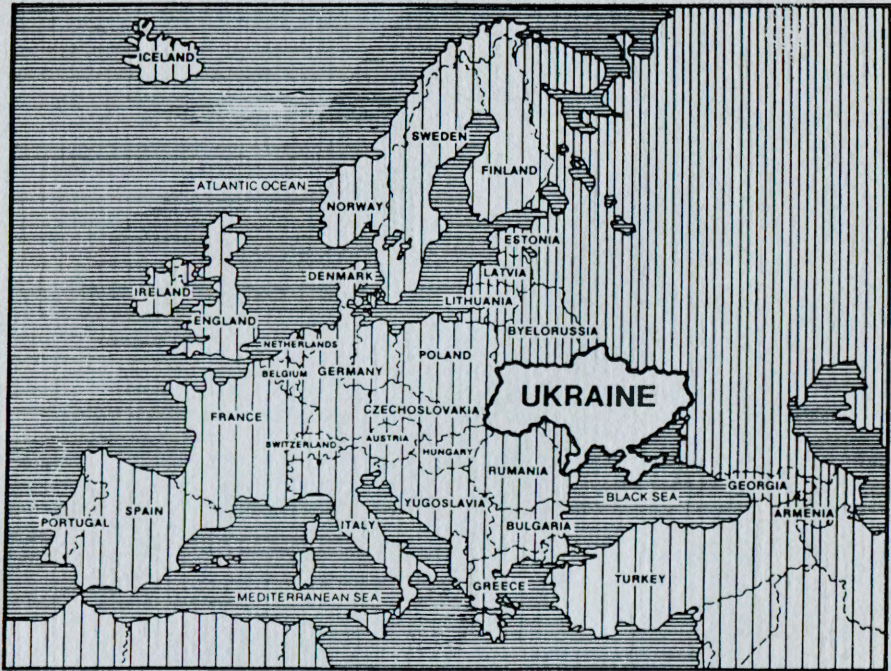


UKRAINE

THE CASE FOR INDEPENDENCE



Prepared for the **Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations**
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diasporiana.org.ua

The Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations, on behalf of all Australians of Ukrainian descent, calls upon the **Australian Government** to:

1. Acknowledge the right of self determination of Ukraine
2. Note Ukraine's Declaration of Independence on August 24th 1991 and that the Ukrainian Parliament resolved to put the declaration to the Ukrainian people on 1st December 1991
3. Note that Ukraine is a Charter Member of the United Nations
4. Support Ukraine's Independence by diplomatic recognition
5. Support the aspirations of the Ukrainian People by:
 - (a) Establishing an embassy in Ukraine
 - (b) Opening a trade office in Kiev

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Ukraine has a population of 52 million and it is, in area, one of the largest European country. Ukraine's capital and largest city is Kiev.

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Since Ukraine's Declaration of Sovereignty in July 1990, the Ukrainian government has moved rapidly to establish control over its own domestic and foreign policy. Ukraine has begun to assert a role in international diplomacy. In Ukraine, democratic forces are well established and inter-ethnic relationships have been excellent.

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The first Ukrainian state was established more than 1,000 years ago and, at that time, it was one of the largest and richest states in Europe. Since the 14th century, Ukraine has been under foreign domination except for several periods in which Ukraine was able to re-establish its statehood.

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Ukrainian is a distinct Slavonic language, the most widely spoken after Russian. Ukraine has a large literature and a rich culture equal to that of most European countries. The major faiths in Ukraine are Ukrainian Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, Baptist, Evangelical and Jewish.

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Ukrainian athletes have won over 200 Olympic medals since 1952, when the USSR’s Olympic team first entered the Olympic competitions. Nevertheless, Ukraine is denied the opportunity to compete in the Olympic Games with an independent Olympic team.

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Ukraine satisfies the basic requirements of an independent country. We urge the Australian government to recognize the independence of Ukraine.

1 Ukraine as a European Country

Ukraine is one of the largest countries in Europe in terms of area and population as indicated by the following table. Russia and Turkey have been excluded from the table because these countries span both Europe and Asia and the bulk of their territory, in both cases, is in Asia.

