

THE UKRAINIAN NEWS

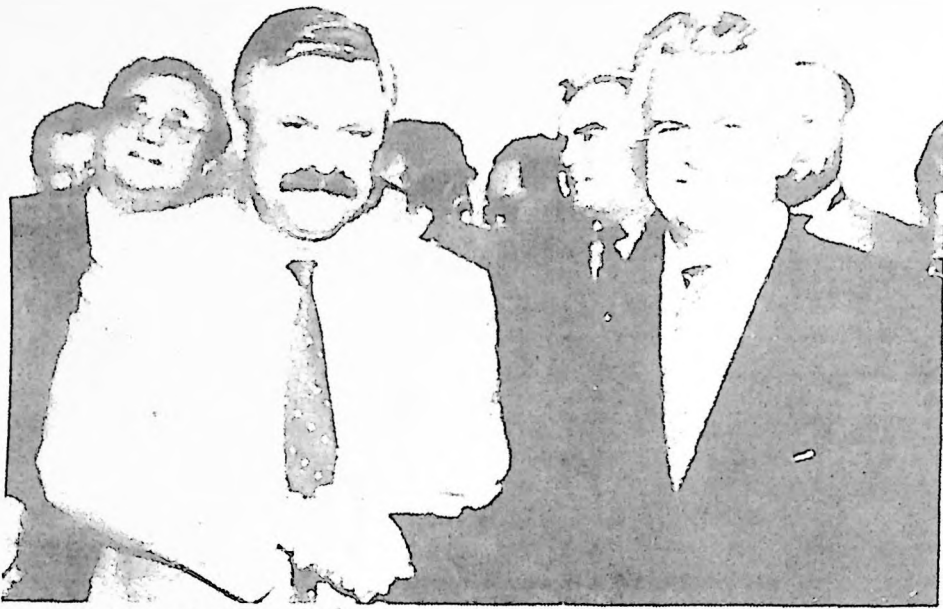
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SEPTEMBER 5, 1991

Ukraine And Russia Sign Unity Agreement



Leonid Kravchuk and Aleksandr Rutskoi shake hands on unity pact.

Rutskoi is on the left.

In Kiev on August 29, the leaders of the Ukrainian and Russian Republics signed an agreement to undertake joint actions. The document was signed by Leonid Kravchuk, the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine, and by Aleksandr Rutskoi, Vice President of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. The text of the agreement follows:

* * *

As a result of the liquidation of the state coup in the U.S.S.R., a new political situation has arisen, opening the possibility of accelerating democratic transformations and realizing the sovereign rights of republics to the fullest extent.

Taking into account the fact of the resignation of the U.S.S.R. Cabinet of Ministers and the inability of Union state structures to provide for the vital interests of the peoples, recognizing the inalienable right of the Ukraine and the Russian Federation

to have state independence and confirming their adherence to the treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukraine on Nov. 19, 1990, the sides agreed to the following:

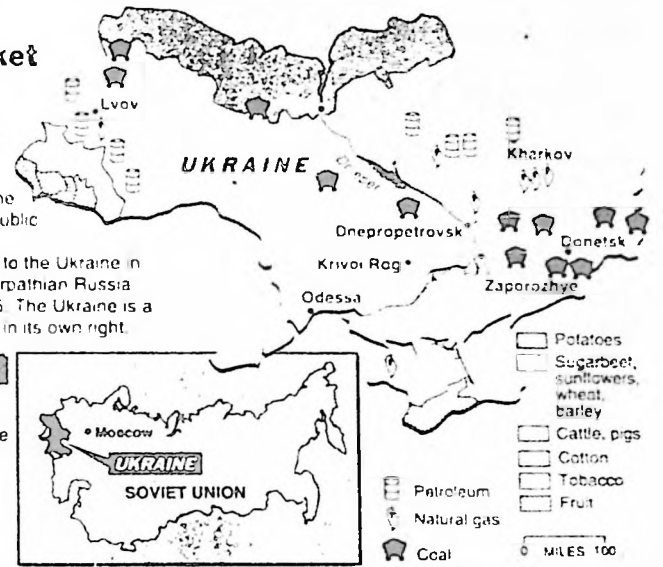
1. To undertake joint actions with the goal of preventing the uncontrolled disintegration of the Union state, bearing in mind that during the transitional period, in order to support the systems providing vital necessities for the population and the functioning of the economy, it is expedient to create temporary interstate structures with the participation of interested states-subjects of the former U.S.S.R., regardless of their current status, on a representative and equal basis.

2. To propose to the states-subjects of the former U.S.S.R., regardless of their present status, that they immediately start preparations and signing of an economic agreement between them.

3. To confirm the special significance of military-strategic problems, to consider it necessary to implement a reform of the Armed Forces of the

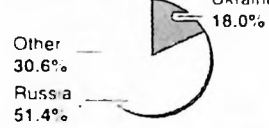
The Ukraine: Soviet Breadbasket

The Ukrainian Republic was formed on Dec. 25, 1917 and became a part of the U.S.S.R. on Dec. 30, 1922. The Western Ukraine was incorporated from Poland into the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in November 1939. Romanian territory was ceded to the Ukraine in June 1940 and part of Sub-Carpathian Russia was incorporated in June 1945. The Ukraine is a member of the United Nations in its own right.



POPULATION

1989 U.S.S.R. total: 286,717,000



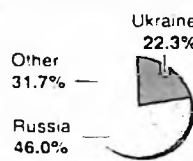
LAND AREA

Total U.S.S.R.: 286,717,000 square miles



AGRICULTURE

Share of Soviet agricultural output, 1987



CONSUMER GOODS

Share of Soviet consumer goods produced, 1987



1989 POPULATION ESTIMATES

Country	Population
Germany	79,500,000
Italy	57,700,000
Britain	57,400,000
France	56,400,000
Ukraine	51,704,000
Spain	39,400,000
Poland	37,800,000

Sources: The Europa World Yearbook, Vol. II, 1990; U.S.S.R. Facts and Figures Annual, 1990; The World Almanac and Book of Facts

U.S.S.R. and to create a system of collective security, not to adopt unilateral decisions on military strategic issues.

4. During the transitional period to avoid steps that affect the mutual interests of the sides without preliminary consultations.

