of both our peoples, and in the interests of international peace and stability.

Politically, we will strive to protect and promote the values that bind us together in the democratic community of nations, including free and fair elections, freedom of emigration, the rule of law, and respect for human rights, including the rights of all minorities, regardless of their nationalities and beliefs. The United States takes special note of Ukraine's commitment to establish its independence in full accordance with these principles, and its efforts to build a just and stable society where fundamental freedoms of all peoples are guaranteed.

Economically, we will work to advance the values of economic freedom without which democracy and prosperity cannot flourish. Ukraine will accelerate efforts to move toward a market economy through appropriate macroeconomic stabilization policies and structural/microeconomic reforms to promote recovery, market development and growth. The U.S., through its technical assistance programs in areas like defense conversion and food distribution, will help Ukraine in these efforts and encourage the international community to do likewise.

Together, we will take steps to promote free trade, investment and economic cooperation between our two countries and peoples, as well as within the world economy at large. A critical feature of this cooperation will be a special effort by Ukraine to lower barriers to trade and investment in order to allow greater access for American firms. Ukraine and the United States will establish joint business development committees to achieve this objective and build a foundation for expanded commerce.

We have concluded a trade agreement which will confer most-favored-nation tariff treatment on Ukraine, and an OPIC agreement to make available investment insurance for American firms investing in Ukraine. We have also agreed to expedite negotiations on bilateral investment and tax treaties that will further promote private trade and investment, as well as on cooperation in shipping and civil aviation.

In the area of security, the United States and Ukraine will cooperate to promote a democratic peace across Europe. We are agreed that international security can no longer be achieved through the efforts of individual states to acquire ever

increasing amounts of weaponry. Rather, security must be based on reduced levels of armaments among all nations, and on a multilateral commitment to uphold shared principles, especially democracy, the inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, and peaceful resolution of disputes.

Working together in multilateral institutions like the CSCE and the North Atlantic Cooperation Council will be an important means of promoting these goals and values throughout the new Europe. Also important will be the development of a regular bilateral dialogue on questions of peace and security that would address questions of common interest. We will use bilateral military and defense contacts to provide advice and assistance in the development of civil-military institutions.

As a matter of special urgency and concern, we also will work actively to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and associated technologies. In this regard, the United States applauds Ukraine's leadership, manifested in its agreement to ratify and implement the START and CFE treaties, and its commitment to renounce nuclear weapons and join the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapons state at the earliest possible time. Consistent with these commitments, Ukraine reaffirms its decision to complete the removal of all tactical nuclear weapons from its territory by July 1, 1992, and all remaining nuclear weapons in accordance with her relevant agreements and during the seven-year period of time as provided by the START Treaty and in the context of the statement of the Verkhovna Rada [Supreme Council, or Parliament] on the nuclear status of Ukraine.

The United States will assist Ukraine in these efforts by utilizing a portion of the \$400 million appropriated by the U.S. Congress. The U.S. will also allocate part of the \$400 million for the establishment of an International Science and Technology Center in Ukraine. This center will help former weapons scientists and engineers in developing long-term civilian career opportunities that will strengthen Ukraine's scientific research and development capacity. In addition, the United States will continue its support of Ukrainian and international efforts aimed at minimizing the tragic aftermath of the Chernobyl catastrophe.

By agreeing to cooperate to advance these common political, economic and security interests, the United States and independent Ukraine have laid the foundation for a strong and special partnership. For while relations between our governments may be new, the ties that connect our peoples are deep and longstanding. We will seek to broaden these contacts through expanded people-to-people exchange programs such as the Peace Corps agreement we have signed to provide Ukraine with assistance in small business development and other areas, such as education. Working together and with others who share our principles, we will expand this partnership in pursuit of an enduring, democratic peace that can fulfill the aspirations of our two nations and the entire world.

## President Kravchuk...

(Continued from page 1)

strategy for economic and political reform.

As for the issue of increased tension between Ukraine and Russia as a cause for concern, President Kravchuk noted that the interests of the new states are not 100 percent compatible, "Russia is building its state and we are building ours." At the core of the issue is an underlying belief in Moscow that "Ukraine is a part of Russia and should remain a part... (which) makes the situation more tense." However, he added, "The differences between Ukraine and Russia are exaggerated," and (Russian President Boris) "Yeltsin has enough sober wits and sober mind to understand that it is absolutely impossible, impossible to return to the empire that existed before." There are problems, but this is not the issue, he said, adding that what is important is working out new ways to resolve these problems.

President Kravchuk stated that the major result of his visit to Washington was that the necessary contractual and legal foundation was laid for further development of bilateral relations between Ukraine and the U.S. He told the press corps that he had received word earlier that morning from Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov that all tactical nuclear weapons had been shipped out of Ukraine, well ahead of the July deadline, and that the strategic nuclear weapons will leave by the end of the decade. He called upon all

countries to follow Ukraine's lead and become non-nuclear states.

At a State Department luncheon attended by approximately 200 guests, Secretary of State Baker offered a toast to Ukraine that is "most assuredly and vibrantly alive," and hailed President Kravchuk's visit as the "cornerstone for the democratic peace we hope to build together."

In turn, President Kravchuk offered a toast to the "unprecedented steps towards mutual trust" between Ukraine and the United States and the "spirit of mutual respect, sincerity and openness which persisted in our relations with President Bush, Secretary Baker and other members of the U.S. administration."

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce hosted President Kravchuk and members of the business delegation during an afternoon conference, "U.S.-Ukraine Business Dialogue." Attending were several dozen representatives of major corporations, law firms and government agencies.

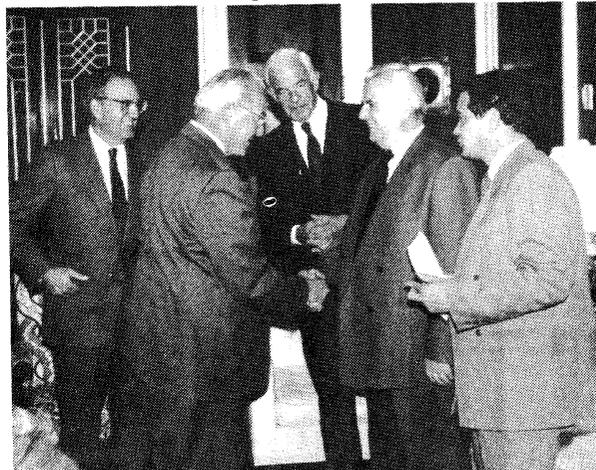
President Kravchuk gave a brief summary of the status of laws on foreign investment and, in general, about the economic and business climate and potential of Ukraine. Members of the business delegations then took the podium and answered specific questions about the capabilities of various Ukrainian industries and strategies by which Western businesses can take some of their profits out of Ukraine.

After a wreath-laying ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery, President

(Continued on page 10)



President Leonid Kravchuk speaks at a State Department luncheon in the Ben Franklin Room, seated at the table are U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko.



President Leonid Kravchuk meets with the leadership of the Senate and House: (from left) Sen. George Mitchell, Rep. Robert Michel and Rep. Thomas Foley. At Mr. Kravchuk's side is his interpreter, Dmytro Markov.

# La Salle University, Philadelphia community honor Kravchuk

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

PHILADELPHIA — An honorary doctorate of human letters was conferred on Sunday, May 10, on Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk by La Salle University's president, Brother Patrick Ellis.

The commencement exercises, La Salle University's 129th, marked the successful completion of baccalaureate and master's studies by more than 1,300 graduates, among them many students of Ukrainian descent.

During the ceremonies, held at Philadelphia's Civic Center Convention Hall, several of these students raised a huge Ukrainian flag in tribute to the Ukrainian president as the university band played the Ukrainian national anthem.

Brother Ellis, who recently accepted an appointment to the presidency of the Catholic University of America in Washington, commented on the "strong Ukrainian presence on the La Salle University campus."

Sponsoring the honorary degree candidacy of President Kravchuk was Prof. Leonid Rudnytzky, a member of the university's foreign languages department. Honorary degrees were also conferred upon Alberto J. Vollmer, a Venezuelan businessman, and NBC anchorwoman Mary Alice Williams.

In his address to the graduates, President Kravchuk spoke of the symbolic nature of his visit to Philadelphia. "Here in Philadelphia," he said, "where American democracy was born, the president of a newly born democratic Ukraine is being honored."

He told those assembled that the people of Ukraine had overcome the horrors of famine, terror and tyranny and that they have now "embarked upon a path of freedom and responsibility. Mastering the art of democracy," he added, "is not an easy task. But within the family of free nations, it should not prove impossible." He told the graduates that they and their peers around the world could ensure a better tomorrow.

At a press conference at the university, President Kravchuk spoke to members of the media about an era of change. "Our time," he said, "has been characterized by the removal of walls, physical as well as ideological. We must strive to prevent future building of structures that divide. Gates, fences and walls will no longer bind, confine and divide, but rather serve as structures that hold together peaceful societies."

He further commented on his vision of a world "in which there is unity in

diversity, a world not intent on eliminating differences among peoples, but one which is eager to understand these differences and to treasure them."

The Ukrainian president also spoke briefly about the dispute over the Crimea and about Ukraine's determination to be a nuclear-free state. He called the old Soviet Union "a true empire, a source of threat and confrontation," and cautioned against sentimental and nostalgic sympathy for the passing of the old order.

Following a private reception at La Salle University's Peale House, President Kravchuk was taken on a whirlwind tour of Ukrainian Philadelphia, a tour which included drive-by visits to the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic cathedrals, and brief stops at Manor Junior College, the Mother House of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, and the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center.

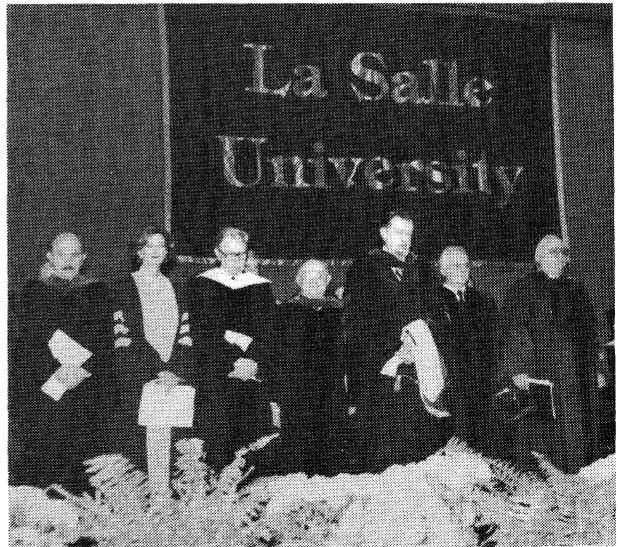
That evening, at a lavish banquet held in the grand ballroom of Philadelphia's Hotel Atop the Bellevue, President Kravchuk was welcomed by more than 1,000 guests who had gathered to pay homage to Ukraine's first democratically elected president. Among the guests were distinguished representatives of Philadelphia's Estonian, Hungarian, Jewish, Latvian and Lithuanian communities.

The banquet, organized by a committee chaired by Christine Kulchycky; was emceed by Prof. Rudnytzky. It opened with the singing of the Ukrainian and American national anthems, led, respectively, by Wasyly Naydan and Brother Ellis. The invocation by Auxiliary Bishop Walter Paska was followed by introductory remarks by Prof. Rudnytzky who subsequently presented each of the evening's featured speakers.

The first of the evening's speakers was Pennsylvania Sen. Arlen Specter, who was accompanied by his wife, Joan, a member of the Philadelphia City Council. Also representing the state of Pennsylvania were Sen. Harris Wofford and Congressman Peter Kostmayer.

Next to speak was Philadelphia Mayor, Ed Rendell. Mayor Rendell referred to President Kravchuk as "one of those who brought about the peaceful dissolution of the Soviet Union" and after proclaiming May 10, 1992, as "Leonid Kravchuk Day" in Philadelphia, presented the Ukrainian president with a special replica of the Liberty Bell. Also representing the city of Philadelphia was Councilman Thatcher Longstreth.

The mayor also read a proclamation by Gov. Robert Casey designating May



Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk (second from right) during La Salle University's commencement exercises.

10 as "Leonid Kravchuk Day" in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Eloquent addresses marking the historic visit of President Kravchuk were also delivered by Brother Ellis and by Prof. Miroslav Labunka, of La Salle University's history department, who had translated President Kravchuk's

remarks at La Salle's commencement exercises.

President Kravchuk's address began with an observation on the significance of his visit to the United States. "It is," he noted, "the first time ever that the presidents of Ukraine and the United

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Patriarch Mstyslav I delivers the benediction as President and Mrs. Kravchuk look on.



The welcoming ceremony at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center.



The Kravchuk delegation visits the Immaculate Conception Cathedral.

## Continuing its mission, Radio Liberty expands operations in Ukraine

by Roma Hadzewycz

NEW YORK — Contrary to media reports that its end was near, Radio Liberty, an American radio station founded in 1951 to provide uncensored news and information to the people of the Soviet Union, will continue to exist and to serve the people of the independent states that have emerged on former Soviet territory.

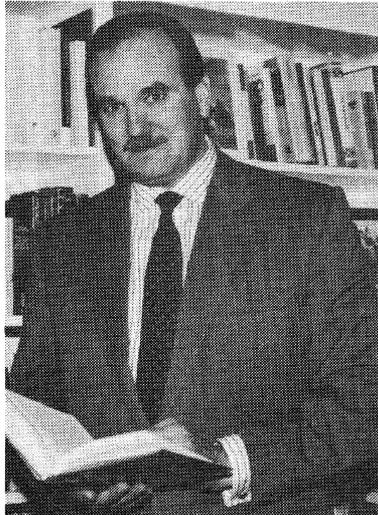
As RL Director S. Enders Wimbush put it, "Our job is far from finished. We cannot even develop a basis for which to wind down our service. As the democratic foundations have not been firmly set, we have a lot to do yet."

In fact, Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Service has recently been upgraded to the status of a broadcasting department. The redesignation was announced on February 14 in recognition of the fact that the Ukrainian Service had crossed the operational threshold to become one of the larger services of Radio Liberty.

Over the last four years, the Ukrainian Service had grown by 10 to 15 percent and its live broadcasts had increased, Mr. Wimbush explained in a telephone interview with *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

Then came a major change in U.S. policy: the recognition of Ukraine and the subsequent opening of a U.S. Embassy in Kiev, he continued. These developments led to a management decision to upgrade the Ukrainian Service to a broadcasting department — the second such department at Radio Liberty. The Russian Broadcasting Department, which is on the air 24 hours a day, was the first full-fledged department at Radio Liberty. Other RL divisions are language services.