Population (in millions,1989)		Area (in 1000's of sq km)	
1. Germany	79	1. Ukraine	604
2. Italy	58	2. France	547
3. Britain	57	3. Spain	505
4. France	55	4. Germany	357
5. Ukraine	52	5. Poland	313

Ukrainians constitute 73% of the population of Ukraine, Russians 21% and Jews 1.5%. In Ukraine, there are also significant numbers of Byelorussians, Crimean Tatars, Romanians, Hungarians and Poles.

The Capital of Ukraine is **Kiev**. The major cities of Ukraine, listed here with their 1989 populations, are:

Kiev	2,590,000
Kharkiv	1,610,000
Dnipropetrovsk	1,180,000
Odessa	1,160,000
Donetsk	1,080,000
Lviv	790,000

Administratively, Ukraine is subdivided into 24 *oblasts* plus Crimea, which is now an *Autonomous Republic* within Ukraine. With the exception of Crimea and Volyn, *oblasts* are named after their major city. Each oblast is divided into *raions* which are further subdivided into *city raions* or *village soviets*.

According to the 1989 census, Ukrainians form the majority in every oblast of Ukraine. Only in Crimea, which is an Autonomous Republic, are Ukrainians in the minority.

2 Ukraine as a Sovereign State

2.1 Text of Ukraine's Declaration of Independence in 1991

Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine

In view of the mortal danger surrounding Ukraine in connection with the state coup in the USSR on August 19, 1991,

- continuing the thousand-year tradition of state building in Ukraine,
- 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, the Supreme Soviet solemnly

**DECLARES
THE INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE AND THE
CREATION OF
AN INDEPENDENT STATE
- UKRAINE**

The territory of Ukraine is indivisible and inviolable.

From this day forward, on the territory of Ukraine only the Constitution and laws of Ukraine are valid.

This act becomes effective at the moment of its approval.

SUPREME SOVIET OF UKRAINE

August 24, 1991

2.2 Recognition of Ukrainian Independence in 1918-1921

Ukraine's independence in 1918-21 was recognized either de jure or de facto by the following countries. It should be noted that Russia was amongst the first nations to extend de-jure recognition of Ukraine's independence.

Argentina	5.11.1921	Holland	4.7.1918
Armenia	16.7.1918	Hungary	24.11.1919
Austria	12.1.1918	Latvia	25.3.1920
Azerbaijan	2.9.1918	Lithuania	10.10.1919
Belgium	2.1.1918	Norway	4.7.1918
Bulgaria	12.1.1918	Persia	4.7.1918
Byelorussia	1919	Poland	26.10.1918
Czechoslovakia	2.4.1919	Romania	26.10.1918
Denmark	4.7.1918	Russia	10.1.1918
Estonia	10.10.1919	Spain	8.1.1919
Finland	28.8.1918	Sweden	2.11.1918
France	3.1.1918	Switzerland	2.9.1918
Germany	12.1.1918	Turkey	25.5.1919
Great Britain	6.1.1918	The Vatican	12.1.1918
Greece	4.6.1918		

Ukraine's independence was also recognised by the following countries which are no longer sovereign states:

Bavaria	30.9.1918
Don Republic	7.8.1918
Free City of Danzig	16.9.1920
Kuban	2.6.1918
North Caucasus	23.3.1919
Siberia	2.8.1918

Significantly, Ukraine's independence received de-facto recognition from the **League of Nations** in November 1920.

The following countries established semi-official relations with Ukraine:

China	2.1.1918
Italy	21.7.1918
Japan	2.1.1918
Portugal	2.1.1918
U.S.A.	9.1.1918

Ukraine's importance in Europe at that time was underscored by largely two unknown events:

- The first regular civilian air service in the world was between Kiev and Vienna and began in May 1918.
- The first diplomatic event ever filmed was the German-Ukrainian treaty signed by representatives of the German and Ukrainian governments.

2.3 Ukraine's Membership in the United Nations

Ukraine is a charter member of the United Nations. Ukraine joined the UN on June 26 1945 as one of the 50 countries which were the first signatories of the Charter in San Francisco. Only sovereign states can be members of the United Nations. The USSR itself proposed Ukraine for membership. It thereby not only recognized the sovereignty of Ukraine but asked the rest of the world to do so. By admitting Ukraine to membership, the rest of the world did just that. Ukraine contributed 1.28% of the United Nation's \$1.9 billion budget in 1990.