5. To confirm articles 2 and 6, set out in the bilateral treaty of Nov. 19, 1990, on the rights of the citizens and the territorial integrity of the sides.

6. To emphasize the resolve to continue democratic transformations and to pursue a coordinated policy of radical economic reforms together with other states-subjects of the former Union.

7. To confirm the adherence to commitments by the U.S.S.R. in international relations, including agreements on arms reduction and arms

control and responsibility for supporting international peace and stability, to express readiness to solve in the transitional period all the problems stemming from the previously adopted international commitments, on the basis of talks with both states-subjects of the former Union and members of the international community.

8. Immediately to exchange plenipotentiary representatives of the Russian federated republic and the Ukraine for continuous consultations.

Vice President of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic

A. Rutskoi

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine

L. Kravchuk

28-29 August, 1991.

Solidarity Holds Gigantic Rally In Washington

(The article below was Special to the New York Times by JEFF GERTH.)

* * * *

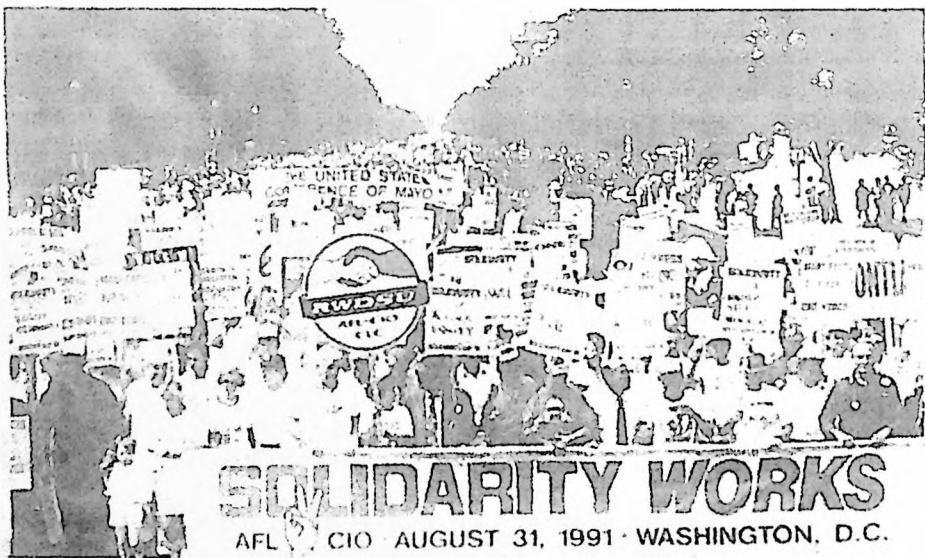
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 — Hundreds of thousands of union members and civil rights advocates, carrying signs and banners and wearing T-shirts with pro-union messages, gathered here today to call attention to domestic needs and to urge the nation's political leaders to improve health care and education and support workers' rights.

The Labor Day weekend rally, sponsored by the AFL-CIO, was both political and festive. The crowd, estimated at 250,000 by the United States Park Service, struggled to stay cool on a 95-degree day in late August that was so hot that local fire units hosed down the crowd to help keep people cool during an afternoon of speeches.

'Fair Play for All'

"We're here to insist that democratic government — the White House, the Congress and the courts — must assure fair play for all, not just those with the most money, the most luck or the

(Continued on Page 3)



SOLIDARITY WORKS
AFL-CIO AUGUST 31, 1991 WASHINGTON, D.C.

Hundreds of thousands of union members and civil rights advocates in Washington yesterday marching on Constitution Avenue to the Capitol

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Report On Fund Drive of Ukrainian-American League

District	Quota	Donated
New York, NY	2,500.00	2,728.00
Rochester, NY	200.00	
Newark, NJ	800.00	853.00
Chicago, IL	400.00	310.00
Detroit, MI	900.00	1,265.00
Cleveland, OH	600.00	502.45
Philadelphia, PA	200.00	20.00
Pittsburgh, PA	100.00	10.00
Boston, MA	250.00	50.00
New Haven, CT	500.00	350.00
Florida	300.00	
Miscellaneous	250.00	50.00
Total	7,000.00	6,138.45

Dear Friends,

The above table shows the donations that came into our organizational-cultural fund of the Ukrainian-American League up to August 12, 1991.

As can be seen some districts worked very well and in that way helped us to nearly achieve our national quota.

Such districts as New York, Newark and Detroit overfulfilled their quotas. Other districts like Chicago, Cleveland and New Haven very nearly achieved their quotas.

Our UALeague fund drive has been completed and we raised \$6,138.45 of our \$7,000 quota. Although we are \$800 short of our goal, we must thank those members and committees that gave of their efforts and helped to nearly achieve our goal.

We need to further guarantee the existence of our cultural-educational organization which for 68 years has served the interests of American working people.

We wish all our UALeague members and friends good health and the best of successes in our organizational and community work!

**For the UALeague National Council,
 M. Hanusiak, Secretary**

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THE UKRAINIAN NEWS



By Handelsman, New Orleans Times Picayune

Sen. Jackson Says: 'Time To Rebuild U.S. Economy'

By Lawrence Sharpe

D.C. Statehood Sen. Jesse Jackson has been emphasizing the necessity of reordering the nation's priorities to bring an end to the economic recession.

In a speech earlier this summer at the Operation PUSH convention, Jackson said, "We have witnessed an attack on the principles of justice and equality emanating from the highest reaches of our elected leadership. We are in a time of great economic hardship from the very top to the bottom," from savings and loans companies, banks and insurance companies collapsing, "the middle class losing manufacturing jobs, to the unemployed and uninsured at the bottom."

But Jackson pointed out that both the Democratic and Republican parties have become preoccupied with "Bush's race manipulations and provocative schemes." He said the race card is being played to divert people's attention away from urgent economic problems.

"It is up to us to put the issues of racial justice in perspective. Justice has always been affected by the economic position and well-being of the whole nation. We must not only espouse a plan for racial justice, but do so within a context of economic growth and world peace," he said.

To drive home his point Jackson told the story of a football player at his alma mater, North Carolina AT&T, who was threatening a smaller young man. So the smaller youth raised the question of chemistry, a subject the football player couldn't discuss.

"It seems to me that President Bush is the big bully, and has the nation in a buzz saw," Jackson said. "a massive diversion from issues of real economic substance."