There are operational changes, too, at Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Broadcasting Department. A Kiev bureau was opened January 15, and its first program materials were received on February 24. As of April 1, Ukrainian programs have been transmitted not only on short wave, but also on medium wave, (i.e., AM) to listeners in the Kiev



S. Enders Wimbush, director of Radio Liberty. region thanks to leasing of a major AM transmitter facility.

Within a few months, RL's Ukrainian broadcasts will reach 75 percent of Ukraine on AM. This, of course, equals a higher audience share, as all radios receive AM transmissions, as well as a better signal.

Radio Liberty already is the leading broadcaster of Ukrainian-language programs to Ukraine. (Radio Canada and the Voice of America are the other two.)

### RFE/RL background

Radio Liberty and its sister broadcaster, Radio Free Europe, which has been aimed at audiences in

Eastern Europe since its inception in 1950, were merged in 1976, creating RFE/RL Inc. A non-profit private corporation, it operates under American management and is funded by the U.S. Congress with grants supplied through the Board for International Broadcasting, which is appointed by the president of the United States. In 1990, the RFE/RL Research Institute was founded, combining the research departments of RFE and RL.

The Ukrainian Service's history dates back to 1954, when it first went on the air on August 16. In the succeeding decades, despite heavy jamming by Soviet authorities, its programs brought the truth and information unavailable in the USSR to the people of Ukraine.

Jamming was finally halted in December of 1988 with the advent of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost policy. The Ukrainian Service and other services of Radio Liberty continued to play an important role in disseminating information at a time that Soviet republics and East European states were breaking free of Communist rule.

Ukraine's independence proclamation of August 24, 1991, and its subsequent overwhelming approval in the December 1, 1991, referendum provided new opportunities and challenges for RL's Ukrainian Service. Thus, according to Michael Mihalisko, currently assistant director of the Ukrainian Broadcasting Department, the service sought new approaches in its information programs, emphasizing such themes as concepts of nation-building, international finance and business, and the functioning of market economies.

During a recent business trip to New York, Radio Liberty's director, Mr. Wimbush, formerly of the Rand Corp., described the Ukrainian Broadcasting Department's changing functions and presence within Ukraine.

The department now has approximately 50 stringers who comprise "an extensive network across Ukraine," he noted. Of these, there are between five and 10 regular contributors in Kiev.

(Continued on page 18)

## Delegation focuses...

(Continued from page 1)

tional Inc., a company devoted to developing, producing and marketing hybrids of corn, sorghum and sunflowers. The global company also develops and markets hybrids of soybeans, canola, alfalfa and wheat. Pioneer was the first Iowa company to establish contact with Ukraine, according to Steve Daugherty, its public affairs manager, with a 1977 agreement that allowed testing of Pioneer hybrids in Ukraine.

The company increased its Ukrainian presence in a 1989 joint venture of an operation to develop seed corn in Rivne, and following that, a plant in Cherkasy for silage.

The Des Moines visit was not designed to result in any specific substantive agreements between Ukraine and Pioneer Hi-Bred. Mr. Kravchuk and his delegation came to witness the latest in agribusiness and farm technology, and to send signals that Ukraine — with the input of Western agribusiness — has the potential to become a great agricultural nation.

For their part, the hosts were anticipating that the favorable impressions the leadership of the fledgling nation would take home will result in increased markets and ventures for Iowans.

In his airport welcome address to President Kravchuk, Iowa Gov. Terry Branstad mentioned that a delegation of Iowans was currently in the Kherson region visiting a model farm Iowa had set up. The state of Iowa had extended

an official invitation to Mr. Kravchuk, but he chose instead to respond to the invitation of Pioneer executives. Under the company's aegis, the visit was kept low profile, with reporters not allowed to accompany Mr. Kravchuk on his tour of the Pioneer facilities and the private farm he visited.

"Our position is when someone of this stature comes to Iowa, you do a highly public reception," commented Phil Stanhope of the state's international development office. "Theirs (Pioneer Hi-Bred) is a different mindset. They want to keep it under wraps." Mr. Stanhope and Gov. Branstad had led an Iowa trade delegation to Kiev last fall to set the stage for the Ukrainian purchase of corn, soybean, and soybean oil from Iowa farmers.

In his response statement at the airport, Mr. Kravchuk told the crowd that he was satisfied with the outcome of his official Washington visit and that he came to Iowa to see the agricultural work of the people of Iowa and the results of that work.

The group from Minneapolis, dressed in traditional Ukrainian costumes, responded with loud cheers before the interpreter's translation enlightened the hosts whenever Mr. Kravchuk alluded to a free Ukraine or used phrases such as "glory to Ukraine."

In this state with virtually no Ukrainian population, the welcoming party had to convince the bewildered organizers of the reception of the Ukrainian custom of welcoming with bread and salt. Olga Antochy from Minneapolis was allowed to present a beautiful rich loaf of bread to the president, but in the rush to proceed with the day's schedule, she ended up in her place behind the barricades minus the antique silver tray that bore the bread.

After the short speeches, Mykhailo Horyn, who was part of the entourage,

continued the president to greet those who had traveled so far to see him. Mr. Kravchuk shook hands and chatted with the jubilant group which included Bishop Paisiy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Minneapolis. Showing consummate political skill in working crowds, President Kravchuk asked every person who offered his or her hand their town of origin; for some he autographed miniature Ukrainian flags.

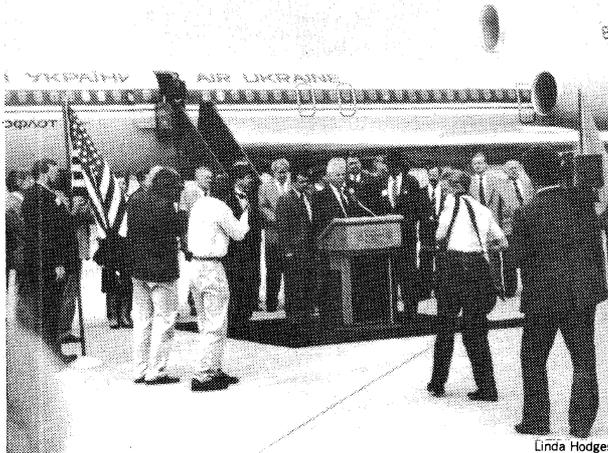
Walter Anastas, a lawyer in Minneapolis, said that the welcoming group wanted to show its support for the first president of a free and independent Ukraine because, despite his background, Ukrainian Americans approve of what President Kravchuk has done so far. "Some of these people have waited 75 years to see this day" he said.

About a third of the Ukrainian delegation was composed of government officials, including Ukraine's new ambassador to the U.S., Oleh Bilorus, and the chairman of Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs, Dmytro Pavlychko. The rest of the delegation comprised businessmen or media representatives.

Two teachers and five students from Ukraine who were finishing a semester of study at William Penn College in Oskaloosa, Iowa, were invited to join the group on its farm tour.

After viewing the Pioneer biotechnology facility outside of Des Moines and its data-processing and management information systems, the entourage was taken to a showcase farm in Grinnell, Iowa. Eugene Lang and his son Ron grow 1,300 acres of corn, soybeans and alfalfa, and sell and service Pioneer products. The visitors were very much impressed with the Langs' modern grain dryer which dries grain to 14 percent moisture, thus preventing spoilage, one of the biggest problems in Ukrainian

(Continued on page 23)



Linda Hodges

The Ukrainian president addresses the press and public upon arrival at the Des Moines airport.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Father's Day celebrations planned for Soyuzivka

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The UNA will celebrate its eighth annual Father's Day on the weekend of June 20-21. There will be entertainment for guests beginning with a concert by Kazka, a Ukrainian song and dance ensemble from the anthracite coal region of northeastern Pennsylvania, followed by a dance to the music of Sounds of Soyuzivka.

On Sunday afternoon guests will have the opportunity to attend a special performance by Lybid, a well-known Ukrainian women's trio from

Kiev. (More information about this weekend will appear later in The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda.)

All UNA members and non-members are urged to attend this festival. UNA branches and districts are encouraged to organize bus trips and take advantage of the off-season rates at Soyuzivka. We recommend two-day reservations for this event. For further information and reservations, call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641.

## UNA Seniors plan exciting program for 18th conference

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The executive board of the Ukrainian National Association Seniors has prepared an exciting program for the 18th seniors' conference at Soyuzivka. President Gene Woloshyn has announced that this conference will be dedicated to Ukrainian independence.

Registration will take place Sunday, June 14, in the lobby of the Main House with Helen Chornomaz, Mira Powch and Dr. S. Baranowska taking care of the details. In the evening after dinner, the seniors will celebrate the Independence of Ukraine with Anne Remick promising a great time for all.

On Monday morning the seniors will participate in a divine liturgy at 9 a.m. at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church. Immediately after the service, the conference will be officially opened by the president. A presidium will be elected and various committees will be appointed. The balance of the day will be spent in listening to officers' reports, minutes of the 17th conference and other reports.

After dinner, the group will partake in an informal get-acquainted party under the stars at the Veselka. Dancing and singing will also be enjoyed by the seniors. Reliable Dan Slobodian will again be in charge and that means a good time for all.

On Tuesday morning the reports will be concluded and officers for 1992-1993 will be elected. The afternoon will be spent playing America's pastime — Bingo. The Labas and Bobeczkos will direct the activities at the Veselka.

That evening, Luba Dmytryk of Santa Monica, Calif., will screen her video "Ukraine: Third Journey to Independence" at the Veselka. This hourlong film is a professional video

which is a fast-paced documentary which will be of interest to all. Ms. Dmytryk enjoys a successful career in Hollywood film production and it certainly shows in this video.

Any other videos that the seniors care to show can be viewed after Ms. Dmytryk's presentation.

Wednesday will be a free day, which gives everybody the opportunity to spend it as they see fit. Swimming or sunning at the pool, or short trips to nearby sights.

Thursday morning will be spent listening to Dr. Moroz and Alice Orlan. Dr. Moroz will speak on leukemia, which is one of the problems the children of Chernobyl are experiencing, and Ms. Orlan will speak on the "Traditional Ukrainian Wedding."

After lunch, UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk will address the group on "State of the UNA." With her will be Robert Cook, UNA's director of insurance operations, who will be available for questions on the new certificates the UNA now has.

On Thursday evening, the seniors, dressed in their finest embroidered shirts, dresses, blouses and ties, will enjoy a cocktail party and later the "Embroidery Banquet and Ball." This is always the highlight of the week with splendor of colors throughout the hall. Efforts are being made to bring a speaker to the banquet to speak on the independence of Ukraine. The balance of the evening will be enjoyed dancing to the Soyuzivka band.

The conference will be concluded on Friday morning with new business and the report of the Resolutions Committee and approval by the conference. Lunch will conclude the 18th conference.

### UNA seminars available

The UNA provides speakers to any group or organization that is interested in learning more about the UNA, its products and its services to members. General seminars include a brief history of the UNA and its operations, an overview of the new products and services recently introduced by the UNA, and a more detailed discussion of a specific UNA product chosen as the main topic which your group would be most interested in learning more about.

Contact Robert M. Cook, CLU, ChFc at the UNA, (201) 451-2200 or 1-(800) 253-9862, to arrange for a UNA guest speaker.

Seminars are provided by the UNA at no charge to groups, if located in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania or New England.

## 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 South Chester Road  
P.O. Box 240  
Swarthmore, Pa. 19081

ANATOLE DOROSHENKO  
10386 Gosport Drive  
St. Louis, MO. 63146

WASYL DIDIUK  
30 Allenhurst Drive, Apt. 602  
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 HADZEWCZYK  
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 LISCYENESKY  
4257 Dentler 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 HADZEWCZYK  
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 ZAPARANIUK  
1211 Downer Avenue  
Utica, N.Y. 13502

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

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

ANNA HARAS  
1930 Greenleaf Street  
Bethlehem, Pa. 18017

MYRON B. KUROPAS  
107 Ileshamwood Drive  
De Kalb, Ill. 60115

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

## THE Ukrainian Weekly Gorbymania, continued

As President Leonid Kravchuk was in Washington for a working visit with President George Bush and various officials of his administration, former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was at Westminster College in Fulton, Mo., delivering a much-ballyhooped speech about the end of the cold war.

"History came full cycle today as Mikhail S. Gorbachev added a postscript of global reconciliation to the 'Iron Curtain' speech by Winston Churchill here 46 years ago..." read the lead to a front-page story in The New York Times by Francis X. Clines.

In that same issue of the Times, the first official visit of the democratically elected president of independent Ukraine was mentioned in passing, within a story about Congressional balkiness over an aid package for the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Perhaps The New York Times' treatment of the Kravchuk visit versus the Gorby tour was the most blatant example of the skewed American vision of the world, but it was by no means the only such example. America still is hypnotized by Gorbymania. The press and the public seem to just love the sight of this former Communist traveling around in a Forbes jetliner labeled "Capitalist Tool," wearing a Stetson hat and a red jacket emblazoned with "Perestroika Futures" (the latter received from officials at Chicago's Mercantile Exchange). They don't seem to mind that he collects \$100,000 per speech and wants to raise \$3 million for his private think-tank in Moscow.

Never mind that private citizen Gorbachev's message makes his audience out to be fools.

New York Times columnist A.M. Rosenthal wrote the following of the Gorbachev tour. "Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev is taking the opportunity of his tour of the United States as the honored guest of politicians, capitalists and academics to show what he thinks of them and Americans in general. He thinks they are fools, with the historical memory of fruit flies."

In Mr. Gorbachev's scheme of things, you see, 'Uncle Joe' (remember that term?) Stalin was a peaceful man, too tired and afraid to risk war through aggression. Thus, it is the United States which is to blame for starting the cold war and the arms race. Mr. Rosenthal goes on to cite the millions of Balts, Romanians, Bulgarians, Poles, Czech, Hungarians who were conquered and colonized by Stalin and his successors. Why does Mr. Gorbachev "travel about soiling history by blaming America and the West for having tried to prevent the Soviet system from imprisoning even more nations?" Mr. Rosenthal asks.

And yet, there he is again. Gorby on the front pages of our newspapers, on our television screens... meanwhile, President Kravchuk is lucky to get some major stories in the Washington press. In essence, the has-been is getting all the headlines, while a man with real power, today's president of a major European nation of 53 million is a footnote.