Since Ukraine's Declaration of Sovereignty in July 1990, the Ukrainian delgation to the UN has worked independently of Moscow. The current Ukrainian Ambassador to the UN is **Gennadi Udovenko**.

Ukraine maintains permanent missions in New York, Geneva, Paris and Vienna.

2.4 Ukraine's Membership in International Organizations

In addition to its membership in the UN, Ukraine is a member of the 14 international organizations listed below. Also listed is the year in which Ukraine became a member of that organization.

International Atomic Energy Agency	1957
International Labour Organization	1954
International Telecommunications Union	1947
UN Children's Fund	1958
UN Conference on Trade and Development	1972
UN Development Program	1965
UN Economic and Social Council	1946
UN Educational,Scientific and Cultural Organization	1954
UN Environment Program	1981
UN Industrial Development Organization	1966
Universal Postal Union	1947
World Health Organization	1946
World Intellectual Property Organization	1970
World Meteorological Organization	1948

As a member of the UN, Ukraine has the right to nominate and elect judges of the **International Court of Justice** in the Hague. The Ukrainian jurist V. Koretsky served on the court as a judge (1961-70) and vice-chairman (1967-70). In 1962 Ukraine joined the **Permanent Court of Arbitration** in the Hague and gained the right to nominate four members to a permanent panel of arbitrators.

3 Ukraine's Government

At the national level Ukraine's structures of government include:

- The **President**, elected to the highest political office by popular vote. Ukraine's first President will be elected on 1 December 1991.
- The **Parliament or Council of Deputies** (*Verkhovna Rada*), consisting of 450 members of parliament (or deputies) elected by popular vote every 5 years.
- The **Chairman of the Parliament**, elected by the Members of Parliament.
- The **Prime Minister**, nominated by the Chairman of the Parliament.
- The **Cabinet of Ministers**, consisting of 34 members nominated by the Prime Minister and ratified by Parliament:
 - Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers (Prime Minister)
 - First Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers
 - Second Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers
 - The State Secretary of the Cabinet of Ministers
 - 5 State Ministers
 - 25 Ministers

On 1 December 1991, Ukrainians will vote for the first popularly elected **President**, who will assume the highest political office in Ukraine.

3.1 Parliamentary Leaders as at 15 November 1991

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet (the Head of Parliament)	Leonid Kravchuk
First Deputy Chairman	Ivan Pliushch
Second Deputy Chairman	Vladimir Gryniiov
Chairman of the Secretariat	Mykola Khomenko

3.2 Chairpersons of the 24 Parliamentary Committees

Commission on the Agrarian and Industrial Complex	Anatoly Chepurny
Commission on Construction, Architecture and Housing	Valery Cherep
Commission on Chernobyl	Volodymyr Yavorivsky
Commission on Local Government and Soviets	Mikhail Hryshko
Commission on Law and Criminality	Yaroslav Kondratiev
Commission on Cultural Affairs	Les Taniuk
Commission on Defence and Security	Vasyl Durdynets
Commission on Development of the National Economy	Vasyl Yevtukhov
Commission on Ecology and National Resources	Mykola Zaludiak
Commission on Economic Reform and Economic Management	Volodymyr Pylypchuk
Commission on Education and Science	Ihor Yukhnovsky
Commission on Foreign Affairs	Dmytro Pavlychko
Commission on Glasnost and Mass Media	Volodymyr Spys
Commission on Planning, Budget, Finance and Prices	Andry Pecherov
Commission on Health	Pavlo Visiak
Commission on Human Rights	Oleksandr Yemets
Commission on Legislation and Law Enforcement	Oleksandr Kotsiuba
Commission on State Sovereignty and Inter-ethnic Relations	Mykola Shulha
Commission on Parliamentary Ethics	Vasyl Rabokon
Commission on Recovery and Social Development of Village Communities	Vasyl Sukhy
Commission on Social Policy and Labor	Mykola Biloblotsky
Commission on Veterans and Pensioners	Mykola Naumenko
Commission on Women and Family Affairs	Hryhory Khudorovsky
Commission on Youth Affairs	Anatoly Matvienko