"If he continues sending race signals - from welfare queen to Willie Horton, to quotas, to the Supreme Court nominee - [and] if we do nothing, we are humiliated.

"If we spend all our energy on them, we martyr him. His loyal and frightened followers - full of economic anxiety - assume that if we are upset, he must have done something right. Above all, there will be no energy left for us to deal with our daily and fundamental needs," he said.

In this regard, Jackson has called for the Senate to reject Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas. At the same time he is stressing that people's organizations should not become so preoccupied with fighting the confirmation that they ignore or lessen their focus on basic economic and social struggles.

Jackson told the PUSH delegates, "We need to expand the dialogue and discuss a broader subject: national economic security and world peace."

He said, "President Bush, like the bully, has a strategy for the race debate. We must have a ten-year plan of action of our own for economic growth - not an annual reaction to a race bait. We must have a vision for the nation, and set the agenda for 1992."

At stake, he said, "is not merely individual policies, but the priorities of a nation. We must take the focus off of *who* we want or do not want, and put it on *what* we want for our future."

Jackson ended by saying, "With one fourth of our cities in deficit or near bankruptcy, 41 states in deficit or fiscal crisis, with cities abandoned, farmers forsaken, children neglected or jailed, we need a human needs agenda.

"We need to begin marching on state capitols and meeting with governors, appealing for special sessions on distressed municipalities."

Solidarity Holds Gigantic Rally In Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

strongest bootstraps," said Lane Kirkland, the president of the organization of unions with 14 million members.

"We're here to remind our elected representatives that they were put there to serve, not the faceless marketplace, but the aspirations of real people," he said.

The "Solidarity Day" protest was put together by a coalition of more than 180 religious, environmental, civil rights and labor organizations that brought members and their families to Washington from all over the country on about 3,500 buses.

Also represented were trade unionists from more than 30 countries. Ten years ago a similar rally, in the first year of the Reagan Administration, attracted one of Washington's largest political gatherings, about 260,000, according to park service estimates.

Twenty-eight years ago this weekend, organized labor helped put together a rally in Washington that represented an important turning point in the civil rights movement and came to be remembered by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech.

Today, organized labor confronts numerous issues, reflected in the signs carried by marchers. They include overhauling education and health care, the environment, civil rights, child care, trade, housing, pensions and a ban on the use of replacement workers for strikers.

Less visible was another issue: the strength of the labor movement itself. Over the last several decades the proportion of Americans who belong to a union has steadily declined, to one in

six workers. But that decline did not stop people from traveling thousands of miles to today's rally.

One large delegation came from the United Steelworkers Union, with groups from every state led by the state flags. There were nearly 16,000 members, one official said, all wearing blue-and-gold T-shirts.

Lula Brayboy, of San Mateo, Calif., one of 15,000 members of the International Association of Machinists, said she was marching to secure "justice for all working people, and to get rid of Bush."

Sandy Feldman, president of the United Federation of Teachers, the New York City branch of the American Federation of Teachers, said, "It's important to know you're part of a huge movement of people who still care about what happens to ordinary people in the United States."

Ms. Feldman said her group was there to fight cutbacks in education, library aid and recreational programs.

Call for a New Party

Lorraine Dardis, a member of the United Auto Workers union in Boston, said she attended to build support for a national labor party because "the Democrats and Republicans are financed and controlled by big business and we need our own political voice."

The day's activities began in the morning, as people gathered on the grounds of the Washington Monument and the Ellipse for picnics and to hear entertainers including the singer Willie Nelson and the actress Jean Stapleton, who sang the Star Spangled Banner.

In the afternoon, there were speeches by union leaders and by Jesse Jackson.

SANE-Freeze Congress Sets Plans For 1992 Elections

By Special Correspondent

CHICAGO — Delegates to the SANE/Freeze National Congress here Aug. 9-10 overwhelmingly approved plans to make peace and economic justice central issues in the 1992 elections. They agreed on three main goals for the coming year:

- To build a movement, together with other organizations, to press the administration to reorder national priorities. SANE/Freeze is demanding a 50 percent cut in the military budget over the next five years and use of the savings to rebuild the cities and provide jobs and affordable health care for all.

The organization will bring this issue before voters in many cities and states through ballot initiatives. SANE/Freeze will also seek passage of city council resolutions for reordering priorities, targeting cities and states devastated by the Reagan-Bush budget cuts.

- Nuclear disarmament, with emphasis on stopping the testing, production and spread of