Perhaps The Philadelphia Inquirer is on the mark when it stated in a May 13 editorial that President Kravchuk gets little coverage because he is "a reminder of the present global untidiness," the leader of a country that needs assistance while America "isn't in a giving mood." The Inquirer concluded: "But Leonid Kravchuk — and Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who will make an official visit to the United States in June — are far more important to America's future than is Mr. Gorbachev. Mr. Gorbachev is making speeches, while Messrs. Kravchuk and Yeltsin are shaping the future of two new, unformed European powers, both with nuclear arms. Nostalgia and affection for Mikhail Gorbachev can't disguise the fact that his era has already passed."

The point is not that Mr. Gorbachev doesn't deserve any headlines — after all, his policies did alter the course of history. But he is history. New leaders have emerged in his place — leaders who are important today, who will be important in the foreseeable future. Enough of this Gorbymania!

May  
14  
1984

### Turning the pages back...

On May 14, 1984, Yermak Lukyanov was executed in the Soviet Union for treason. His case was representative of the Soviet legal system's habit of using psychiatric hospitals as

detention centers.

A study released by Freedom House in 1985 stated that one in every five political prisoners was held in psychiatric institutions. Some prisoners were held for as long as 10, 15, 20 and, in one case, 37 years.

The case of Mr. Lukyanov was extreme. He was a Soviet soldier in World War II who remained in Belgium after the war. In 1968 he visited the Soviet Union with his son, but was not allowed to return to the West. He was detained in various psychiatric hospitals for 15 years. He was finally executed, while still a Belgian citizen, when he was 70 years old.

Among others committed for political reasons were: a man arrested for distributing leaflets against the war in Afghanistan and capital punishment; four journalists who wrote articles critical of the Soviet regime; a Ukrainian teacher of English who encouraged Ukrainian children to use their own language instead of Russian.

Valentin Sokolov, a poet, spent 31 years in confinement. The last six of these were in a psychiatric hospital, where he died.

Ludmilla Thorne, who compiled the statistics in the Freedom House report, wrote: "The American Psychiatric Association has rightly condemned this abuse of psychiatry and it is no wonder that many Soviet dissidents have referred to this practice as spiritual murder." She added that since the Soviet Union did not provide statistics on its prisons and psychiatric hospitals, the documented cases of abuse were only the tip of the iceberg.



## Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

### "The Rich Also Cry"

It's Ukraine's newest drug and it's available to everyone, free of charge. Introduced at the beginning of the year, the Mexican soap opera, "The Rich Also Cry," has addicted television viewers all over Ukraine, from the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains to the coal mines of the Luhanske region.

Shown over Ostankino, the CIS channel, this soap opera made a splash in Mexico over a decade ago and today in Ukraine it is the subject of conversation at dinner tables, on street corners, in hotel lobbies and in parliamentary cafeterias.

A fellow journalist who watches the serial religiously every Sunday afternoon (12:30 - 2 p.m.) with her husband and daughter, explains: "We've been oversaturated with politics and this is our escape."

According to another colleague, the citizens of the former Soviet Union were constantly barraged with political news, interviews, parliamentary sessions over the last two years. There was a time when you could flip to any one of the three available channels to see the Ukrainian Parliament, the Russian Parliament or the Soviet Parliament debate social, economic or military issues.

There was even a study done in the former Soviet Union which revealed that practically every citizen takes an interest in politics (whether he wants to or not); in normal, Western civilizations, the percentage of citizens interested in the politics of their country ranges in the low teens.

But, even this soap opera, which deals with love triangles, rich uncles and shady business deals, has political overtones for Ukraine's citizens.

A neighbor of mine relayed a story about her cousin in Odessa. According to this cousin, Russia purposely airs the following episode after the Sunday serial on Monday afternoon, to make viewing for Ukraine's citizens difficult. It appears that Russia has designated Mondays as days off from work, but in Ukraine Monday is a regular working day. But the resourceful Odessa residents have solved their problem. The factory where the cousin works has given its employees a two-hour lunch on Mondays, provided they work an extra hour into the evening, giving everyone an opportunity to keep up with the intrigues of the Mexican clan.

The fact that all, from young kids to moms and dads, from doctors and deputies, from factory workers to milkmaids, are glued to their screens and fret over the fate of Diego, Alberto and Marianna also underscores another

very serious problem in Ukraine today. There is no concept even of a variety show; there simply is no entertainment on Ukrainian television; and so everyone gasps with joy when "The Rich Also Cry" or "Santa Barbara," (a U.S. series) air on television.

Most shows on Ukrainian television can be classified as "talking heads" shows. Shows such as "December I Studio," or "Pleyada," or "Viche," or "Tyzhden," are all basically the "talking heads" format, hosted by famous deputies or personalities in Ukrainian politics, who hash and re-hash issues like the budget, the military, the national symbols.

Ivan Koval (that's our generic John Smith) cannot come home at night, kick off his shoes, grab a beer and become a couch potato. The only variety show on television is of the Ukrainian folklore variety: various groups from various regions, dressed in various folk costumes sing and dance around a wooden stage.

"The Rich," as it is known among its groupies, gives Ivan Koval the opportunity to escape from a world that revolves around food lines, or gasoline queues, or the hassles of a society trying to emerge as a democratic, independent Western nation.

Since "The Rich Also Cry" has become a staple in the life of almost every Ukrainian citizen, it has also provided comic relief in many homes. It is an unwritten rule in Kiev: one is forbidden to call private homes on Sunday afternoons for fear of interrupting the soap.

In Lviv, a few weeks ago, I was not allowed to pay the bill for my room until after the show ended. And a good friend of mine went to the Carpathians for Easter. On Sunday afternoons, everyone gathered in the living room and she thought she was going to witness a Hutsul Easter ritual, long-forgotten in the West.

Instead, in the small village of Nyzhniy Bereziv, everyone gathered around the television to watch the next episode of "The Rich." The picture was fuzzy, but that didn't stop anyone from enjoying the trials of Alberto that day.

But my favorite "Rich" story happened in Lviv. I was walking with a friend to the "Zoloty Kolos" beer bar on Sunday afternoon, as two older gentlemen staggered out of the famous aie establishment. They seemed to be discussing something of morose significance, or so I thought. As I eavesdropped on their conversation, I heard: "But why should the rich cry?" said one to the other, scratching his head.

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of May 14, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 11,137 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$294,855.63**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.



# ANALYSIS: Ukraine and Russia, and the politics of independence

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk  
RFE/RL Research Institute

December 1991 was in every respect a turning point for Ukraine and its people. Ukrainian independence, which was declared by a fractious Parliament in the aftermath of August's failed coup, gained the overwhelming support of voters in a republic wide referendum.

After more than 70 years of the Soviet experiment, Ukraine also elected its first president, Parliamentary Chairman Leonid Kravchuk, who has made the consolidation of an independent Ukrainian state the sine qua non of policy at home and abroad.

Together with Russia and Belarus, Ukraine declared that the USSR no longer existed, and in the process the three formed the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The international community, albeit hesitatingly, reconciled itself to the new realities. By mid-February more than 100 countries had recognized Ukraine and 45 of them had established full diplomatic relations with it.

Destroying the old political and state structure, however, may yet prove to have been easier than establishing a new system of relations among the Soviet successor states. The key to the success or failure of the CIS is the relationship between Ukraine and Russia, which is mired in various disputes large and small that have their immediate origins in the collapse of the USSR and the resulting emergence of an independent Ukrainian state. A commentator in *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* recently encapsulated the problem as follows: "It is doubtful that anyone would dispute that the most painful act in the collapse of the former [Soviet] Union was the separation of Ukraine."

This is no doubt true. Moreover, it raises two very important questions. Precisely for whom was the collapse of the USSR so painful, and from what did Ukraine separate itself? The answer in both instances is, of course, Russia. And it is this issue — namely, the process of Russia's coming to terms with the reality of an independent Ukrainian state, a process that is still largely embryonic — that largely defines such interrelated problems as the future of the CIS and more immediate concerns like the disputes over the Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet. Ukraine and Russia, the two most important successor states to the Soviet Union, have rather different views about what the CIS is or should be.

By all accounts, Russia is inclined to view the new arrangements as something in the nature of the old Soviet Union but with one cardinal difference: instead of Mikhail Gorbachev, the "president" is Boris Yeltsin. The Russian leadership's nostalgia for earlier times can be inferred from Mr. Yeltsin's rebuke to his CIS colleagues at the March summit in Kiev that it was they and not Russia that had abandoned the Soviet Union. Russia's difficulty in accepting Ukraine as an independent state was also reflected in a more symbolic way at the Kiev summit. To the amazement of passersby on Kiev's main thoroughfare, there was one state limousine in the fleet bringing the CIS leaders to the negotiating table that was not flying the official Ukrainian blue and yellow state flag: the one occupied by President Yeltsin.

Much more serious than this gesture have been the recent claims to the Crimea (and other regions within Ukraine) advanced by such leading Russian figures as Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi and St. Petersburg

Mayor Anatoly Sobchak. Mr. Rutskoi, in particular, has made it clear that the "real" Russia should not be confused with the Russia defined by the boundaries of the Russian Federation: "The historical consciousness of Russians," Mr. Rutskoi told readers of *Pravda* earlier in 1992, "does not permit anyone mechanically to bring the borders of Russia in line with [the borders of] the Russian Federation."

In Kiev there are no illusions that Mr. Rutskoi's vision of "Russia" includes most if not all of Ukraine. At the moment, the main point of contention between Ukraine and Russia is the question of the division of the Black Sea Fleet and the related problem of Russian claims to the Crimea. In addition, the atmosphere of distrust that has increasingly permeated relations between the two sides since December 1991 has given rise to doubts in Ukraine about whether unilateral nuclear disarmament, which has been the centerpiece of Ukraine's foreign policy, is in

certainly calls into question the existence of Ukraine as an entity separate from Russia. In a *Pravda* article "In Defense of Russia," Mr. Rutskoi issued a challenge to Mr. Kravchuk (among others) by warning the leaders of the newly independent states, "especially those who came to power through national careerism," that "no one is going to give them even a tiny piece of sacred Russian land."

Lesser figures have been somewhat more candid. Sergei Baburin, the influential 33-year-old leader of the Russia faction in the Parliament and the main force behind the demand that the Russian government officially take a stand on the 1954 transfer of the Crimea to Ukraine, revealed his understanding of the term "Russia" in an interview published at the end of January: "I am convinced that the history of the Soviet Union has come to an end, although unconstitutionally, illegally, and immorally. But the history of the state — up to February 1917 it was called the

linking the Crimean issue to the fate of the Black Sea Fleet. In January the Russian Parliament took an official stand on the two matters by voting overwhelmingly to examine the constitutionality of the 1954 decisions and urging constructive negotiations on the Black Sea Fleet. Kiev responded by flatly rejecting the Russian claim to the peninsula, maintaining that this violated recent Ukrainian-Russian agreements on the inviolability of borders as well as the agreement reached in Minsk creating the CIS.

President Yeltsin, who on several occasions has maintained that the Crimean question is an internal Ukrainian affair, has publicly distanced himself from the self-styled "patriots," arguing that "extreme situations" arising in the Russian Parliament, "for example, the demand for the almost immediate return of the Crimea to Russia," only complicated the situation.

Yet in early April he dispatched none other than Mr. Rutskoi to the Crimea, where the Russian vice-president renewed Russia's claim to the peninsula: "If one turns to history, then again history is not on the side of those who are trying to appropriate this land. If in 1954, perhaps under the influence of a hangover or maybe of sunstroke, the appropriate documents were signed according to which the Crimea was transferred to the jurisdiction of Ukraine, I am sorry, such a document does not cancel out the history of the Crimea."

Mr. Rutskoi went on to declare his solidarity with the referendum campaign in the Crimea, which is aimed at establishing an independent Crimean state, and expressed his opinion that "common sense" dictated that the Crimea should be part of Russia. With regard to the Black Sea Fleet, he told a group of naval officers in Sevastopol that in his view it "was a Russian fleet and will remain a Russian fleet."

Mr. Rutskoi's remarks coincided with a blunt warning from Mr. Yeltsin, announced on April 3, that any attempts to change the status of the Black Sea Fleet unilaterally would force Russia to place the entire fleet under its jurisdiction, "followed by its transfer to the strategic forces of the CIS."

Two days later President Kravchuk issued a decree "On Urgent Measures regarding the Building of the Armed Forces of Ukraine," which provided for the formation of a Ukrainian navy on the basis of that part of the Black Sea Fleet located on Ukrainian territory. The following day he appointed Rear Admiral Boris Kozhin commander of the Ukrainian navy.

Immediately afterward, on April 7, the Russian president issued his own decree, making good his earlier warning. The announcement was made not by a Russian government official but by Marshal Yevgeni Shaposhnikov, the commander of the CIS forces, at the Russian Congress of People's Deputies. This detail served only to confirm a suspicion already nurtured by many Ukrainians, that the CIS armed forces were in fact Russian armed forces in disguise.

Ukraine's response to these developments took the form of a note from Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko to the secretary-general of the U.N. on April 9, describing the activities of "certain leaders of the Russian Federation" as "irresponsible and illegal attempts to undermine the territorial integrity of a sovereign state." Mr. Yeltsin's decree on the Black Sea Fleet was qualified in the note as a "gross

(Continued on page 16)

*Western observers are beginning to realize that the various points of friction between Ukraine and Russia boil down to one issue: whether ... Russia is prepared genuinely to recognize an independent Ukraine.*

fact such a good idea. These and other unresolved issues between Kiev and Moscow impinge directly on the future of the CIS and the interests of the West.

## The "Ukrainian idea" versus the "Russian idea"

Increasingly, Western observers are beginning to realize that the various points of friction between Ukraine and Russia boil down to one issue: whether, given its own crisis of identity, Russia is prepared genuinely to recognize an independent Ukraine.

Admittedly there have been those who foresaw today's developments quite some time ago. The prominent Zionist leader Vladimir (Zeev) Zhabotinsky wrote almost a century ago: "One can say with complete confidence that the solution of the argument about the national character of Russia depends almost entirely on the position of the 30 million Ukrainian people. If they agree to be Russified, then Russia will go in one direction; if they do not agree, it will have to go another way."

In a sense, the Ukrainian referendum may be said to have shown that Ukrainians had decided not to be Russified in Zhabotinsky's broader sense of the term: together with the majority of Ukraine's 11.3 million Russians, they opted for the "Ukrainian idea."

Thus far, there is little basis for suggesting that either the Russian leadership or the Russian population has come to terms with this fact. Although no responsible Russian government official has as yet publicly denied the legitimacy of Ukrainian independence, there is little doubt that the reality of an independent Ukraine remains a dilemma that has yet to be resolved in Russia.