3.3 The Cabinet of Ministers

Prime Minister	Vitold Fokin
First Deputy Prime Minister	Konstantyn Masyk
Second Deputy Prime Minister	<i>vacant</i>
State Secretary	Volodymyr Piekhota
State Minister for Civil Defense and Emergency Services	<i>vacant</i>
State Minister for Construction and Investment Policy	Volodymyr Berizovsky
State Minister for Defence Industries and Conversion	Viktor Antonov
State Minister for State Enterprises	Volodymyr Lanovy
State Minister for Trade and Transport	Viktor Hladush
Minister of Agriculture	Oleksandr Tkachenko
Minister of Chornobyl-related Issues	Hryhory Holovchych
Minister of Culture	Larysa Korolets
Minister of Defense	Konstantin Morozov
Minister of Defense Industries and Conversion	Viktor Antonov
Minister of Economic Policy	Anatoly Minchenko
Minister of Education	Ivan Zazun
Minister of Energy	Vitaly Sklarov
Minister of the Environment	Yuriy Scherbak
Minister of Finance	Hryhory Piatachenko
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Anatoly Zlenko
Minister of Foreign Economic Relations	Valery Kravchenko
Minister of Forests	Valery Samoplavsky
Minister of Health Care	Yury Spizhenko
Minister of Higher Education	Volodymyr Parkhomenko
Minister of the Interior	Andry Vasylyshyn
Minister of Justice	Vitaly Boiko
Minister of National Security	Yevhen Marchuk
Minister of Privatization	Viktor Salnikov
Minister of Public Works	Vitaly Wasylchenko
Minister of Social Security	Oleksandra Lukyanenko
Minister of Sport	Valery Borzov
Minister of Statistics	Mykola Borysenko
Minister of Trade	Oleh Slepichev
Minister of Transport	Pavlo Volkov

3.4 Head of the Judiciary

Procurator-General Viktor Shyshkin

4 Ukraine's Political and Diplomatic Status

4.1 Diplomatic Status

The following countries maintain consular offices in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine:

Austria	Czechoslovakia	Mongolia
Bulgaria	France	Poland
Canada	Germany	Romania
Cuba	Hungary	United States

and many other countries are negotiating the establishment of consulates.

On November 6th, 1991, the leaders of Ukraine (Leonid Kravchuk) and Russia (Boris Yeltsin) signed bilateral political and economic agreements under which Russia recognizes Ukraine as a Sovereign State.

Ukraine has recently signed bilateral trade and consular agreements with Hungary, Poland, Austria and Brazil. These agreements give Ukraine the right to set up its own consulates in those countries. Ukraine is also discussing similar agreements with Greece, Italy, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

High-level government delegations headed by Ukraine's Parliamentary Chairman Leonid Kravchuk, or by Ukraine's Prime Minister, Vitold Fokin, have, in the past year, visited Switzerland, Germany, Canada, France, U.S.A., Great Britain, Greece, Poland, Hungary, Brazil and many other countries. In all cases, they have held talks on political, economic and cultural matters with the leaders of these countries and other senior members of their governments.

Since 1989 Ukraine has been visited by:

- The Prime Minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney
- The Prime Minister of Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher
- The Chancellor of Germany, Helmut Kohl
- The Foreign Affairs Minister of Great Britain, Douglas Hurd
- The Foreign Affairs Minister of France, Roland Dumas
- The President of the United States of America, George Bush
- The President of Russia, Boris Yeltsin

and many other dignitaries who met with, and held discussions with, Ukrainian Government officials.

Ukraine's Minister of Foreign Affairs has requested independent participation in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

4.2 Democratic Forces in Ukraine

The formation of Rukh (Popular Movement for Restructuring) in September of 1989 created an umbrella organization for all democratic forces in Ukraine. RUKH was supported by the Ukrainian Writers' Union, ecological societies, and other community organizations, the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, as well as many individuals from all ethnic groups. Some of its leading members were former political prisoners.