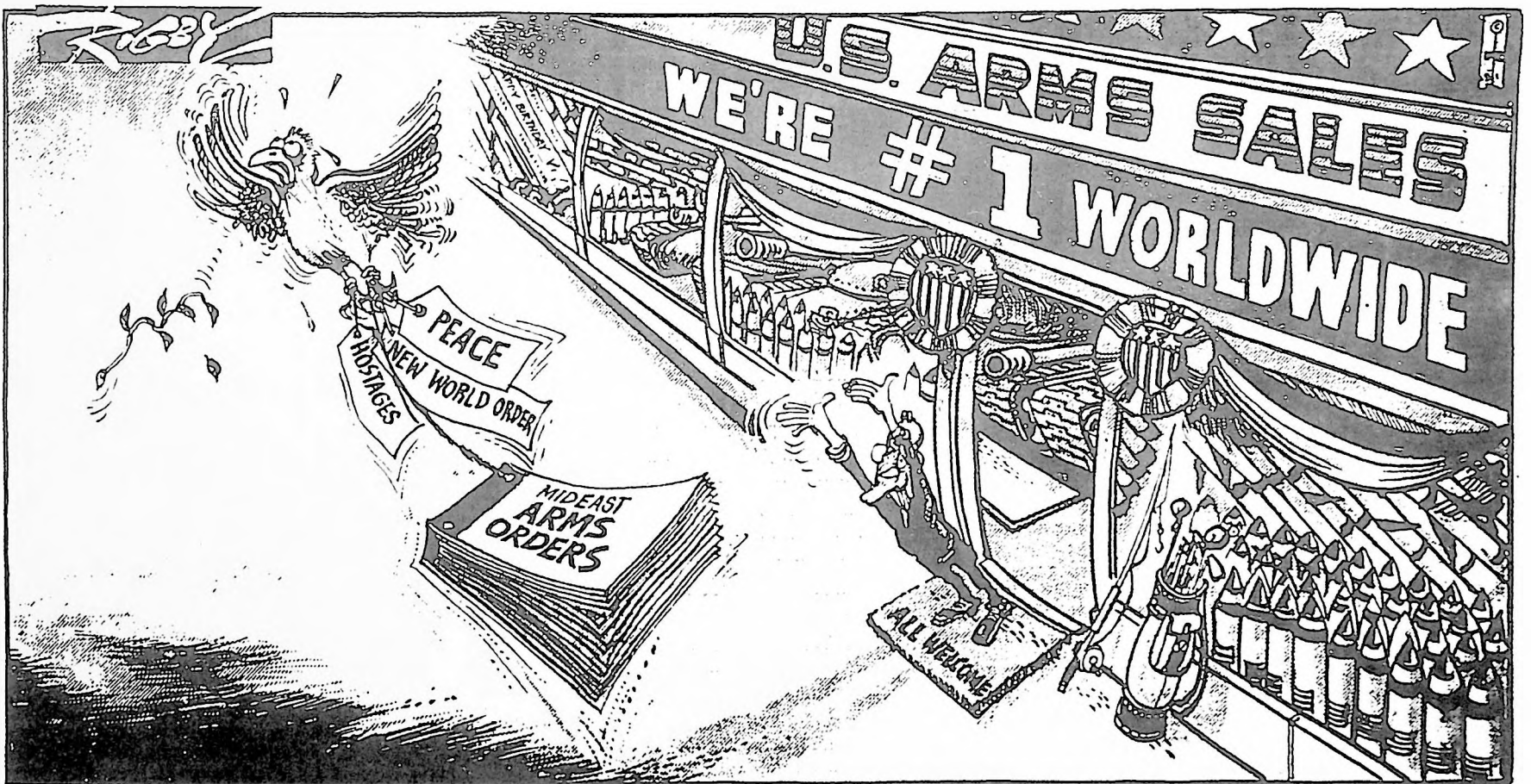
nuclear weapons. The organization will increase awareness about the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which comes up for confirmation in 1995.

- Efforts to stop the transfer of weapons in the Middle East and worldwide. The congress noted that a new round of arms sales is taking place since the Gulf war. SANE/Freeze International Representative Cora Weiss noted that billions are being wasted on these weapons.

As part of this campaign, the International Office of SANE/Freeze will sponsor an International Working Conference on the Arms Trade, Oct. 31 - Nov. 2 in New York City.

SANE/Freeze will conduct educational programs on nonviolent solutions to world problems through strengthening the U.N. and the World Court.

The Congress voted unanimously to support Solidarity Day II and to participate in coalitions opposing the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court.



— Reprinted from New York Daily News

No. #1 In Arms Sales

U.S. weapon sales to Third World nations doubled last year, making the United States the world's top arms supplier, an annual congressional report found.

For the first time since 1983, the U.S. ranked at the top of list of arms suppliers to those nations for 44.8% weapons supplied, 23.6% up over previous year, said defense expert Richard Grimmet.

Fact Chart On Former Soviet Union Republics

The 15 Republics

A look at some facts and figures from each of the 15 Soviet republics

Latvia

Population: 2.7 million, of whom 53.7 percent are Latvians, 32.8 percent are Russians.
Size: 24,595 square miles.
Principal City: Riga
Economy: Country's main producer of railway passenger cars and long distance exchanges.

Estonia

Population: 1.6 million, of whom 64.7 percent are Estonian.
Size: 17,413 square miles.
Principal City: Tallinn
Economy: Produces 75 percent of the Soviet Union's oil shale.

Lithuania

Population: 3.7 million, of whom 80 percent are Lithuanian.
Size: 25,170 square miles.
Principal City: Vilnius
Economy: Produces more than half the electric motors used in Soviet appliances and 66 percent of the world's amber.

Moldavia

Population: 4.3 million, of which 53.9 are Moldavians.
Size: 13,000 square miles.
Principal City: Kishinev
Economy: Produces 33 percent of Soviet wine and grapes.

Byelorussia

Population: 10.2 million, of whom 79.4 percent are Byelorussian.
Size: 80,134 square miles.
Principal City: Minsk
Economy: Produces 21 percent of Soviet Union's motorcycle scooters and 10 percent of its silk.

Ukraine

Population: 51.7 million, of whom 73.6 percent are Ukrainian.
Size: 231,990 square miles, the most densely populated of the republics.
Principal City: Kiev
Economy: Produces 26 percent of the Soviet Union's grain, 56 percent of its corn, 56 percent of its granulated sugar and 45 percent of its iron ore.

Russia

Population: 147 million, of whom 82.6 percent are Russian.
Size: 6.9 million square miles.
Principal Cities: Moscow, Leningrad
Economy: Produces 70 percent of the country's total industrial and agricultural output, including 91 percent of its oil.

Azerbaijan

Population: 7 million, of whom 78.1 percent are Azerbaijani.
Size: 33,430 square miles.
Principal City: Baku.
Economy: Produces 7.9 percent of the country's caustic soda and 8 percent of its cotton; country's main oil-production center.

Armenia

Population: 3.3 million, of whom 89.7 percent are Armenians.
Size: 11,490 square miles.
Principal City: Yerevan.
Economy: Produces 7.7 percent of Soviet electric motors, and 4.7 percent of its knitted wear.

Georgia

Population: 5.4 million, of whom 68.8 percent are Georgians.
Size: 26,900 square miles.
Principal City: Tbilisi.
Economy: Contains the largest magnesium mines in the world and produces 95 percent of Soviet tea.

Kazakhstan

Population: 16.5 million, of whom 40.8 percent are Russian and 36 percent are Kazakhs.
Size: 1.1 million square miles.
Principal City: Alma Ata.
Economy: Produces 9.6 percent of all Soviet grain and 19 percent of its coal.

Kirghizia

Population: 4.3 million, of whom 47.9 percent are Kirghizian and 25.9 percent are Russian.
Size: 76,460 square miles.
Principal City: Frunze.
Economy: Famed for its livestock breeding.