Among senior Moscow politicians the one who has come closest to rejecting the idea has been Mr. Rutskoi. His perception of a historical Russia extending beyond its present borders

Russian Empire, then they tried to destroy it, but in 1922 it was reborn as the Soviet Union; in 1991 they tried to destroy it again, just like in 1917, by dividing people according to their nationality — the history of this state continues."

Somewhat earlier, Mr. Baburin had been more straightforward: "Above all, there is a tremendous difference between Russia and the Russian Federation. Russia is the former Soviet Union ... It is politicians, not the people, who want national states. As for the will of the people and the 'referendums' on independence — that is the biggest lie of all."

Leaving aside the bluntly articulated view that the referendums are a hoax, the leitmotif of the so-called patriotic-statist component in today's political spectrum in Russia, of which Mr. Baburin is a prime example, is that nationality is not a legitimate principle for the organization of the state. Rather, it is the state itself that is pre-eminent and the supreme source of authority. Where that state begins and ends is a matter of conjecture; but it is perceived as being huge, multinational, and "historically justified."

The influence of statist themes in Russian political life is undeniable and can be seen in the democratic camp as well. Thus, it is not entirely unexpected that someone like Galina Starovoitova, who serves as Mr. Yeltsin's adviser on nationality affairs and whose liberal democratic credentials are well established, could nonetheless lament the loss of empire. "A brief glance at the map," she told a Moscow newspaper at the end of 1991, "reveals the extent of the geographic loss. We shall have virtually the same ports as Russia had when Peter the Great came to power."

## The Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet

The Russian challenge to Ukraine has taken the form of disputing the legality of the 1954 transfer of the Crimea and

## The agreements

During President Leonid Kravchuk's visit to Washington, several agreements were signed between the United States and Ukraine. President George Bush signed three agreements with President Kravchuk at the White House:

- **United States-Ukraine OPIC Agreement:** Under this agreement, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) will be able to operate its investment insurance and loan guarantee programs for private investors in Ukraine;

- **Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States and Ukraine:** Under this agreement, President Bush announced that he would approve a waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment which would allow for most-favored-nation (MFN) status for Ukraine and reciprocal tariff treatments for the products of both countries;

- **Agreement on Establishing a Peace Corps Program between the United States and Ukraine:** Under this agreement, a separate Peace Corps program will be established in Ukraine that will focus on small enterprise development and will supply volunteers with expertise in the areas of business planning, privatization, economics, management, credit and banking.

Two agreements had been signed earlier, on the opening of a Science and Technology Center in Ukraine and expanded Technical Assistance Program, and President Bush made a commitment to their rapid implementation. The Science and Technology Center is expected to open as early as this summer. An agreement was also reached that Ukraine and the other nuclear states, Belarus and Kazakhstan, will join the START negotiations.

Other agreements signed by the representatives of the two governments include:

- **United States-Ukrainian Memorandum of Understanding on Unrestricted Diplomatic Travel:** Signed by Secretary of State James Baker and Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko, this memorandum of understanding signifies the intentions of both governments to eliminate travel restrictions for diplomats, in particular, the system of "open" and "closed" areas that existed under the USSR.

- **Agreement between the United States and Ukraine Regarding Humanitarian and Technical Economic Cooperation:** Signed by Secretary of State James Baker and Deputy Prime Minister Oleh Slepichev, this agreement provides certain legal protections in conjunction with humanitarian assistance programs for Ukraine, including tax and customs exemptions, criminal immunity for technical assistance personnel, and standardized procedures for inspections and audits.

- **Agreement between the United States and Ukraine on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection:** Signed by Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William K. Reilly and Minister of Environmental Protection Yuriy Shcherbak, this agreement recognizes the need for a new framework of bilateral cooperation on issues of air, soil, water pollution; control of toxic substances; monitoring environmental quality; radiation exposure and environmental emergencies.

— Irene Jarosewich

## President Kravchuk...

(Continued from page 4)

President Kravchuk met with the Congressional leadership: Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Maine) Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kansas); Speaker of the House Thomas Foley (D-Wash.); House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.); and House Minority Leader Robert Michel (R-Ill).

### Congressional reception

The previous evening, President Kravchuk had been on Capitol Hill as well, at a congressional reception hosted by Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp., the law firm of Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, Mars, Inc. and Rep. Martin Frost (D-Texas), chairman of the Special Task Force on the Development of Parliamentary Institutions in Eastern Europe.

In his greeting, President Kravchuk noted the long and complicated road of democratic reforms upon which Ukraine has embarked and paid tribute to the U.S. Congress as the model of a democratic institution toward which all civilized nations aspire.

He added: "The people of Ukraine are grateful for the many years of support that the United States Congress has provided for the independence of Ukraine. We especially extend our appreciation to Sens. Dennis DeConcini and Alfonse D'Amato and to Congressmen Don Ritter and Dennis Hertz for sponsoring legislation urging the president of the United States to recognize the independence of Ukraine after the December 1 referendum. We also appreciate the support of the 100 members of Congress who co-sponsored that legislation. We are well aware that without strong congressional support for Ukraine, the road to independence and recognition would be far more difficult. On behalf of all the citizens of Ukraine, I thank you."

In addition to the approximately 150 guests from Washington's business and legal community, several dozen members of Congress attended, including Reps. Matthew J. Rinaldo (R-N.J.), Mary Rose O'Keefe (D-Ohio), Don Ritter (R-Pa.), Dennis M. Hertz (D-Mich.), David E. Bonior (D-Mich.), Sander M. Levin (D-Mich.), Dana Rohrabacher (D-Calif.), Frank J. Guarini (D-N.J.), Douglas "Pete" Peterson (D-Fla.), Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.), Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R-Va.), Thomas M. Foglietta (D-Pa.), W. G. "Bill" Hefner (D-N.C.), Robert K. Dorman (R-Calif.), Bill Green (R-N.Y.), William J. Coyne (D-Pa.), and Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), as well as former Congressman Charles Vanik, co-author of the Jackson-Vanik Trade Amendment.



Eugene Iwanczyk

A view of the Kravchuk delegation's meeting with the Congressional leadership. Seated third from right is Sen. Robert Dole.



Roma Hadzewicz

President Leonid Kravchuk meets with Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney (center) at the Pentagon. On the right is interpreter George Sajewych.



In the Oval Office: President George Bush welcomes President Leonid Kravchuk. Seen from right are: National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft and Secretary of State James Baker.

## The official delegation from Ukraine

Following is a list of the members of the official government delegation from Ukraine.

**Leonid Kravchuk**, president  
**Oleh Slepichev**, deputy prime minister  
**Oleksander Yemelianov**, chairman of the State Duma, adviser on economic matters  
**Anatoly Zlenko**, minister of foreign affairs  
**Dmytro Pavlychko**, chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme Council  
**Oleh Bilorus**, ambassador to the United States  
**Yuriy Shcherbak**, minister of environmental protection  
**Oleksander Maselsky**, presidential representative, Kharkiv Oblast

**Mykhailo Horyn**, people's deputy  
**Vadym Hetman**, chairman, National Bank of Ukraine  
**Oleksander Melnyk**, chief adviser to the president  
**Borys Sobolev**, deputy minister of foreign economic relations  
**Maj. Gen. Ivan Hnidenko**, chief, administrative operations, Ministry of Defense

**Anton Buteyko**, presidential adviser for foreign affairs;  
**Yuriy Bogayevsky**, director, Division of the United States and Canada, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Serhiy Kulyk**, first secretary, Embassy of Ukraine  
**Antonina Kravchuk**, wife of the president  
**Larysa Bilorus**, wife of the ambassador

# Kravchuk meets...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine at a time when Ukraine is undertaking significant reforms, Mr. Kravchuk spoke boldly of Ukraine's position on the Black Sea Fleet and the resulting relationship with Russia.

"Ukraine has absolutely no territorial claims against Russia," declared the president, "but we will not accept Russia's position that the entire Black Sea Fleet should be under Russian command."

In signing agreements of the Commonwealth of Independent States, all republics on whose territory Soviet armed forces were located were to choose how many and which arms were to be turned over to unified CIS command. Russia has claimed that the entire Black Sea Fleet should belong to the CIS, "but in reality," said Mr. Kravchuk, "this means belonging to Russia. Russia has proclaimed itself the successor to the Soviet Union, and unfortunately, the nations of the world have accepted its claim as legitimate."

With the creation of Russian armed forces, said Ukraine's president, "the concept of CIS armed forces became in my mind more symbolic than realistic."

And with Russia claiming that the fleet should be under a unified CIS command but fly the Russian flag, Ukraine's juridical claim to the fleet as provided by CIS agreements has been largely ignored. "This does not comply with our internal [CIS] agreement nor with international agreements, and we plan to persuade Russia of this fact, as well as the commands of the CIS armed forces and that of the Black Sea Fleet," he said.

President Kravchuk also commented on the recent signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Ukraine and Turkey, the two countries with the longest Black Sea coastlines. Ukraine and Turkey also signed agreements on trade and transport, and will sign a declaration of cooperation among states bordering the Black Sea in June. Both countries are proponents of the eventual creation of a peaceful, nuclear-free Black Sea basin, and are actively pursuing U.N. support for the idea.

President Kravchuk also announced that Ukraine's currency, the hryvnia, will be introduced on January 1, 1993, and that the Ukrainian government will turn to the International Monetary Fund for assistance in guaranteeing that



President Leonid Kravchuk meets with former President Richard Nixon at the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations. In the center is the interpreter.

the hryvnia will be authoritative and convertible.

Responding to a question about the Crimean Tatars, Ukraine's president announced that the Ukrainian government will take full responsibility for returning the Crimean Tatars to their homeland and guaranteeing that their interests are represented in the Crimean government. Because the peninsula is inhabited primarily by Russians, Mr. Kravchuk also said that the Ukrainian government will assist the Crimean Tatars and the Ukrainian minority in establishing Crimean Tatar- and Ukrainian-language schools and theatres.

The press conference, moderated by Eugeniusz Wyzner, U.N. undersecretary general for public information, ran for 30 minutes.

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President Kravchuk's itinerary on the final day of his working visit to the United States included meetings with Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state under the Nixon and Ford administrations, former President Richard Nixon, leading businessmen, the press and representatives of the Ukrainian and Jewish communities.



Christina Lew

President Leonid Kravchuk and Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko at the U.N. press conference.

## The Ukrainian Weekly: The Ukrainian perspective on the news

### The Ukrainian National Association: useful phone numbers, addresses

**UNA Home Office**  
30 Montgomery St. (third floor)  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
(201) 451-2200

**UNA Washington Office**  
400 N. Capital St. NW — Suite 859  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
(202) 347-UNAW  
FAX (202) 347-8631

**Svoboda Ukrainian Daily**  
30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

**UNA Estate Soyuzivka**  
Foordemoore Road  
Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446  
(914) 626-5641

**The Ukrainian Weekly**  
30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036



### Hello, Endeavour

## In Houston, Kravchuk visits space center

WASHINGTON — On Friday, May 8, President Leonid Kravchuk was at the Johnson Space Center in Houston and as part of his tour, had a quick conversation with U.S. astronaut and mission commander Dan Brandenstein, who is aboard the space shuttle Endeavor. Below are excerpts from the exchange, which was broadcast live around the world over the NASA Select Satellite Channel:

President Kravchuk: "I would like to wish you a very successful flight ... and I would like to wish you success in your mission that you are carrying out... We signed a number of very important documents with President Bush yesterday. That was my first encounter with America at an official level. I think today we have the

second, through space communications."

Commander Brandenstein: "Well, thank you, Mr. President. It is a pleasure to have an opportunity to speak with you and I am sure you are getting a very informative tour of the space center and the American space program. We are looking forward very much to the completion of this mission. Hopefully, at the end there will be another communications satellite available to the world to better help communications around our globe."

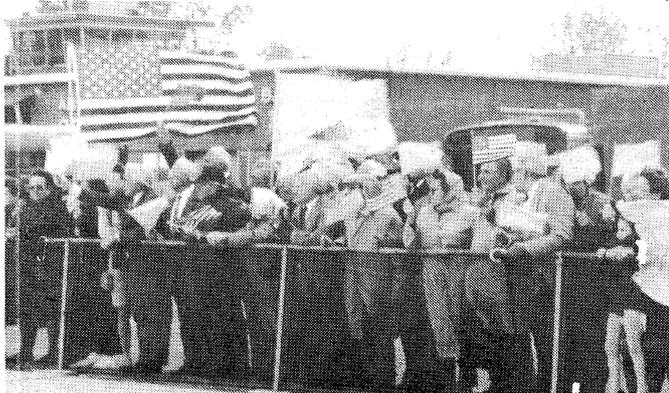
President Kravchuk "I wish you a very good landing, a safe landing."

Commander Brandenstein: "Thank you very much, Mr. President."

— Irene Jarosewich



Members of the official delegation, with People's Deputy Mykhailo Horyn in the lead, emerge from their Air Ukraine jet.



Ukrainian Americans greet the Kravchuk delegation at Andrews.



At the Des Moines airport, Ukrainian Americans led by Bishop Paisiy welcome the visitors from Ukraine.



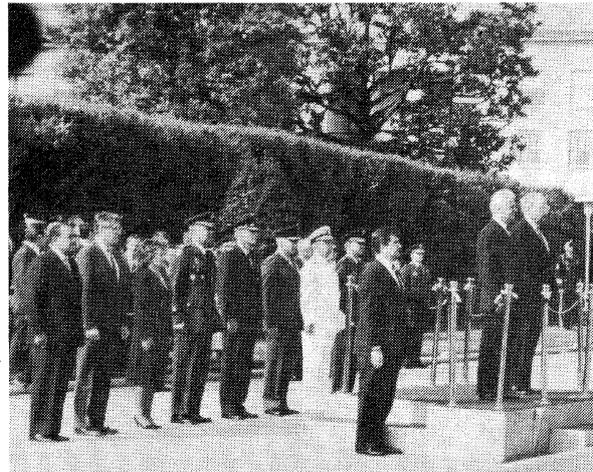
Sisters greet the Kravchuks during a stopover at Manor Junior College and the Mother House of the Sisters of St. Basil.



Antonina and Leonid Kravchuk arrive at Andrews Air Force Base.



Seen during the opening reception at Ukraine's Embassy are: Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko; Susan Baker, wife of the secretary of state; and Roman Popadiuk, then ambassador-designate to Ukraine.