In the March 1990 elections to the Ukrainian Parliament, Rukh, although it is not a political party, supported those candidates who opposed the Communist Party candidates. Rukh candidates won 25% of the seats in the Ukrainian Parliament in spite of violations of electoral laws and intimidation from the communist authorities. The chairman of Rukh is the poet and playwright, Ivan Drach.

The formation and growth of democratic political parties began in 1990. The major Ukrainian political parties are:

- Ukrainian Republican Party
- Ukrainian Democratic Party
- Ukrainian Social Democratic Party
- Ukrainian National Democratic Party
- The Green Party

It should be noted that prior to August 1991, the largest party was the Communist Party of Ukraine. This has been disbanded and the previous members are reorganizing themselves into different parties.

4.3 Military and Security Status

Ukraine's Government has legislated to establish its own Ministry of Defence and has appointed Konstantin Morozov as the Minister of Defence. The current legislation allows for the establishment of armed forces, consisting of army, airforce and navy, up to a total strength of 420,000 personnel.

Ukraine's Government has also legislated to establish its own National Militia, Republican Guard, Border Troops and Civil Defense. The heads of these units have been appointed.

Ukraine has declared its intention to be nuclear-free and to join the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It will participate in a joint command of nuclear weapons with Russia, Byelorussia

and Kazhakstan but it will not agree to the transfer of nuclear weapons to Russia. Instead, Ukraine would like to see a negotiated dismantling of all nuclear weapons in the region.

Ukraine has disbanded the Moscow-controlled KGB in Ukraine and has replaced it with a new organization, the SNBU (National Security Bureau of Ukraine), which is responsible to the Ukrainian Government. The Ukrainian Government has appointed Yevhen Marchuk, the Minister of National Security, as the head of the SNBU.

At present there are 1.3 million Soviet troops, many of whom are not Ukrainian, stationed in Ukraine. In this context, it should be noted that currently there are approximately 300,000 Soviet troops stationed in Germany, approximately 50,000 in Poland and approximately 300,000 in the Baltic States. It is also the case that there are many American troops stationed in Great Britain and Germany. The presence of foreign forces does not compromise Ukraine's Sovereignty.

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF UKRAINE

Ethnolinguistic setting of the Ukrainian lands

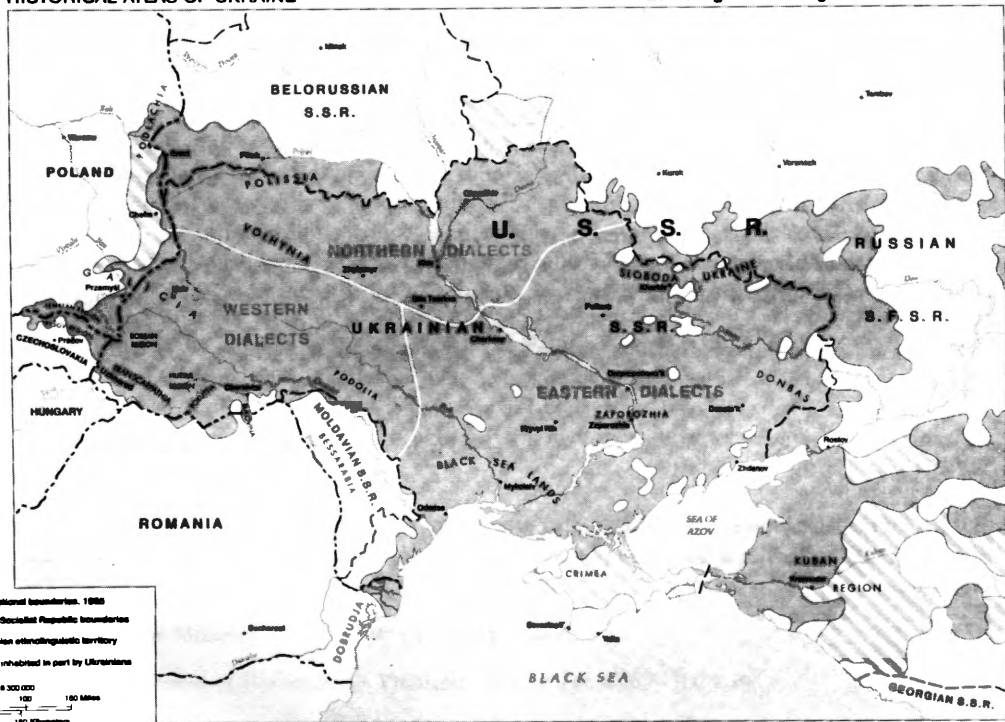


Fig 1.