Tadzhikistan

Population: 5.1 million, of whom 68.7 percent are Tadzhiks.
Size: 55,240 square miles.
Principal City: Dushanbe
Economy: Produces 10.9 percent of Soviet cotton.

Turkmenia

Population: 3.5 million, of whom 68.4 percent are Turkmenian.
Size: 186,400 square miles.
Principal City: Ashkhabad.
Economy: Produces 15 percent of Soviet cotton and 11.3 percent of Soviet natural gas.

Uzbekistan

Population: 20 million, of whom 68.7 percent are Uzbek.
Size: 172,741 square miles.
Principal City: Tashkent.
Economy: Produces 61.4 percent of Soviet cotton.

SOURCE: Europa Yearbook, PlanEcon, Statesman's Yearbook, World Almanac

Reprinted from Long Island Newsday/Linda McKenney

Looks Forward To Second Phase Of Perestroika

By VITALY KOROTICH

(Vitaly Korotich, editor of the weekly magazine *Ogonyok*, is a member of the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies and of Ukrainian origin. He has toured the United States a number of times. On one of his visits he was a guest speaker at an Ukrainian-American League reception in the Ukrainian Labor Home in New York City. This article appeared in the OP-ED page in *The New York Times* of August 26.)

ble that even across the ocean you could feel their legs shaking.

I also understood why the rumor of Mikhail Gorbachev's own participation in the coup was so widespread — that he thought up the whole thing as a way to renew his popularity. I don't believe it for a moment and yet the

rumor is natural. Those who announced the coup were all Gorbachev associates. He had selected them for executive and parliamentary posts.

Once again we are reminded that a government established in an undemocratic manner can never rule democratically. If the army and the K.G.B. are accountable to no one, hiding everything (from budgets to operations), then one can expect those operations to include the staging of coups.

I will never forget how Mikhail Gorbachev, privately, in his office, scolded me for criticizing the thoroughly corrupt Marshal Dmitri Yazov. He demanded that I cease attacking a man, his Defense Minister, who he believed was necessary to him and to the country. Soon afterward there would be blood on General Yazov's hands as well as on the hands of the other leaders of the coup. Even when General Yazov's officers in

their election platforms and speeches demanded Mr. Gorbachev's resignation, the Soviet President spared them. They did not spare him.

I was summoned three times to the office of Vladimir Kryuchkov, the head of the K.G.B. He said I should listen to him, who spoke in the name of the President. He demanded that I meet with people in certain embassies, including the American Embassy, because these were "nests of spies." Mr. Kryuchkov warned me in the name of Gorbachev: Mr. Kryuchkov, the President's man...

And Boris Pugo? The Minister of the Interior, foisted on us despite the will of the majority, replacing Vadim Bakatin, who had been moving toward genuine reforms. (Now Mr. Bakatin is back, as the new chief of the K.G.B. That's a good thing but it is his fourth top-level job in five years. We need new blood — not in the streets,

(Continued on Page 5)

One of the earliest Communist Party slogans of my country was: "We will drive mankind forcibly to happiness!" Mankind, in the party's eyes, was a species so undeveloped that on no account could it take a step on its own toward Communist happiness. And so it drove us and brought us to the present pass. My country, from the moment of its birth, was founded on fear, enthusiasm, hatred — on anything and everything but law.

The main result, and one of the most wonderful, of the first years of perestroika was that fear left us and took up residence, instead, in the leaders of the country and the Communist Party. Over the last few years they were in the almost constant grip of fear, trying to return it to us. When I saw the faces of the leaders of the coup on television that first day, their fear was so palpa-

Ukraine Ambassador At UN Confirms Nation's Independence



Ambassador Gennadi Udovenko

At United Nations world headquarters in New York City, on August 26, Ukraine's Ambassador to the UN Gennadi Udovenko notified the Secretary-General's office that his nation declared independence and that its Permanent Mission was officially designated as representing Ukraine, effective August 24.

Meeting the press Aug. 28, G. Udovenko informed reporters with the text of the declaration and other documents passed by the Ukrainian Parliament. He stated that the creation of an independent Ukraine was "based on the right of a nation to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international legal documents and realizing the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine.

"At the United Nations, legally and technically, this historic document adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine does not change our status in the UN, because since 1945 (until August 24, it was referred to as the Ukrainian SSR) has been a sov-

ereign state of the United Nations. And we have been treated on an equal footing with the Soviet Union, the United States, Botswana, Lesotho and any other country.

"Since the Declaration on State Sovereignty last year, we have been strongly advocating the establishment of direct relations, be it diplomatic, consular, or economic, with foreign countries.

"We welcome any country to recognize our independence, as soon as possible, but for the time being, we are recognizing the independence of others, for example, the Baltic nations."

Further he added, "Ukraine is now working on its own foreign policy. Here, at the UN, we had a joint foreign policy with Moscow, but since last July, we've been working on our own foreign policy and that includes fulfilling our international commitments."

In answering questions as to nuclear weapons on Ukraine's territory, Mr. Udovenko stated that his country is "a very peace-

loving nation. We should not dramatize this issue, in regard to use of nuclear arms. We are ready to give them to central control — whatever that may be.

"We are now only in the process of creating our own Ministry of Defense," he said, noting that Ukraine is committed to being a nuclear-free zone abiding by three principles: not to produce, not to use, and not to allow the location of nuclear weapons on its territory.

Mr. Udovenko also said that in the future Ukraine shall consider joining the signatories of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, which Ukraine could not previously do because it was part of the Soviet Union.

In its relations with Moscow, he said that the Ukrainian Parliament has declared its full

independence and that act will be confirmed by a referendum. "Certainly we do not live in a vacuum. We have been in this union for so many years, therefore, some kind of economic union is a must. In regard to a political union, this will have to be seen. We don't see any problems in our relations with other republics."

Commenting on the ethnic minority and immigration situations in Ukraine, G. Udovenko pointed out that Ukraine was proclaimed a democratic country, and in keeping with these principles, each person has the right to leave the country, if he or she so chooses.

"My personal view is that we must create such conditions for all people, Russians, Jews, Hungarians, Bulgarians, that they will not want to leave our country. This is the main thing."