The official welcoming ceremony at the Pentagon: President Leonid Kravchuk on the platform. On the right are members of the Ukrainian delegation;

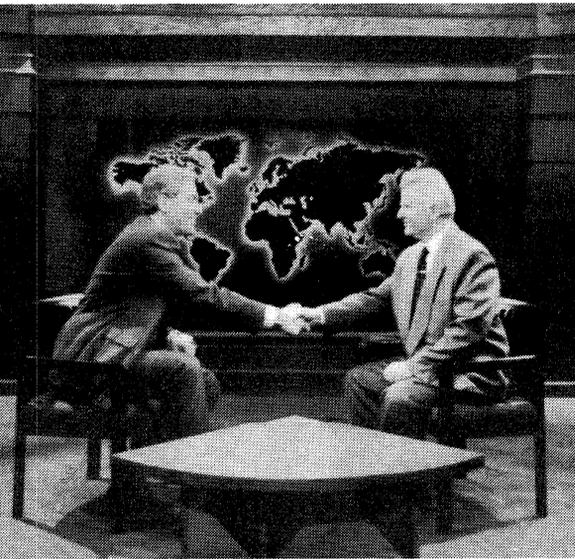
# THE KRAVCHUK VISIT: photographic report



President Richard Nixon meets with Leonid Kravchuk at the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations.



A toast to U.S.-Ukrainian relations is offered by: (from left) Secretary of State James Baker and President Leonid Kravchuk, and their spouses. Ukraine's Minister of Foreign Affairs Anatoliy Zienko looks on.

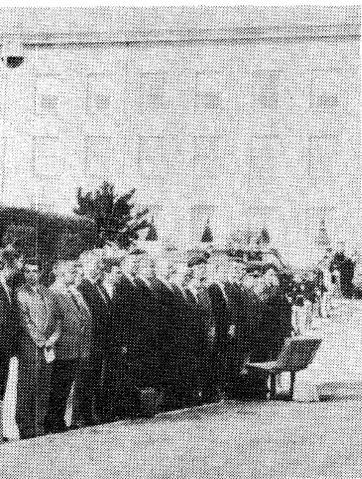


Alph Begleiter, international affairs correspondent for CNN, greets President Leonid Kravchuk during their interview.



President Leonid Kravchuk arrives at the West Wing of the White House, where he was met by the chief of protocol and escorted inside for his Oval Office meeting with President George Bush.

PHOTO CREDITS: Andrews Air Force Base — Natalie Sluzar and Tanya Terleckyj; Iowa — Linda Hodges; Philadelphia — Yaroslav Kulynych; White House, Pentagon, Ukrainian Embassy — Roma Hadzewycz; CNN — Eugene Iwanciw; New York — Khristina Lew.



President Leonid Kravchuk and Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney stand with left secretaries and officers of the U.S. military.



Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and George Bush during a press conference in the East Room of the White House.

# ART REVIEW: Dolya Art Group from Ukraine exhibits in Midwest

by Yuri Myskiw

After successful exhibitions in Staughton, Wisc., and Chicago, the Dolya Art Group from Ukraine continues its tour with a showing at Eko Gallery in Warren, Mich., beginning on May 15 and continuing for two weeks.

"Dolya" (Fate) is a group of 20 artists, teachers and students from the town of Rava-Ruska, near Lviv, in western Ukraine. Bound by a strong feeling of "the universality of human character," a respect for Ukraine's history and culture, these artists hold exhibits in painting, drawing and decorative and applied arts in the exhibition hall of their local town. United by these aesthetic beliefs, the Dolya Group tries to manifest through its creativity a "connection between spirit and matter about the everlasting values of earthly being."

According to art critic and member, Yaroslav Kravchenko: "Fate is a notion comprising a reality of human and social being. At all times, man was eager to know what awaited his own self, his kin and humankind. Any man is concerned about the future, irrespective of his ethnic or religious status, or his mode of life. The notion of fate is of universally human character."

To approach this exhibit the viewer, tempered by modern standards of art in the West, must somehow suspend his judgement. Too much has happened in the free world in art, while Ukraine was bound by the standards of the union, now dissolved. Forget Picasso and Warhol or the dozen experimental artists of the day. Dolya reaches back to the 19th century, while trying, in some instances to grasp the new expression of

*Yuri Myskiw is an art critic who heads the audio-visual department at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago.*

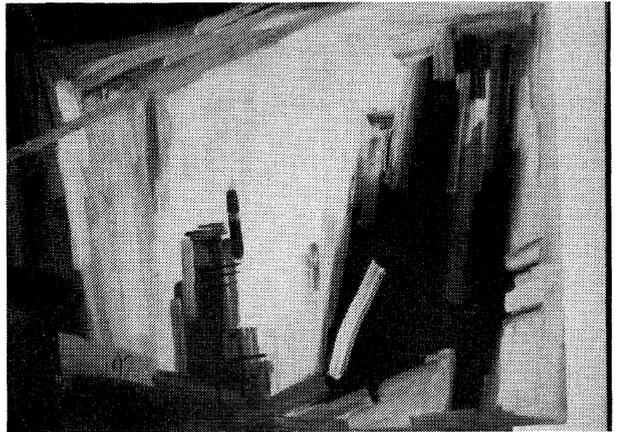


"Wolf Club. No future," by Ishtvan Molnar.

the 20th. Time is, of course, on the side of the younger members who have an opportunity, now in freer circumstances, to explore the whole gamut of contemporary world art.

Most of Dolya's artists are immersed in the landscape, in the representation of time-worn cultural symbols, in the deification of religious themes. Two of its older members, Petro Kravchenko and Mykhailo Tkachenko, both professors and distinguished artists of Ukraine, reflect in their canvases the old social-realist ideal of landscape. "Willows" and "Evening in Sednev" by Kravchenko and "A Sunny Day" and "The Silence of Night" by Tkachenko are reminiscent of much that has been done in the same way by many artists. This does not make their work invalid, it simply classifies them into a much-overworked genre that has followed a long historic tradition. Viewed with a skeptical eye, divorced from the emotional approach that these are views of the "homeland," under the microscope of Western art, Messrs. Kravchenko and Tkachenko offer nothing new in their canvases.

A much more innovative and original artist is Prof. Mykhailo Bezpalkiv. His isolated figures and landscapes reveal a more original technical style and approach to color. Prof. Bezpalkiv has mastered the basic elements of craft and adapted them to his own individual expression. Several of his Chernobyl pieces capture the scope of this heinous catastrophe without pathos, devoid of cliché, without the banality of several dozen "Chernobyl madonnas" in image or verse. Chernobyl as a tragedy for interpretation through the arts is totally elusive. It became so when buttons with human skulls and nuclear symbols were worn by people or when PBS-"Nova" presented the surreal-horrific documentary of the scientists descending into the sarcophagus and making their way to



"City II" by Yuri Skorupsky.

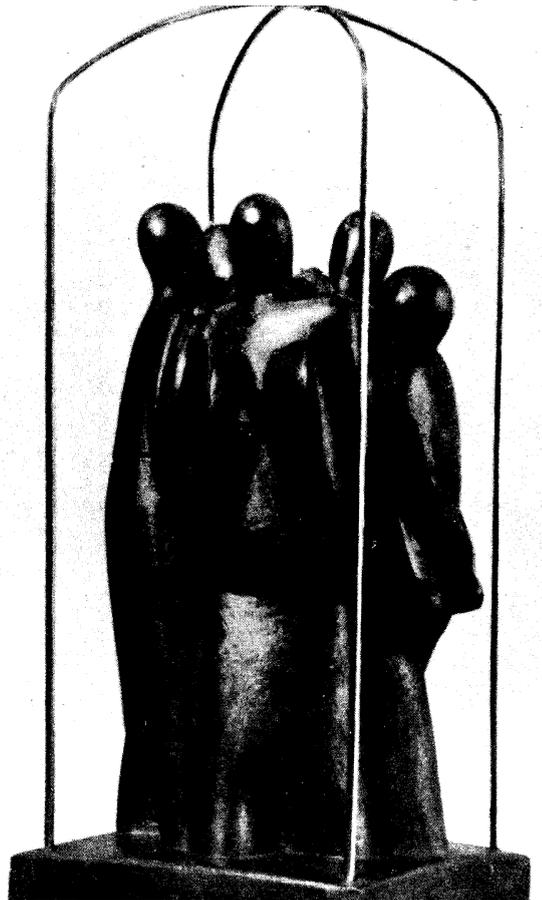
what is now called the "elephant's foot."

The Great Famine of 1933 and the Chernobyl nuclear disaster await some great artist to fully augment them into the mythos of civilization. Yet Bezpalkiv's art manages to express this black drama of death by showing figures — anonymous, helpless — standing in subdued color, dwarfed by the immensity of this event. It is a monumental isolation that not only suggests the worthlessness of human life sacrificed to the silent, invisible menace of nuclear power but also the minuteness of existence in a world of conflict, ecological breakdown and spiritual pollution. These tiny ant-like figures in Bezpalkiv's Ukrainian landscape reveal the fragility of the newborn state, with all of its historical wounds entering a

new world order on a planet now being slowly poisoned by its indifferent children. And at this point Bezpalkiv's art makes a strong universal statement about an earth dominated by artificial, unnatural events that isolate human beings from each other and eventually from nature. But Bezpalkiv's canvas also vivifies life — the green hues of landscape in spring, the circular parts of the seasons suggest regeneration, a way out of the wasteland. The faces of Bezpalkiv's beings reflect, in their anonymity, a hope of rebirth through suffering.

Senior lecturer Halyna Zubchenko's religious cold painting on silk suggest experimentation with iconography. The canvases are full of vibrant color framed

(Continued on page 15)



"Meditation" by Hryhoriy Kudlayenko.

## Dolya Art Group...

(Continued from page 14)

by the majesty of gold in which religious figures are faceless, the torsos blank in white. Both "Goodness Will Save the World" and "Motherhood" offer this spectral vision, as if the Virgin and Son were ghosts — absent from the atheist environment — but whose glory in the icon awaits their return to veneration, to the gold of majesty, to the vivid spontaneity of religious life. The geometric shapes that frame the figures are like a fine tapestry, they stand out, attracting the eye. It is hard to judge Zubchenko's efforts — somehow they lie between art and craft. They are reminiscent of the kind of work much-evident throughout Mexico — the Virgin of Guadalupe rendered in tempera on black velour.

Dolya's student artists offer degrees of development in their many respective media of expression. Ishtvan Molnar in "Cats" and "Wolf-cub. No Future" echoes, in his dark, heavy-bordered Munch-like figures, a world of anxiety and menace. Valeriy Nesterenko in "With Us" offers another view of Shevchenko in several guises with the predictable ancient kobzar in the corner strumming the bandura or a more stylized figure, with almost abstract elements, in "Requiem."

Yuriy Skorupsky beckons with "Field," or a life-like "Christ," or a nude in front of the Chicago skyline as an "Urban Contemporary Magdalene," or a more abstract piece done in America, "City I." Oleh Tsoy presents well-ornamented watercolors from fairy tales, the mastery of the medium rivals the best illustrators of children's books anywhere in the world.

Taras Kravchenko and Andriy Midyk explore landscape painting. Yuriy Hushchenia shows another image of St. George in "The Serpent Fighter" or a figure in stark dark color in "Awakening." Victoria Dubovek and Olena Zvir play with color in "Spring Dews," "Pysanka," "Portraits from the Street" and "Ivana Kupala Festival." All four are done on silk.

Yaroslav Danylyv layers oil paints on canvas in "Temple" and "Drunk-Dry" revealing a surreal religious world — full of sanctity and sin. Vladyslav Zubarev's architectural-like drawings of churches through mixed-media create a gothic, sombre mood because those structures appear to be abandoned or vandalized.

The above-mentioned examples all share a striving by these young artists to develop and perfect their art, to explore themes and express them through their individual creative process. There is no question of their being students, of their molding of raw effort into something stamped by unity and coherence, of their fascination in the visual medium. What is evident is their need to look deeper into universal symbol, to separate the chaff from original thematic expression, to develop a truly individual system of visual language. What is most encouraging about them is that they have not abandoned, like many young artists in the United States, the absolute need to train one's basic knowledge of the craft, by "going abstract" or "avant-garde" or following the latest artistic trend of the moment.

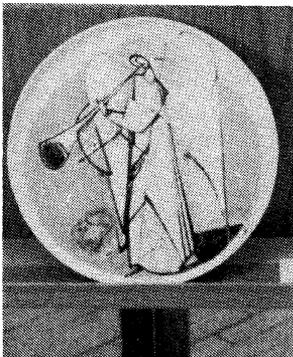
Sculptors Pavlo Kalynychenko and Hryhoriy Kudlayenko again underline the same argument. It is difficult to judge Kalynychenko's "Granny" and "Strange Shores" because of his untimely death. There is no way of guessing where his efforts may have led him. Both he and Kudlayenko ("Meditation" and "Reflection") remind one of the work of

Mirtala Bentov (see her publications "Mandalas" and "Thought-Forms"). Geometric figures in groups or alone suggest spiritual and reflective states. They are done in tinged chamotte or terra-cotta. Bentov, of course, does it with more finesse and artistry.

Erika Komoni's black-lusted ceramics are interesting in design and shape. Komoni appears to have mastered this process and instilled a unique stamp of her own, as evident in the group of vessels, "Harmony." Oleg Tatarintsev's porcelain worked with salts attracts the eye with its muted colors and almost abstract designs. "Still Life" and "Family" reveal artistry in what must be a difficult medium to work in.

The rest of Dolya's output can only be termed as arts and crafts. No doubt this will please a large portion of the Ukrainian viewers of this exhibit. Judging from the large amounts of "pysanky" sold at Eastertime, the voluminous sets of embroidery and ceramics in our homes, the thirst for incrustated boxes and candleholders, there is an attraction to this type of expression.

The viewer can examine Vira Shytik's "Scythian motif" jewelry created from porcelain treated with salts and glazing. Ihor Khomiak presents "leather wares" — boots, purses and belts stamped in leather. Bohdan Voitovych renders "Autumn" through glass beads. Oles



"Angel" by Mykola Bahan.

Zvir creates "Figures" in free-blown glass.

For the discriminating viewer or one who is immersed in "haute monde" there are embroidered costumes by Zenovia Tkanko and Taira Ketchergji. The campiest of these being redesigned formed "Red Army" uniforms that probably would appeal to nostalgic collectors of this period, now gone into history.

There is a disparity between art and craft here. For the future the group should strongly consider what it wants and should exhibit. The groups of artists and artisans should remain separate. They should redefine the definition of art to themselves. There is nothing wrong with exhibiting crafts. They serve their purpose by informing a wider audience of the characteristics of a specific culture. But true art, even with provincial characteristics, operates on a higher level because it is formed by aesthetic values that give it a higher plane of both subjective and objective meaning.