A Ukrainian army of 430,000 compared with the 1.3 million Soviet troops currently stationed in Ukraine would represent a significant reduction of military forces in the region. Furthermore, General Mozorov has stated that Ukraine is actually planning for a force of 200,000 to 250,000 personnel including border guards and militia units.

Country	military budget (as % GNP)	population	military strength	military (as % pop.)
Czecho-Slovakia	4.66	15,690,000	198,200	1.26
France	2.98	56,410,000	461,250	0.82
Hungary	2.81	10,570,000	94,000	0.89
Poland (1989)	1.09	38,480,000	312,800	0.81
Ukraine (proposed)	2.80	52,000,000	430,000	0.83
USA (1989)	5.78	248,850,000	2,688,600	1.08
USSR (1989)	11.58	288,560,000	5,008,000	1.74

4.4 Ukraine's Borders and Customs Control

The present borders of Ukraine were established in 1945 and are recognized by the United Nations. The territory populated by Ukrainians in fact extends well beyond the present borders of Ukraine (fig. 1). Although Ukraine has lost a good deal of its ethnographic territory, the Ukrainian Parliament has given assurances that no borders with neighbouring countries will be infringed. Many Ukrainian leaders, from both the democratic and the ex-communist blocs, have publicly committed themselves to the recognition of the current borders.

On 19 November 1990, leaders of the Ukrainian and Russian republics signed a 10-year bilateral agreement covering political, economic and other issues. The agreement was signed by Leonid Kravchuk and Boris Yeltsin. The agreement recognised the present borders between Ukraine and Russia. On 6 November 1991, the Governments of Russia and Ukraine signed agreements reaffirming the present borders between the two countries.

Border control check points are operating to prevent the unauthorized export of goods. The control points are manned by local customs militia or police and they are under the control of the Ukrainian Government.

4.5 Citizenship Requirements

The Ukrainian Parliament has legislated that in order for a person to become a citizen of Ukraine he or she:

- must give up all other citizenship except where dual citizenship has been negotiated bilaterally with other countries.
- must take an oath (the text of which has not yet been determined) to Ukraine.
- must have lived in Ukraine for a period of 5 years.

These requirements are similar to those of many Western democracies.

4.6 Inter-ethnic Relations and Minority Rights

In the context of the social, national and ethnic turmoil in the former Soviet Union in recent years, inter-ethnic relations in Ukraine have been excellent. In Ukraine there has been no serious attempt by the Russian minority to form an Inter-Front organization similar to those which were established in other republics, most notably in the Baltic States. The only serious political challenge mounted by ethnic Russians was in Crimea, where many of the former communist elite retire or have their villas. Crimea became an autonomous republic democratically. Attempts to form anti-semitic Pamyat organizations like those which exist in Russia have been totally unsuccessful in Ukraine.

Rukh has drafted a detailed policy on minority rights which has strongly influenced Ukrainian Government policy. The recent establishment of, for example, Jewish schools and the construction of the new monument at Baby Yar have occurred since Ukraine's declaration of sovereignty. Rukh, a strongly pro-independence organization, has attracted a large number of Russians, Poles, Jews, Crimean Tatars and other ethnic groups.