A C T

OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE

- Stemming from a deadly threat which impended over Ukraine as a result of a coup d'etat in the USSR of 19 August 1991;
- Continuing a thousand-year old tradition of state creation in Ukraine,
- Proceeding from the right to self-determination, envisaged by the UN Charter and other international legal documents,
- Executing Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine, the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic solemnly

D E C L A R E S

Independence of Ukraine and a creation of an independent Ukrainian State - Ukraine.

The territory of Ukraine is indivisible and inviolable.

From now on exclusively the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine are valid in the territory of Ukraine.

This act is in force from the moment of its approval.

The Supreme Soviet of Ukraine

24 August 1991

Looks Forward To Second Phase Of Perestroika

(Continued from Page 4)

but in our political system.)

Why did Mr. Gorbachev not reflect more seriously on whom he put in power and whom he took from power? A coup was discussed openly, but Mr. Gorbachev was convinced it was impossible.

A little more than a year ago, his chief military adviser, Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, sent me an "open letter" in which he said: "Talk of the possibility of a military coup in the Soviet Union is a malicious, outright lie. ... A coup in the Soviet Union is impossible. In the U.S.S.R. there are no military leaders who would attempt such a thing, and no military forces that could be employed to that end." On Saturday, he killed himself.

Gradually, a system of smoke screens and disinformation was cre-

ated to conceal the putschists.

At the beginning of May, the leaders of the military-industrial complex placed in Dyen, the newspaper of the Union of Soviet Writers, a public call for an overthrow. Mr. Gorbachev continued to believe that these people were loyal to him.

He continued to attack the liberals with an energy worthy of a better cause. It was only in the last few months that he grew more civilized toward those whom he had sarcastically called "so-called democrats." Come what may, his inability to evaluate people should be explored.

Mr. Gorbachev would do well to consider why it was Boris Yeltsin and not the Communists who resisted the coup. Though Mr. Gorbachev has resigned as party General Secretary, he has no business even belonging to an

organization whose anti-constitutional actions put it outside the law.

From the beginning of his leadership, Mr. Gorbachev has always complained that he had to pay the bills of his predecessors — Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev. Now he has to pay his own bill.

Today we face tremendous problems. The first stage of perestroika is over. We have no right to be drunk with our victory over the bumbling putschists. It was we, the liberals, who in the first place showed that we were unable to lead the country on the path of genuine transformation. The putschists showed that they could not turn the country back.

This is an extremely dangerous situation. A third force, which may be represented by certain young people

of the fascist persuasion, is born in precisely such situations.

We must bring forward a new generation of democrats, matured in the atmosphere of liberty we are fighting for. Our generation, my generation, must go. The country desperately needs new faces, new brains — people like Grigory Yavlinsky, the free-market economist. As Aleksandr Yakovlev has noted, though many people are now excitedly talking about how they were standing on the barricades with bullets flying overhead, now we must have someone sitting down and actually working.

Yes, we were victorious. Yes, the world did support us. But it was a skirmish, not a major battle. Only a little light flickers at the end of the tunnel, and I do not know what obstacles lie between us and that light. □

Heritage Cooking Corner

By MARY KOWALCHUK

(Editor's Note: Mary has been bedridden for the entire month of August and still is. This is the result of spinal disorders which surgery did not correct. Her column this month consists of some reader's favorite recipes that were printed previously.)

The recipe below is by Lottie Iwaskow, a member of the Ukrainian Womens Educational Society in New York City. Being Polish, Lottie calls her recipe:

PIEROGI

(In Ukrainian — Varenyky)

- 4 cups flour
- 3 lbs. potatoes
- 1 lb. farmer cheese
- ½ lb. margarine
- 1 egg
- 2½ cups water (from potatoes)
- 3 slices American cheese salt

Filling: Potato-Cheese. Wrap farmer cheese in few sheets of paper towel an hour in advance to remove some of the water. Peel and cut potatoes and cook until soft enough to mash — add 3 slices American cheese. Place mixture into an open pan until cool. Add salt to taste. Add farmer cheese. Break cheese into small chunks; work gently into potatoes. Once dough is ready, prepare approximately 12 filling portions (1 heaping teaspoon) for each batch.

Dough: Bring potato water to simmer; add ½ stick margarine. Pour 1 beaten egg into 4 cups flour. Add water-margarine mixture and stir with wooden spoon. Set dough mixture aside to cool. Once cool, add small amounts of flour and work dough gently until desired consistency (should not stick to hands).

Assembly: Roll dough out until ½ inch thick. Add flour to each side when flipping over. Cut out circles with 2½-inch diameter or cookie cutter. Fill with potato-cheese filling that's slightly less than the size of a ping-pong ball, leaving enough dough to form a good edge (about 1/8"). Hold the filled dough in one hand while kneading edges between thumb and forefinger of other hand. Handle gently to avoid squeezing the filling. Moisten edge if difficult to seal. Cook approximately 5 minutes in boiling water, until they float to surface. Cook as many a pot will allow at one time. Place onto greased pan to cool and to reduce sticking. When completely cooked pierogi may be frozen for future use. They may be reheated by slowly simmering in butter or margarine

or in boiling water. Serve with butter (and sour cream, if desired).

* * * *

The next recipe is by Stella Belous of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. She is a UALeague member and longtime reader of The Ukrainian News.

SWEET POTATO PIE

- ½ cup sugar
- ¼ tsp salt
- 1 tsp cinnamon
- 1 tsp nutmeg
- ½ tsp ginger
- 2 cups steamed sweet potatoes, strained
- 1 cup milk
- 2 eggs slightly beaten
- ½ recipe plain pastry

Combine dry ingredients and mix with sweet potatoes. Mix milk and eggs and combine with sweet potato mixture. Line pie pan with pastry and pour in filling.

Bake in a very hot oven (450°) for 10 minutes, then reduce temperature to 350° and bake 35 minutes longer. Makes one (1) 9-inch pie.

* * * *

Here is another favorite recipe by reader Mary Bahniuk of Bronx, NY.

FRUIT STOLLEN

- Dough for the stollen:**
- 5 cups flour
 - 1 pint warm milk
 - ½ lb sweet butter
 - 2 egg yolks
 - 1 package yeast
 - ½ cup sugar
 - 1 tsp salt
 - 1 tsp vanilla

Dissolve yeast with half cup of warm milk and 1 teaspoon sugar. Cream butter, sugar, egg yolks and salt.

Add creamed mixture to sifted flour and milk; knead well. Let dough rise for about 2 hours.