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## THE ART SCENE

# Catalogue of "Spirit of Ukraine" features 118 color reproductions

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

The "Spirit of Ukraine" exhibit catalogue is now available, published by the Winnipeg Art Gallery. Included are 118 full-color reproductions, from the 15th century icon of the miracle of St. George (village of Zvyzhen, Halychyna) to Adalbert Erdeli's "Group Portrait of the Artists of Uzhhorod" (1947). Regrettably, because they were from the private collection of Ihor Dychenko of Kiev and not the property of the museum, certain paintings (including those by Malevych) on loan for this exhibition were not reproduced in this catalogue.

This fine book could be used as a text book on Ukrainian art, as the contents indicate: Forewords by Carol A. Phillips, director of the Winnipeg Art Gallery, and by Mykhailo Romanyshyn, director of the State Museum of Ukrainian Art; "The Development of Ukrainian Painting" by Daria Zelska-Darewych; "Ukrainian Art of the 15th-18th century" by Larysa Chlenova; "The Ukrainian Icon" by Sviatoslav Hordynsky; "Ukrainian Art of the 19th-Early 20th Century" by Iryna Horbachova; "The Inconsequential in Ukrainian Painting: In Defense of Genre" by Myroslava M. Mudrak; "The Avant-Garde in Ukraine" by Liudmyla Kovalska; "Ukrainian Art and the 20th Century International Avant-Garde" by Gerald Needham; "Mykhailo Boichuk and His School" by Liudmyla Kovalska and Nelli Prystalenko; "The Boichuk School: Theoretical Underpinnings" by Myroslava Shkandrij, the concise biographical sketches accompanying the full-color reproductions.

Especially important is the essay by Dr. Darewych, because it gives an overview of the history of Ukrainian art, not just of the past 500 years, but from its prehistoric beginnings. It was important to emphasize to the general public that just because this exhibit is subtitled "500 years of painting," this

did not mean that Ukrainian painting began only in the 15th century. The essays on the avant-garde and early 20th century painting in Ukraine reclaim internationally renowned artists previously identified as "Russian."

The exhibition drew over 20,000 visitors to the Winnipeg Art Gallery between August 2 and November 18 of last year, then traveled to the Edmonton Art Gallery, and is now at the Hamilton Art Gallery.

(For those in eastern North America, the Art Gallery of Hamilton is presenting the exhibition through June 15.)

At the WAG, the Gallery Gift Shop and a special kiosk at the entrance to the exhibition sold "Spirit of Ukraine" wall calendars, t-shirts, cards and posters of selected paintings from the show, along with the catalogue. Throughout Winnipeg, billboards and bus shelter posters displayed the exhibition symbol, the horse from Burliuk's painting "Carousel" (1921).

On the last day of the exhibit in Winnipeg, the Winnipeg Free Press carried an ad from the Winnipeg Art Gallery. Accompanied by the carousel horse, the text read: "Thank you, Winnipeg." In turn, the Ukrainian community is very grateful to Ms. Phillips and the Winnipeg Art Gallery for this extraordinary way of marking the centenary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. It was an educational, cultural and emotional experience for Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike.

The Ukrainian Weekly readers living in the eastern provinces of Canada and in the northeast U.S. should not miss the opportunity of visiting Hamilton for the sole purpose of viewing "Spirit of Ukraine." It is an aesthetic, spiritual and cultural experience.

The "Spirit of Ukraine" catalogue is available for \$45 (U.S., includes postage and handling) from: Spirit of Ukraine Catalogue [UW], 300 Memorial Blvd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 1V1.

## La Salle University...

(Continued from page 5)

States are meeting as equals, as presidents of two independent states."

He spoke of Ukraine's importance as a great European nation with an old and powerful culture and a strategic geopolitical place in Europe and in the modern world. He referred briefly to the agreements signed with President Bush, calling them an important step in the role Ukraine would play among the world's free nations.

The president then spoke of Ukrainians in the diaspora: "Your grandfathers first came here over a hundred years ago from Zakarpattia, from Lviv, from Bukovyna, to work in Pennsylvania's coal mines. Now there are politicians and scholars and businessmen of Ukrainian ancestry. And through your efforts and talents, people in the world learned about Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. But the freedom of Ukraine was discussed here more than in Ukraine itself. Now it is a fact, here and there. We can speak of freedom together and our voices will be heard everywhere. It took a long time, but today Ukraine is recognized by the entire world."

He invited Ukrainian Americans to come to Ukraine and to participate in Ukraine's rebirth. "We have opened our doors to the world. We have invited businessmen and bankers and others to come. But we hope that the first to come will be you, our compatriots."

President Kravchuk's address was followed by a performance by the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, conducted by Wolodymyr Kolesnyk. After the performance, the president presented the Bandurist Chorus with the highly coveted Taras Shevchenko State Prize, a symbol of Ukraine's recognition of those who have contributed to Ukraine's stature in the world by exemplary activities.

The benediction was delivered by Patriarch Mstyslav I of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The frail nonagenarian's prayers for the success of Ukraine and Ukraine's new president were a moving and eloquent conclusion to this momentous event.

President Kravchuk's visit to Philadelphia was covered by local affiliates of ABC, CBS and NBC; articles on the visit were published in the Philadelphia Inquirer and the Philadelphia Daily News.

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## Pre-School Music's director to be feted on 20th anniversary

by Teresa Rakoczy

IRVINGTON, N.J. — This year marks the 20th anniversary of "Muzychno Doshkillia," or Pre-School Music, of Irvington, N.J. Associated with the Ukrainian Music Institute of America and founded and directed by Marta Shlemkewych-Sawycky in 1972, Pre-School Music has graduated several hundred students from its two-year, half-day program.

In sincere appreciation for Ms. Sawycky's outstanding educational and musical contributions to the Ukrainian community, parents of this year's class have invited current students, graduates and friends to celebrate the occasion at a luncheon in Ms. Sawycky's honor, which will be held on Sunday, June 7, at 3 p.m. at the Ramada Hotel on Route 10 (westbound) in East Hanover, N.J.



Marta Sawycky with pupils of her Pre-School Music program.

Ms. Sawycky's tireless dedication to teaching Ukrainian children is well deserving of this honor. A gifted concert pianist and music educator, Ms. Sawycky has successfully passed on her love for music to her young students by creating a unique, Ukrainian-language program, whose primary goal is to teach children to truly listen and respond to music.

In this two-year program, the children spend one year studying the principal instruments of the symphony orchestra and have hands-on experience with each instrument. The second year is devoted to some of history's most famous composers (including Ukrainian composers) and their best known compositions. Throughout the program Ms. Sawycky uses the piano as the primary instrument of instruction.

At the conclusion of each school year, Ms. Sawycky traditionally stages a pantomime fairy tale, or "kazka," which demonstrates the discipline, self-confidence and music interpretation that the children learn during the year through various musical games and exercises. Their achievements are acknowledged with a diploma given at a graduation ceremony following the presentation. During the past 20 years, Pre-School Music has presented 14 different fairy tales, some being repeated with a different cast.

In 1988 "The Most Beautiful Place in the World," a fairy tale created by Ms. Sawycky and performed by her students, was the first professionally produced, live-action, full-length Ukrainian videotape made in the United States. It is available in both Ukrainian and English versions, and is a valuable, enjoyable learning tool for all children.

In 1989, Ms. Sawycky staged a second fairy tale, "A New Doll," which

was also professionally videotaped and is in the process of being released, but more funding is necessary to complete production of this video.

This year's kazka, "The Adventure of a Young Shepherd Boy and His Goat," will be staged on Sunday, June 21, at 3 p.m. at St. John's gymnasium on Sanford Avenue in Newark, N.J. This is a new version of the first tale staged in 1972, the opening year of Pre-School Music.

Ms. Sawycky has also developed a half-hour music theory program called "Notky" (Little Notes), which includes learning notes, rhythms and music terminology. The children experience playing various instruments and directing their own orchestra.

Due to the tremendous success of Pre-School Music, the State Repertory

Opera of New Jersey has selected its students to act out various roles in several of its opera performances, the first being "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in 1988. In 1989 the children participated in "The Barber of Seville," and in 1990 in "The Marriage of Figaro." Ms. Sawycky choreographed and directed the students' performances in these operas.

The critic's review of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was highly laudatory, stating: "The Opera's Great Finale came off well, thanks to Marta Sawycky's choreography for the young students and graduate dancers of Pre-School Music of Irvington, N.J. ... The necessary magic was provided." (Michael Redmond, The Star-Ledger, May 16, 1988)

Of "The Marriage of Figaro," critic Michael Redmond stated: "In the theater, kids are by definition cute, but the students and graduates of Pre-School Music of Irvington, directed by Marta Sawycky, transformed cuteness into an art form. What an amazing group of little troopers these kids turned out to be." (The Star-Ledger, May 7, 1990)

It is very difficult to completely describe the important role that Ms. Sawycky and her Pre-School Music Program have played in the lives of so many Ukrainian children. Besides incorporating a unique approach to teaching, Pre-School Music has been the longest running daily program available to Ukrainian children in the metropolitan tri-state area. Parents have brought children from as far away as southern New Jersey, Connecticut, Yonkers and parts of upstate New York in order for them to take advantage of this learning experience.

Tickets for this 20th anniversary celebration may be purchased by calling Roksolana Halibey, (201) 895-4470.

## Ukraine and Russia...

(Continued from page 9)

violation of the sovereignty of Ukraine and interference in its internal affairs.

The Ukrainian Parliament took a similar stand in a statement adopted on April 10, which criticized Vice-President Rutskoi by name and argued that, if it wished, Ukraine could lay claim to its share of the Baltic, Northern, Pacific and Caspian fleets as well as to territories in Russia settled by Ukrainians. However, the statement said, Ukraine had made no territorial claims on anyone and it did not recognize such claims made by others. Earlier a similar statement had been made by the President of the Ukrainian Parliament.

Although this Ukrainian-Russian "war of decrees" was subsequently suspended as part of an agreement establishing government commissions empowered to resolve the dispute over the Black Sea Fleet, it remains to be seen what these negotiations will bring. The preparations for the negotiating process have been very difficult and marked by unexplained delays. Ukraine, moreover, has taken a hard line on the fleet issue.

Addressing the Ukrainian Parliament on April 8, Mr. Kravchuk maintained that, according to the agreements reached at the CIS summit in Minsk and signed by eight of its members, each CIS member-state has the right to decide for itself which military units, including naval forces, it considers to be "strategic." "Therefore," the Ukrainian president asserted, "the problem of the Black Sea Fleet status will be decided by the state of Ukraine and not by Kasatov and Chernavin [CIS commanders of the Black Sea Fleet and the navy, respectively], Shaposhnikov or Russia."

On the eve of the resumption of the talks scheduled for April 29 in Odessa, the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs asserted that it would be proceeding from the principle that every state had the right to inherit the property located on its territory.

The Crimean issue, in the meantime, also remains unresolved. The campaign to hold a referendum has been successful, in that reportedly about a quarter of a million signatures were collected in favor of holding a referendum, far exceeding the 180,000 required by law. Accordingly, the President of the Crimean Parliament decided to convene the Parliament on May 5, with the referendum as the main item on the agenda. Kiev, however, came out very strongly against the referendum.

This took the form of an appeal by President Kravchuk to the population of the Crimea and to all people's deputies and political forces on the peninsula condemning the referendum campaign and painting the consequences of the Crimea's separation from Ukraine in the darkest colors. Mr. Kravchuk also made it clear that Ukraine would not permit any change in its territorial boundaries, saying that he would never sit down at a negotiating table to discuss the division of Ukrainian territory.

### The nuclear arms issue

Recent developments in Ukraine's policy with regard to the nuclear arsenal located on its territory also reflect the sensitivity of Ukrainian-Russian relations. This was shown in the decision announced by Mr. Kravchuk in the course of a press conference on March 12 to suspend the delivery of tactical nuclear arms to Russia for destruction until Ukraine had been given guarantees that such weapons were in fact being destroyed. At the time, only about

57 percent of Ukraine's tactical nuclear weapons had been transferred, a fact that clearly set off alarm bells in the Western capitals.

Soon afterward it was announced that Kiev and Moscow had reached agreement and that the weapons shipments would resume. Nonetheless, it would be naive to assume that the nuclear arms issue has been settled. On the eve of Kravchuk's May 5 visit to Washington, he told La Stampa that although Ukraine wanted to be nuclear-free it also wanted its security guaranteed. Who would provide such a guarantee, he asked sarcastically: Russia?

This theme was repeated at a Kiev press conference on April 28, where Mr. Kravchuk referred specifically to Russia as a neighbor seen as posing a threat to Ukraine's security because of its claims to the latter's territory; he once again raised the question of securing outside guarantees for its security. The implication of these remarks is that Ukraine might rethink its policy on nuclear arms and move closer to the position already taken by Kazakhstan (that it would be advisable to retain some nuclear capability).

Such a scenario cannot be excluded, given the pressure on President Kravchuk from certain political forces in the country arguing that unilateral nuclear disarmament in the face of a hostile Russia would be a dangerous mistake. A forceful advocate of this position is People's Deputy Gen. Volodymyr Tolubko, who recently told his parliamentary colleagues that no one took a non-nuclear country seriously. This position is apparently shared by Ivan Plushch, chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament and one of Mr. Kravchuk's closest associates.

### Conclusion

The Ukrainian-Russian relationship clearly has major implications that go beyond what might be termed local CIS issues. This was succinctly expressed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger: "If one does not address the question of the relationship between the Russian state and its neighbors, one is sowing the seeds of the sort of crisis we are now seeing in Yugoslavia, except on a continental scale." To what extent this is understood in Russia remains a major question.

The Nezavisimaya Gazeta commentator cited above seemed convinced that if Kiev were to be designated the capital of what he termed "a soft federation (or at least a confederation)" the Ukrainians would, as it were, return to their senses.

## Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

• MUNICH — CIS economic experts reached an agreement on introducing national currencies, Radio Russia reported on May 11. According to the agreement, countries that want to drop the ruble in favor of their own currency must notify the other CIS countries six months before the new currency is introduced. The governments must also establish fiscal and monetary systems for their countries, and provide for payment of internal and external debt in the new currency. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MUNICH — The next round of the Black Sea Fleet talks will begin on May 20 in Dagomis, a Russian town near Sochi, Russian TV announced on May 11. Western agencies quoted President Leonid Kravchuk as saying that Ukraine has a "historical and juridical right" to its own fleet, and he hopes to persuade Russia to change its mind about the fleet. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

## Retired professor teaches in Ukraine

DEKALB, Ill. — Retired professor Jaroslav Komarynsky taught economics in Ukraine, and will be back to teach there this spring, reported Northern Now, the newspaper of Northern Illinois University.