The fact that many prominent positions are occupied by ethnic Russians and persons of other ethnic groups supports the view that discrimination against minorities is not practised in Ukraine:

- The Prime Minister - Vitold Fokin (an ethnic Russian)
- Deputy Leader of Parliament - Vladimir Gryniov (an ethnic Russian)
- Minister of Defence - Konstantin Morozov (of Russian descent)
- The Procurator-General - Viktor Shyshkin (an ethnic Russian)
- Deputy Chairman of Rukh - Oleksandr Burakovsky (Jewish)
- Olympic Committee Chairman - Valery Borzov (of Russian descent)

5 Ukraine's Economy

5.1 Economic Status

Although Ukraine, like all Eastern bloc countries, is currently experiencing widespread economic difficulties as a result of the disintegration of the central command economy, its economic viability must be rated as very good. Ukraine was rated by International Information Systems Inc. in 1990 as the world's 8th largest economy.

Taking as a base the CIA Bureau of Economic Analysis calculations of the 1990 GNP of the world's major economies, and assuming that Ukraine and Russia contribute 20% and 60% of the USSR's GNP, Ukraine's GNP may be shown to be the world's 8th largest:

Ranking	Country	GNP billions \$US
1	USA	5465
2	Japan	2115
3	Russia	1597
4	Germany	1157
5	France	875
6	UK	858
7	Italy	845
8	Ukraine	550
9	Canada	517
10	China	427

A recent survey by the German Deutsche Bank rated Ukraine as the republic most capable of economic independence of all republics of the former Soviet Union.

Traditionally Ukraine exports more than it imports. It has a viable agricultural sector, large reserves of many key mineral resources and a highly developed industrial sector.

It should be noted that **Ukraine did not sign the Soviet Economic Union Treaty** on 6 November 1991. The Prime Minister of Ukraine initialled the Treaty, giving Ukraine the option to join later.

5.2 Financial Status

Ukraine has established the National Bank of Ukraine, and from 1 October 1991, the export of products from Ukraine has been facilitated by a central bank in Kiev and not through the Soviet State Bank in Moscow.

Ukraine has operated, with some success, its own coupon system for more than a year in an attempt

to protect its citizens from the effects of hyperinflation caused by the uncontrolled printing of rubles by Moscow.

Ukraine has legislated to introduce its own currency, the *hryvnia*, and has entered into negotiations with Western firms to print or mint the new Ukrainian currency. The current plan is for the notes to be printed by a German-Swiss concern and for the coins to be minted in Canada. As an interim measure, the Ukrainian Government will introduce special cheques (coupons), which are currently being printed in France, to be used in lieu of the rouble.

Although the value of Ukraine's exports exceeds that of its imports, Ukraine has limited hard currency holdings because hard currency earned from the export of Ukrainian grain, minerals and manufactures has been, until recently, largely confiscated by Moscow. Currently Ukraine is negotiating with Moscow for its share (20-25%) of the considerable gold reserves held by the Soviet government.

5.3 Air Ukraine

On June 11th, 1991, Ukraine's own airline *Air Ukraine* commenced operation. The airline initially offered weekly flights between Kiev and New York, either direct or with a stop-over at Shannon airport, Ireland. Charter flights are also operating between Kiev and Toronto.

5.4 Mineral Resources

Ukraine is the world's leading supplier of manganese and titanium and a major producer of iron, sulphur and coal. According to estimates supplied by the chairman of Ukraine's parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, Ukraine produces:

80% of the world's titanium
25% of the world's manganese
20% of the world's sulphur
6% of the world's coal

Ukraine's iron-ore deposits amount to 30% of the former Soviet Union's reserves. In addition, Ukraine has substantial oil and gas deposits, and large deposits of gold which have not yet been developed.

Ukraine exports minerals to the value of **\$US 28 billion**, at current world prices, to the other Soviet republics.

5.5 Agricultural Resources

Ukraine, today, is a major producer of grain, sugar beet, corn, potatoes and dairy products. In addition, it is also an important producer of beef and pork. In fact, Ukraine accounted for roughly 25% of the former Soviet Union's food output. In 1983 Ukraine was the world's 4th largest producer of refined sugar and its 6th largest producer of butter.

In the early twentieth century, Ukraine was a major exporter of food. On a global scale, Ukraine's food production was impressive; it accounted for 43% of the world's barley crop, 20% of its wheat, and 10% of its corn. Although Ukraine currently produces a net surplus of food products, its agricultural sector has suffered as a result of the inappropriate agricultural policies of the central authorities. In particular, severe ecological degradation of Ukraine's once fertile black earth farmland has rendered more than half of the farmland marginal or unproductive.