Divide dough in half. Roll out not too thin. Spread one can of poppy seed in the middle of one half; roll just as for a jelly roll. Fill the second half of dough with a pie-filling fruit and follow the same procedure. Bake at 325° for about 1 hour or until brown.

* * * *

Eat Your Greens And Yellows

Dark-green and deep-yellow vegetables and fruits are rich sources of vitamin A (in the form of carotene), so choose them often.

Excellent sources of carotene: Broccoli, cantaloupe, carrots, spinach, squash and sweet potatoes.

In Memoriam

MARY SHARSHON-KOZLENKO
September 11, 1897 - August 10, 1991

Mary Sharshon-Kozlenko of Ukraine as the daughter of Michael and Parrianna Dushenka. She was the oldest of ten children and came to the United States in 1912 at age 15. She was a governess to a family in New Canaan. She married Frederick Sharshon on Valentine's Day, February 14, 1914. She moved to her present address in 1923 and opened a home circle store "The Wilson Meat Market", which was the only general store and butcher shop in Wilson.

Besides her husbands, she was predeceased by her two children, Alexander T. Sharshon and Julia S. Bailey, and a granddaughter Lois L. Bailey. She survived by four grandchildren, Karen B. Griffeth of Manchester, Edward J. Bailey of Enfield, Frederick A. Bailey of Windsor and Debra S. McKeever of Newington; seven great-grandchildren, Michael and Richard Griffeth, Melissa, Jeffrey and Kevin Bailey, and Brice and Morgan McKeever; a son-in-law and daughter-in-law Stanley Bailey and Anne Sharshon, both of Windsor.

An obituary for Mary Sharshon-Kozlenko appeared in The Hartford Courant of August 12. The National Council of the Ukrainian-American League and the staff of The Ukrainian News bow their heads in tribute to one of our dearest members and fine trailblazer. She will always remain in our hearts.

Mary was a member of the American Independent Citizens Club, the Independent Progressive Club, and during the 1940's was Vice-President of the American Slav Alliance of Greater Hartford. Most recently she belonged to the Windsor Senior Citizens and the Windsor Golden Fellowship as well as to the American Association of Retired Persons.

Mary (Dushenka) Sharshon-Kozlenko was born in Ternopil, Ukraine

In Everlasting Memory of MARY SHARSHON-KOZLENKO

In her passing, the Hartford region lost one of its truly great friends and comrades. She was an inspiration and mother to us all. \$35 to The Ukrainian News Press Fund from Alexandra Nazaruk, Harry and Edna Mezochaw, Elena Brozauskas and Vera Osbeck, Connecticut.

In Loving Memory of FRANK ILCHUK

He was not only my brother, but also my best friend. \$200 to The Ukrainian News Press Fund Walter Ilchuk, Whitestone, NY

In Beloved Memory of ANNA KULETZKY-PAKULEC

Who passed away September, 1973 \$100 to The Ukrainian News Press Fund Son and daughter-in-law Andrew and Ludmila, and children Paul, Katherine and Lynne. Florida

'Air Ukraine' Begins Flights Between Kiev And New York

By IRYNA HAVRYLUK in News From Ukraine

After two years of negotiation a 168-seat IL-62 brought first passengers from Kiev to New York under the new trade name of "Air Ukraine".

The weekly flights, starting from Kiev Tuesdays returning Fridays, are a happy addition to the regular air link between the U.S. and the USSR via Moscow, operated by the Soviet monopolist in civil aviation, Aeroflot.

A product of the Ukrainian Department of Civil Aviation, Air Ukraine is part of Aeroflot which maintains centralized state control of all air routes in the Soviet Union. But given the right amount of profit from their present links with 17 countries in Europe and North America, Ukrainian aviators foresee a de facto independent airline before the end of the century.

The Kiev-New York route is regulated by a government agreement signed by the Soviet and U.S. Presidents in July 1990, envisioning eventually seven flights a week. Since cooperation was resumed between Aeroflot and Pan American in 1986, the link between the two countries gradually involved Moscow, Leningrad and Khabarovsk (Far East) in the USSR and New York, Washington, Miami and San Francisco in the U.S. The absence of a connecting flight to Kiev from the Moscow Sheremetyevo airport and growing ties with America through Ukraine's large diaspora demanded a direct route.

Last year Aeroflot flights carried 84,000 passengers from the Soviet Union to the United States and 73,000 back, yet ticket queues in the USSR are not getting any shorter.

At present, Air Ukraine will hardly help meet that demand at home. Its goal, according to director general Volodymyr Rashchuk, is different: accumulation of hard currency to pay the price of independence.

Thus, most of the tickets for the Kiev-New York flight will be sold at 300 U.S. dollars for a single and 560 dollars for a return (economy). The rouble price (2,080 R) will be available to very few, presumably on charity terms.

To win customers, Air Ukraine strives to provide services nonexistent in Aeroflot: advance hotel booking, car hire, luggage delivery, connecting flights to Western Ukraine and other Soviet cities. Like in case with the recently opened route to Toronto, Canada,

the airline relies on cooperation with American tourist firms and claims to have 15 companies interested. It also has its representative at the Aeroflot office in New York, a long-standing Aeroflot employee Mykola Kravets.

AU flights to the U.S. employ former VIP crew from Moscow, an IL-62 plane — the standard Soviet overseas travelling jet with an 8-10 thousand km maximum flight distance — and 15 multilingual hostesses. Tickets are offered at business class and economy rates and, according to director general Rashchuk, there are no special seats for government and party officials.