Prof. Komarynsky, who taught at NIU for 20 years and retired in 1990, taught financial management in Lviv last November. He spent most of his trip, however, teaching at the Ternopil Institute of National Economy. The faculty of the institute sat in the front row for most of the classes, since it needed to learn more about Western business as well.

This spring, Prof. Komarynsky will teach as part of an MBA program with the Lviv Institute of Management, which will prepare students to operate and manage businesses in a free market economy.

One problem, aside from the usual lack of textbooks, was the lack of modern business terminology. Prof. Komarynsky urged his students to find a word in Ukrainian, or the class used the English word.

Prof. Komarynsky and an associate "provost" are now writing a book on financial management and analysis in Ukrainian.

He also consulted with businesses on the changeover to a free-market system. One of his recommendations was that employees be given stock options to buy common stock, making them part-owners of a firm.

Prof. Komarynsky is a member of UNA Branch 222.

## Appointed curator at Houston museum

HOUSTON — Peter Doroshenko recently became the new Engelhard Curator at the Contemporary Arts Museum in Houston, reported the museum's newsletter, CAM News.

Formerly the curator of paintings and sculpture at the Everson Museum of Art in Syracuse, N.Y., Mr. Doroshenko has organized many exhibitions which received international recognition, including "Gretchen Bender: Works 1981-91" and "Living on the

## Notes on people

Edge: Manuel Alvarez Bravo 1991." He has also written for the Journal of Contemporary Art, Flash Art and Art Papers.

After graduating from the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee in 1984, Mr. Doroshenko was awarded a Helena Rubinstein Fellowship to attend the Independent Study Program of the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York in 1986. He held a graduate internship at the Whitney Museum of American Art during 1986-1987.

In 1987-1988 he was the permanent collection coordinator at the Museum of Contemporary Art, Chicago, and in 1988-1989 he was the curator of exhibition at the Albany Museum of Art in Albany, Georgia.

He also has completed graduate studies and is a master's degree candidate in modern art history, theory and criticism from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Mr. Doroshenko is a member of UNA Branch 103. His father, Anatole Doroshenko, is a UNA supreme auditor.

## Musician to conduct season finale

PARMA, Ohio — Oleh Mahlay will conduct the Parma Symphony Orchestra in its final concert of the 1991-1992 season. Mr. Mahlay is the assistant conductor of this Greater Cleveland orchestra under the direction of Rand Laycock. In recent concerts with the PSO, Mr. Mahlay has directed works by von Suppe and Brahms. The season-ending concert of the Parma Symphony Orchestra will take place on Sunday, May 3.

Mr. Mahlay will graduate in May from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, with a bachelor of arts degree in music history and literature, and an emphasis in conducting. He has studied at the Cleveland Institute of Music and at the Bolzano International Institute of Music in Bolzano, Italy.

He currently holds the post of violin instructor in the preparatory department at the Baldwin-Wallace College

Conservatory of Music. Mr. Mahlay is also a member of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of Detroit, where he serves as the assistant conductor.

Oleh Mahlay is a member of UNA Branch 358, and was a recipient of UNA scholarships.

## New band blends dual backgrounds

CRANFORD, N.J. — Living in two different states didn't keep cousins Roman Podoliuk and Andrij Wovk from starting a band; in fact, it may have helped them.

"I wrote the words to one of our first songs on a train, while traveling to Roman's house on Long Island. He came up with the music totally separately," explained Mr. Wovk. "When we put the two together, I knew we had something pretty good going."

Five years later, their band, Druha Kimmata (Room 2), is ready to release a demo tape of several of their original Ukrainian songs.

Calling their music a cross between the British band Erasure and contemporary rock bands in Ukraine, Mr. Podoliuk, 20, and Mr. Wovk, 25, said

their goal in forming Druha Kimmata was to combine their American musical influences with the Ukrainian background both grew up with.

The band's name, according to Mr. Wovk, stems from the summer of 1990, when both he and Mr. Podoliuk worked at the UNA estate Soyuzivka and shared room No. 2 in the worker's dormitory.

While both members of Druha Kimmata have been involved in music for a large part of their lives, it wasn't until 1987 that the two decided to pool their talents. The band then went through a number of personnel and name changes, arriving at its current line-up after guitarist Ksenia Kyzzyk's departure in 1989 to form the "IKA" ensemble with vocalist/keyboardist Inya Bonacorsa.

While Mr. Wovk also is a member of IKA, he stressed that the ensemble's style, with its emphasis on tight harmonies and folk-like arrangements, is completely different from Druha Kimmata's up-tempo approach.

Druha Kimmata is currently looking for female vocalists. To receive a free copy of the band's demo tape, or for more information, write to: Andrew Wovk, c/o D&M, 12 Commerce Drive, Cranford, NJ 07016-1101.

Mr. Podoliuk is a member of UNA Branch 327, while Mr. Wovk is a member of UNA Branch 287.



Roman Podoliuk (left) and Andrij Wovk of the band Druha Kimmata.

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- "I know of no other case in which so many deviations from procedures internationally accepted as desirable occurred."  
- Professor Willem Wagenaar, author of Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology, Harvard Press 1988.
- "If John Demjanjuk — whom I believe to be an utterly innocent man — hangs on Eichmann's gallows, it will be Israel that will one day be in the dock"  
- Patrick J. Buchanan
- "I believe this case stinks...I am asking for an investigation into the John Demjanjuk American citizen case, and also into the actions of the Special Office of Investigation in this country."  
- Congressman James Traficant, Congressional Record, June 20, 1989.
- "I believe the Demjanjuk case will no more be forgotten by history than was the Dreyfus case."  
- Count Nikolai Tolstoy

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## Continuing its mission...

(Continued from page 6)

The radio's office in Kiev is located downtown, an ideal location in the building housing Ukraine's Ukrinform news service. "Extensive studio equipment is to be installed, as the Ukrainian Broadcasting Department plans to do full-blown production programming from Kiev," he continued.

Currently the Kiev office is staffed by RL Ukrainian Department employees from Munich. In the future, RL staffers will work out of Kiev for three- to six-month stints. Their work will be augmented by that of a regular group of freelancers in Ukraine. (In addition to Munich and Kiev, Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Broadcasting Department has staffers in Washington and New York.)

Roman Kupchinsky, director of the Ukrainian Broadcasting Department, has been spending weeks at a time in the Ukrainian capital to devote his full attention to making the Kiev bureau fully operational.

"Roman Kupchinsky is a most remarkable asset in developing all this; he is the force behind the Kiev bureau and the AM arrangement," Mr. Wimbush commented. "He is extremely well-known in Kiev and, thus, is extremely effective."

Mr. Kupchinsky, formerly of Newark, N.J.-based Prolog Research, joined RL in September of last year as director of the Ukrainian Service.

He replaced Bohdan Nahaylo, who transferred from the Ukrainian Service to the RFE/RL Research Institute, where he assumed the position of assistant director of the Analytic Research Department.

Mr. Nahaylo, who had been director of the Ukrainian Service since 1989, had established the

stringer network in Ukraine and "took note of the new realities in emerging Ukraine," Mr. Wimbush commented. In particular, Mr. Nahaylo made the broadcasts "more up to date on current affairs."

### "How-to" broadcasts

Building on his predecessor's work, Mr. Kupchinsky "is now developing a university of the air, featuring how-to-programs on economics, business, politics and history," said Mr. Wimbush. Among the topics covered are the stock market, banking and small business. Such programs are prepared in cooperation with Ukrainian specialists in the United States and Canada, and, of course, experts in Ukraine. Thus, Mr. Wimbush noted, "there is a synthesis between expertise here and there."

In addition, he noted, "A democracy in action series begun by Bohdan Nahaylo is continuing. These are how-to programs on advisory councils, elections and a national security service," as well as other bodies of a democratic system.

"The Ukrainian service is one of our best," said the RL director. "It has a very good staff." The fact that a bureau was established in Kiev before other parts of the former Soviet Union is because this was easier to accomplish in the Ukrainian capital. "It is also a testimony to Ukrainians there and the trust they have in the United States. There is a can-do attitude that is so remarkable and unusual," he continued. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that they "have a focus and are proud of their statehood," he commented.

Radio Liberty is planning a Moscow bureau as well, with the opening now slated for the end of June, Mr. Wimbush added.

One thing is certain, though, Radio Liberty's role will continue. Mr. Wimbush emphasized that leaders in the emerging republics and Eastern Europe agree that the broadcasts of both RL and Radio Free Europe should continue. Ukraine's Prime Minister Vitold Fokin, he noted, has said that the how-to programming especially is essential. Poland's Lech Walesa and Czechoslovakia's Vaclav Havel are among the radio's strongest supporters. "They have stressed its important role at this time of transition." That is why, he continued, "it is pretty evident to all of us that there is a great deal to do."

So, regardless of all the media speculation that RFE/RL is doomed, a special bipartisan presidential commission on international broadcasting reported in November 1991 that it still is needed and serves an essential function at this point in history.

True, Mr. Wimbush said, RFE is the focus of talk that sometime before the end of the century, or possibly sooner, it will be scaled back or shut down. However, Radio Liberty's role will continue beyond that as states once a part of the Soviet Union lay the foundations of a democratic society and free-market system.

Therefore, while he was in New York, Mr. Wimbush also spent time promoting the activities of the RFE/RL Fund, a private, independent, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting a greater awareness of developments in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Part of the fund's mission is to foster an understanding of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and to support projects of the RFE/RL Research Institute.



КОЛОЗІВКА  
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Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore  
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#### GIRLS' CAMP — Saturday, July 11 — Saturday, July 25

Similar program to boys' camp; same fee

#### UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP—

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## BOOK NOTES

### Children's book takes inspiration from Kozaks

WINNIPEG — "Young Cossack" is a new book for children set in a Ukrainian settlement on the frontier near Tatar-controlled areas, based on stories that the author, Michael Ewanchuk, heard from his father as a child.

The story centers on the adventures of a young boy, Matthew, and his new horse. It is also a "coming of age" story as Matthew becomes a young kozak.

The author of "Young Cossack" is a Manitoba-born writer who specializes in the history of the pioneer Ukrainian settlements. "Young Cossack" is his first novel; his other works are: "A History of the Ukrainian Settlements in the Gimli Area" (in Ukrainian), "Vita: A Ukrainian Community," "Spruce, Swamp and Stone: A History of the

### Young Cossack



Michael Ewanchuk

Pioneer Ukrainian Settlements in the Gimli Area," "Pioneer Profiles: Ukrainian Settlers in Manitoba," "Hawaiian Ordeal: Ukrainian Contract Workers 1897-1910" and "Pioneer Settlers: Ukrainians in the Dauphin area 1896-1926."

"Young Cossack" sells for \$9.95 (U.S. or Canadian). If ordering from the U.S., enclose \$2.50 for shipping and handling, if from Canada, enclose \$1. Send orders to: Michael Ewanchuk, 828 Borebank St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3N 1G4, or call (204) 489-4604.

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# Kravchuk delegation...

(Continued from page 3)

Bush administration, Mr. Hetman stated: "Mr. Kravchuk has met with the president of the United States, with businessmen. He discussed Ukraine's need for technical assistance. The IMF has accepted our economic plan. Now we need to educate our people in the faculty of economics, open embassies and missions, so that people know what Ukraine is."

President Kravchuk later echoed Mr. Hetman's statement by emphasizing the need to educate the American public about Ukraine.

In discussing the diaspora's role in assisting Ukraine with its reforms, Walter Baranetsky, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America, announced that the institute would donate its building on 2 E. 79 St. on the corner of Fifth Avenue in New York City to accommodate Ukraine's Mission to the United Nations. Mr. Baranetsky's offer was repeated to President Kravchuk when he arrived during the latter part of the meeting.

President Kravchuk urged the diaspora community to support Ukraine's actions during the upcoming reforms, calling on unity among all diaspora organizations. He encouraged the community's support in helping to create a favorable image of Ukraine as a democratic, peaceful nation, "a stabilizing force in Europe."



Khrystina Lew

UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan distributes copies of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian delegation. From left are: Oleksander Yemelianov, UIA board member Andrew Paschuk, Vadym Hetman and Mykhailo Horyn.

Ukraine's image should be such, he said, that the international community would want to turn to Kiev instead of Moscow.

Mr. Kravchuk also spoke briefly of his visit with President Bush, stating that when he met with Mr. Bush at Camp David he made sure that the president understood that "Russia is Russia, and Ukraine is Ukraine."

The remaining members of the Ukrainian delegation were Chairman of the

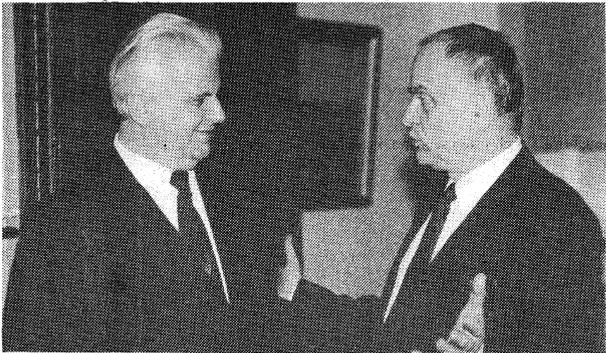
Supreme Council's Committee on Foreign Affairs Dmytro Pavlychko, and People's Deputy Mykhailo Horyn.

Organizations represented at the May 11 meeting included: the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian Institute of America, the Ukrainian National

Association, the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

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Leonid Kravchuk and Dmytro Pavlychko.

## Re: Mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

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## Winnipeg Ukrainian youth organization debutantes presented



The members of four troops of Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization were recently presented at the traditional Plast Malanka at the Crown Plaza Holiday Inn in Winnipeg. Seated (from left) are the debutantes: Larysa Stolarska, Nadya Horbay, Tyrsa Gawrachynska, Ivanka Dmytryshyn, Taisa Nosyk, Larysa Klymkiw, Natalia Lebedin, Olenka Noseworthy, Irena Zablochka, Daryca Matwychna, Andriana Choptiany and Tanya Matwychna. Standing (from left) are their escorts: Andrei Halkewycz, Andri Iwanchuk, Ilyan Iwanchuk, Ivan Baluta, Zdan Shulakewych, Markian Shulakewych, Roman Petryk, Markian Saray, Adrian Hawaleshka, Demyan Hyworon, Volodymyr Nosyk and Maxim Choptiany.