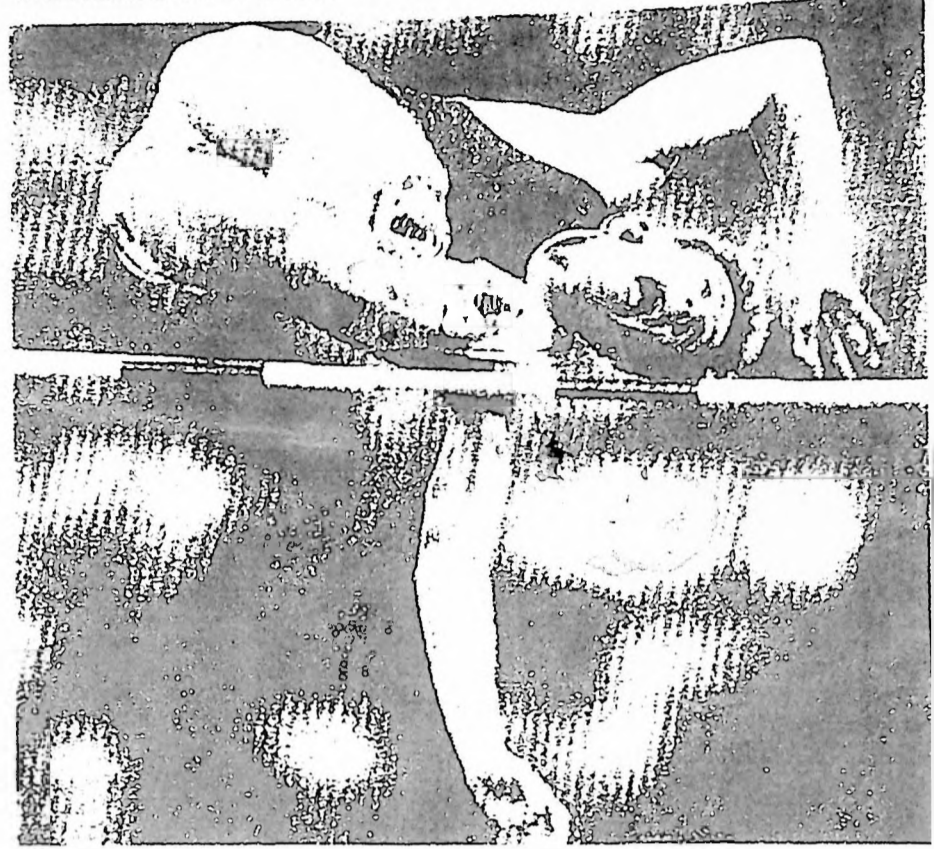
"Our first priority is to make profit," he says. "Later on, the internal demand can be met by joint flights with foreign airlines and, provided overseas cooperation, we will be able to become one of the biggest world airlines by 1999."

Joint flights, like these by Aeroflot and PanAm on a Boeing 747 between Moscow and New York, will enable the would-be independent airline to expand its capacities. "Today our potential passengers are taken over by Finnair, Malev (Hungary) and Lufthansa," says Rashchuk. "But that is a Ukrainian market, and it has to be won." Last year Air Ukraine claimed 130 million roubles in profit, though 40 percent of it goes to the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation which runs Aeroflot. The rest is used to cover the cost of the flights, which is 6,000 dollars or 50,000 rubles on the Kiev-New York route one way, plus a small share of profit Air Ukraine is allowed to keep (reportedly from 10 to 20 percent).

Aeroflot has declared to have taken steps towards demonopolization, creating "competitive structures within a single airline". For its part, the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation sees its role in supervising flight safety, training and construction.

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian parliament has voted to bring all Union-run enterprises under republican jurisdiction. Though it doesn't imply ownership takeover, the implications are viewed to be favorable for Air Ukraine's speedy separation.

Ukraine's Bubka Wins World Pole Vault Title



Sergei Bubka in action at Tokyo

By the close of the fifth day of competition at the world track and field championships in Tokyo August 29, Sergei Bubka of Ukraine (Soviet Union) became one of the first athletes to win a world title three times, following victories in Helsinki eight years ago and in Rome in 1987.

The pole vault victory for Bubka came in comparably dramatic fashion; nearing defeat, the veteran athlete responded with instinct and laughed at the pressure of the moment. Bubka soared over the bar at 19 feet 6 1/4 inches to give him the gold medal in the pole vault.

Bubka, who is 27, has been the world's leading pole-vaulter for most of the last eight years, underscoring the position this year by setting four world records during the indoor season and four more outdoors through August 5. That gave him 28 for his career, making it easy to

assume he would produce another at this meet.

However, for the last month or so, Bubka has competed with an injury to his left heel. It was bothering him so badly that he received a painkilling injection 90 minutes before the pole-vault competition started. Once it began, Bubka was in major difficulty: six other vaulters had cleared better heights.

After the 19-4 1/4 vaults only Bubka and Istvan Bagula of Hungary remained in the competition when two other rivals failed at 19-6 1/4. On Bubka's first turn he clobbered the bar giving Bagula an opening but he too clobbered the bar going up.

On his second turn Bubka fairly flew over the bar, leaving nearly a two-foot cushion of air under his body. Bagula, meanwhile had two more turns but succeeded on neither. He won the silver medal.

Is It TIME To RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION?

The Drive Is On For National Health Care

The "drive" for national health care reform will take on a literal meaning in late September as fifteen ambulances symbolizing the critical condition of America's health care system wind their way across the country collecting citizen's "ballots" at demonstrations in 100 cities in 48 states.

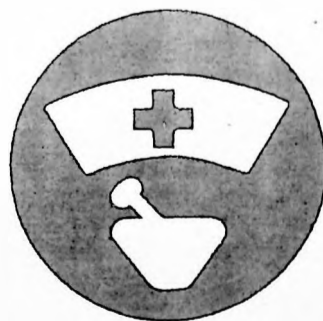
At each stop of the Emergency Drive for Health Care the ambulance crew will hold a news conference and collect stories of how America's health care system is failing. They'll also be loading up ballots calling for health care reform collected during Health Care Action Week and throughout the summer.

The drive is building upon the success of the June Jobs with Justice Health Care Action Week where hundreds of thousands of ballots were signed and collected.

The 22-day drive begins on September 19 and will conclude in Washington, D.C., on October 10.

The drive is being coordinated nationally by Jobs with Justice, Citizen Action and Families USA. CWA locals will be coordinating the ambulance stops in some areas.

"These ambulances symbolize the emergency crisis of America's health care system," notes CWA President



Morton Bahr. "Skyrocketing costs, declining benefits, small businesses that cannot afford coverage and millions

of American families worried about how they will get the health care and long-term care they need—that's what this campaign is about."

Bahr urged all CWA members to get involved in the drive. "Each of us can make a difference in this battle," he said.

Communication Workers of America union President Bahr urged all people interested in attending Emergency Drive activities in their area to contact the labor organizations in their localities.