## New York luncheon...

(Continued from page 3)

admonish the American business community for presently not doing enough."

Roman Popadiuk, newly confirmed U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, and Oleh Bilorus, Ukraine's ambassador to the U.S., were also present. Ambassador Popadiuk said that there are plans for an American business center in Kiev to facilitate and expand commercial relations between American and Ukrainian businesses, and that the U.S. and Ukraine have agreed to establish a joint business development committee to promote expansion of commercial relations.

Ambassador Bilorus commented that he feels Ukraine's economy will undergo a "big economic explosion" and will "demonstrate a new economic miracle" within the next five years.

In his keynote address, President Kravchuk told his audience, "I regard this meeting as the first step toward the practical implementation of the agreements and treaties which have been discussed and signed in the White House," referring to the trade and Overseas Private Investment Corporation agreements signed on May 6.

"There is a paradox which exists regarding Ukraine," President Kravchuk said. "We have enough resources, enough manpower, but we deal with a severe deficit of many goods. This paradox is not the fault of the Ukrainian people — the economy of Ukraine was built as part of a Soviet mechanism. Now that the Soviet Union has crumbled, we are suffering as part of that huge mechanism."

President Kravchuk noted the new financial structures being formed in Ukraine to transform its economy, but he admitted that not all traces of the old Soviet system have disappeared.

"We have the legislation, we have the agreements with the U.S., and we have the will," he said. However, "you will come up against bureaucratism, you will come up against misunderstanding, you will come up against those who are afraid [of new ideas], but you should understand that this is a period of transition from one life to a totally new one," he added.

President Kravchuk urged his audience to "use your own judgement" when it comes to assessing Ukraine, because much information about Ukraine comes from Moscow. Because Ukraine is a junction of "energy and cultural links, and other life-sustaining contacts between East and West," it can serve as "a bridge for winning over other markets in other countries" of the former USSR, he suggested.

"I am convinced that Russia will not be able to solve its food supply problems in the near future," he said. "Ukraine can resolve these problems quickly. Ukraine will be able to produce enough food products to supply our own needs and also to export to other countries — Russia, Central Asia."

President Kravchuk also stressed that talks with President George Bush, Secretary of State James Baker and other administration officials were very sincere and warm, and that he is convinced the U.S. has accepted Ukraine as an independent country and has stopped seeing it "through the prism of Russia's interests."

President Kravchuk ended his speech by inviting the audience to Ukraine. He then left for his fourth event of the day, a meeting with former President Richard Nixon.

In addition to the aforementioned speakers, Walter Montgomery and Donald J. Zoeller delivered the welcoming speeches, on behalf of, respectively, Robinson Lake and Mudge Rose.

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# New York youngsters stage "Cinderella" in annual masquerade

by Halyna Kuzyszyn

NEW YORK — The youngest members of Plast (ages 5-11) staged the well-known fairytale "Cinderella" at the St. George School auditorium on March 1. The play was open to members of Plast and the general public.

The traditional masquerade (or "kostiumivka"), which includes the staging of tales by the youngsters, has become a popular attraction for children from New York City and the tri-state area.

This year's staging of "Cinderella" ("Popeliushka" in Ukrainian) was especially effective, since the decorations designed by Sofia Zielyk gave an aura of fairytale magic. Ms. Zielyk, the girls' head counselor, was responsible for the whole production, while Orysia Dmytryk (head counselor of the boys), supervised the children's dances. The original "Cinderella" was adapted for this occasion, and read by Halyna Kuzyszyn. Some additional characters were added and the storyline somewhat altered to suit the cast members.

Each group of young Plast members took part in the production by doing a short dance, choreographed by each group's counselor. There were little white mice, a fairy godmother, a wicked stepmother, her two daughters, forest animals, clowns, ladies-in-waiting, soldiers and, of course, the prince.

After the prince (Mykola Kendal) was reunited with Cinderella (Chrystyna Salabaj), through the perfect fit of the slipper, he invited everyone to celebrate and take part in a pageant in his castle. The play participants and all the children in the audience marched around the hall in their costumes, celebrating the fact that Cinderella had



Cinderella and her prince, Chrystyna Salabaj and Mykola Kendal, at New York Plast's annual masquerade.

finally found happiness.

The Plast masquerade also consisted of games for the children, organized by the Lisovi Mavky Plast sorority. A raffle and buffet were organized by New

York Plast-Pryiat, i.e., the parents of Plast members. Also, the "Verkhovnykny" Plast sorority had a large selection of Ukrainian children's books, videos and tapes for sale.

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## Chicago teachers meet embroidery artist



Teachers from Alexander Dumas School in Chicago met with Ukrainian embroidery artist Sandra Semkiw in the artist's Des Plaines home. Magnolia Shaffer and Laura Downey, participants in Urban Traditions' Cultural Heritage Workshop for Teachers, interviewed Ms. Semkiw about her art and community. They are assisted by Urban Traditions' staff member Glenda Baker. Urban Traditions is a not-for-profit organization that conducts cultural heritage programs for schools, as part of its mission to foster and present the arts and traditions of the Chicago area's diverse communities.

From left are: Mmes. Baker, Semkiw, Shaffer and Downey.

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## Delegation focuses...

(Continued from page 6)

agriculture. They also saw state-of-the-art farm machinery for tilling, planting and cultivating.

In the Lang office, the Kravchuk party was impressed with the satellite information system, now used by approximately 50 percent of American farmers, that allows the Langs to get instantaneous market reports on livestock and commodity prices, helping them to choose the best time to market their products.

The entire group of 104 — visitors and hosts — then entered the loft of the long brick barn to sit at a table covered with linens and set in china. They ate a catered lunch that featured hearty Midwestern fare such as smoked pork tenderloin, beef tips, cayenne corn and oven-roasted potatoes.

In an interview conducted by a Des Moines radio station, President Kravchuk remarked on how much the landscape of Iowa resembles that of Ukraine and again emphasized his eagerness to learn about American farm technology. He said that he had asked President George Bush for an extension of agricultural credit so that Ukraine could continue to buy American farm products.

### CORRECTION

The architectural design of St. Michael the Archangel Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jenkintown, Pa., designed by Miroslav D. Nimciw, member of the American Institute of Architects, follows the cross plan with a cupola in the center, and not the trinal composition as was incorrectly stated in the photo caption that appeared in the April 5 issue of The Weekly.

ducts. Serhei Tereschuk, an agribusiness leader from Cherkasy, proposed additional joint agricultural ventures.

On its departure from Iowa, the group was driven past another Pioneer Hi-Bred installation, a seed-processing plant in Marengo. Clear blue sky, fresh clean air, and gently rolling plains as far as the eye could see dotted with rich black farmland waiting to be tilled gave the Ukrainian group a perspective of America that they could not get from the remainder of their business in New York and Philadelphia.

Linda Hodges is a free-lance writer from Ames, Iowa.



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May 22 6:30 Ukr. Prof. and Business Club at the Baby Point Lounge  
Other Toronto screenings in the works. Check your local listings.

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**Rochester-May 28 7:30 p.m.:**  
U.N.W.L.A. #120 / St. Joseph UCC  
(716) 342-7571

**Albany-May 29 8:00 p.m.:**  
Americans for Democracy in Ukraine  
(518) 393-5515

**New Haven-May 30 8:00 p.m.:**  
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**Hartford-May 31 2:00 p.m.:**  
U.N.W.L.A. #106 / Ukr. National Home  
(203) 659-1935

**Washington-June 5 7:30 p.m.:**  
The Washington Group / St. Andrew's  
(703) 573-6118

**Baltimore-June 6 7:00 p.m.:**  
F.A.U. (RUKH) / St. Michael's UCC  
Contact: (301) 828-6922

**Philadelphia-June 14 3 p.m.:**  
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**Sovuzivka - June 15:**  
UNA Seniors Convention

**Garden State Art Center  
Ukrainian Festival June 20:**

**Sovuzivka - July 4 Weekend**

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May 17

**CHICAGO:** The 17-year-old pianist Alexander Slobodyanik will perform works by Haydn, Bach, Ravel, Skoryk, Rachmaninoff and Chopin at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art at 2 p.m. The cost is \$20, \$10 for students. For further information, call Oleh Kowerko or Lubomyr Krushelnycky, (312) 227-5522.

May 25

**PHILADELPHIA:** Post No. 4 of the Ukrainian American Veterans is organizing memorial services for deceased veterans of Ukrainian descent and Ukrainian American veterans of the Philadelphia area. The services will be held at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery at 9:15 a.m. and at Oakland Cemetery at 11 a.m. For further information, call Dmytro Bykovetz, (215) 635-2527, or E. Zetick, (215) 663-0212.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

May 30

**SOMEREST, N.J.:** The Heritage Festival Ball will be held at McAteers, 1714 Easton Ave. Cocktails and hors d'oeuvres will be served at 6:30 and there will be a parade of those who are dressed in ethnic clothing. Folk dances will be performed by members of the Greek and Polish communities and music will be provided by the Al Roman orchestra. Tickets are \$40 per person and may be obtained from Anne Bananewycz-Miele, (908) 699-9144.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The senior and junior Ukrainian Orthodox League chapters at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 6740 N. Fifth St., are hosting a "Chowdown at the Hoedown" western evening at 6-11 p.m. The "Renegade Cloggers," square dancing, a western-style dinner and a variety of music will be featured. The dress is

western, and prizes will be awarded for the best costume. Tickets are \$15 at the door and \$12 in advance. Youth tickets (ages 11-17) are \$10, and tickets for children are \$5. For tickets and further information, call Daria at (609) 751-2834 or (215) 927-2287.

**SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.:** Post No. 19 of the Ukrainian American Veterans is hosting its annual Installation Dinner Dance at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave. The installation will begin at 7 p.m. Music will be provided by Nick Dackow, and donations are \$20 per person. For tickets, call Teddy B. Dusanenko, (914) 634-5502, Michael Wengrenovich, (914) 735-5241, or Joseph Brega, (914) 268-6523.

June 5 - March 31, 1993

**TORONTO:** The Ontario Branch of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 620 Spadina Avenue, will present an exhibition of furniture made between 1890 and 1930 by early Ukrainian immigrants to western Canada, illustrating the peasant baroque forms and styles of the Ukrainian folk tradition as adapted to life on the Canadian prairies. For further information, call (416) 923-3318.

June 6

**ABINGTON TOWNSHIP, Pa.:** The Ukrainian Heritage School of Philadelphia's parents committee invites all members of the Ukrainian community to a banquet at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. The dinner begins at 6 p.m. and the dance is at 9 p.m. - 2 a.m. The evening will include the introduction of the graduating class and a keynote address by Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw. Tickets cost: \$35 for adults for both the dinner and dance; \$20 for students; \$15 for adults for just the dance; and \$10 for students. For further information and tickets, call Slawa Halaway, (215) 671-9418, or Marusia Litynskyj, (215) 355-8619.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS,** a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

June 7

**GLEN COVE, N.Y.:** St. Joseph's Monastery, on East Beach Drive, will hold a thanksgiving for the independence of Ukraine, beginning with a divine liturgy at 9 a.m. For further information, call (516) 671-0545.

June 13

**PARMA, Ohio:** Branch 8 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold a Ukrainian Children's Spring Dance at 3-6 p.m., at St. Joseph Cathedral's Sheptytsky Hall, 5720 State Rd. The program will include a Ukrainian puppet show, a children's performance, games, refreshments and surprises. Admission is \$2 for children and \$4 for adults. Partial proceeds will be donated to the children's page in Our Life magazine.

June 22-24

**SASKATOON:** A three-day conference and seminar on doing business in Ukraine will be held at the Park Town Hotel, sponsored by the Extension Division's Center for Second Language Instruction, University of Saskatchewan. The program includes two days on banking and finance in Ukraine, structuring the new monetary policy, law, regional diversity in Ukraine and its implications for doing business, joint ventures, and more. The third day is for Ukrainian-speaking people who wish to learn new business terminology in Ukrainian. For information regarding registration fees and procedures, contact the Center for Second Language Instruction, University of Saskatchewan, (306) 966-4351, or conference coordinator Darlene Clarke, (306) 652-5850.

June 27

**NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.:** The U.S. national soccer team will play the Ukrainian national soccer team at Rutgers University Stadium, the first time an independent Ukrainian soccer team will play against the U.S. For tickets and information, call Dnipro, (201) 373-8783.

## Ukrainian Parliament...

(Continued from page 2)

some way limited the actions of the Russian-speaking population, or have in any way violated the human rights of these people, infringing on their freedoms."

"If this is indeed, so, let's turn to the United Nations to intercede here," said Mr. Kravchuk, noting, any one it is the Ukrainians and the Crimean Tatars who have been treated unfairly on the peninsula.

But Mykola Bahrov, chairman of the Crimean Supreme Council and a strong supporter of the Russian chauvinist RDK, said that two-thirds of the Crimean's citizens are Russian-speaking. He added that they do not want to change economic relations with other republics, feeling that Ukraine is forming "artificial economic barriers."

Mr. Bahrov said that the Crimea had felt the tensions growing in Ukrainian-Russian relations and did not comprehend the growing nationalist sentiments in Ukraine; these reasons precipitated its declaration of independence.

But the Crimea, over the past year and a half has grown more independent due to various acts passed by the Ukrainian Parliament. On February 12, 1991, the Ukrainian Supreme Council passed a law creating a Crimean autonomous republic within Ukraine.

As the situation between the Crimea and Ukraine grew strained over the past year, the Ukrainian Parliament passed a law granting Crimea more rights, including the right to develop independently in the spheres of social, economic and spiritual development.

In the Supreme Council decree issued on May 13, the Ukrainian deputies note that the actions of the Crimean Republic destabilize the situation not only on the peninsula, but in Ukraine as a whole.

Among the people's deputies who addressed the session were some radical reformers, including Serhiy Holovaty, who proposed that a two-chamber Parliament be created in the Crimea to equally represent the interests of the Russians, the Ukrainians and the Crimean Tatars, as well as other minorities.

Deputy Ivan, Zayets of Kiev called for the dissolution of the Crimean Parliament, and urged that Mr. Bahrov be stripped of his immunity as a people's deputy and face charges of fomenting secession from Ukraine.

Mustafa Dzhemilev, chairman of the Crimean Tatar Council, or Medzhlis, also addressed the Parliament. A resolution drafted by Deputies Stepan Khmara, Henrick Altunian, Serhiy Semenets and Tatiana Yakheyeva, called for the Crimean Parliament to have Tatar representation. However, this proposal was turned over to the Crimean Parliament to examine.



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