5.6 Industrial and Manufacturing Capabilities

Ukraine's position as a major industrial country is based primarily on its heavy industry, metallurgy and mineral processing sectors. In addition, Ukraine has developed large chemical, machinery and electronics industries. Based on 1985 figures, Ukraine's world ranking in the output of selected industrial products is:

tractors		3rd
crude steel	...	4th
TV sets	...	5th
cement	...	8th
automobiles	...	17th

Since 1965, Ukraine's Antonov aircraft factory in Kiev has designed and built the world's largest planes (the AN-22 in 1965, the AN-124 in 1985 and the AN-225 in 1988). These planes are also operated from Ukraine.

5.7 Energy Production

Ukraine's energy production is based on its coal resources, on nuclear power plants and on hydro-electricity. Although Ukraine has to import most of its oil it has a large oil-refining capacity and, in fact, exports 40% of the oil that it refines. Ukraine uses 50% of the electricity that it produces and the remainder is exported to Eastern Europe and other republics of the former Soviet Union.

The 6 nuclear power plants in Ukraine produce 18% of Ukraine's energy but, because many of these are Chernobyl-type reactors, the Ukrainian Government plans to dismantle at least some of them.

5.8 Technical and Scientific Capabilities

The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1948-1950 designed and built the MEOM, **Europe's first electronic computer**, and was instrumental in establishing a viable computer industry in Ukraine. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences also published the world's first encyclopedia of cybernetics (the science of automation).

Ukraine has had a long association with research and development in the field of space and aeronautic technology. In fact, the Soviet space shuttle and Sputnik rockets are built in Ukraine, in the city of Dnipropetrovsk.

Ukrainian scientists have made many contributions to space research. Three of the most notable are **Kybalchych, Kondratiuk and Korolev**.

Mykola Kybalchych (Kilbalchich) is credited with being the first (in 1881) to propose and develop the idea of heavier-than-air machines rising vertically with the aid of rocket propulsion. He was also the first to propose the use of vectored thrust to steer machines powered by jet engines.

Another Ukrainian space pioneer, **Yuriy Kondratiuk** designed a 4 stage rocket engine, proposed new rocket fuels and analyzed the theory of travel in space (published in 1929). Many of his ideas and equations are widely used today by rocket engineers. He was also the first scientist to propose the Lunar Orbit Rendezvous (LOR) technique which was used to land all American astronauts on the moon.

The Ukrainian-born rocket engineer, **Serhiy Korolev** directed the Soviet Space program which launched the first satellite into orbit around the earth and also put the first man into space.

Kybalchych, Kondratiuk and Korolev are 3 of the 6 Ukrainian-born scientists whose contributions have been marked by having a lunar crater named after them.

The inventor, **Igor Sikorsky**, who has been referred to as the father of the helicopter was born in Ukraine and built his first helicopter there.

5.9 Australian-Ukrainian trade potential

After decades of neglect and mismanagement, virtually all sectors of the Ukrainian economy are in need of Western technology, management skills and capital. In particular, the telecommunications, health, hospitality and mining sectors present the best opportunities for Western investment. For Australia, the best investment opportunities are likely to be in the following areas:

- Telecommunications
- Building materials and techniques
- Medical and pharmaceutical technology.
- Managerial training
- Dry-farming techniques and machinery
- Modernization of mining and metallurgical industries

In the two years prior to Ukraine's declaration of independence, 200 joint ventures were registered in Ukraine. In only two months since the declaration, 150 applications for joint ventures have been lodged with the Ukrainian Government, which has created a new ministry to cope with the demand.

6 Ukraine's History

6.1 Historical Overview

The first period of Ukrainian statehood lasted from the eighth through the thirteenth centuries, when Ukraine was known as *Rus*. Historians also refer to this state as Kievan Rus (fig. 2) after the capital, Kiev. During this era Kievan Rus accepted Christianity (in 988) and developed close ties with the rest of Europe. Kiev grew into one of the richest and most cultured cities of Europe, a center of religion, art and learning.

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF UKRAINE

Kievan Rus' in the 11th century

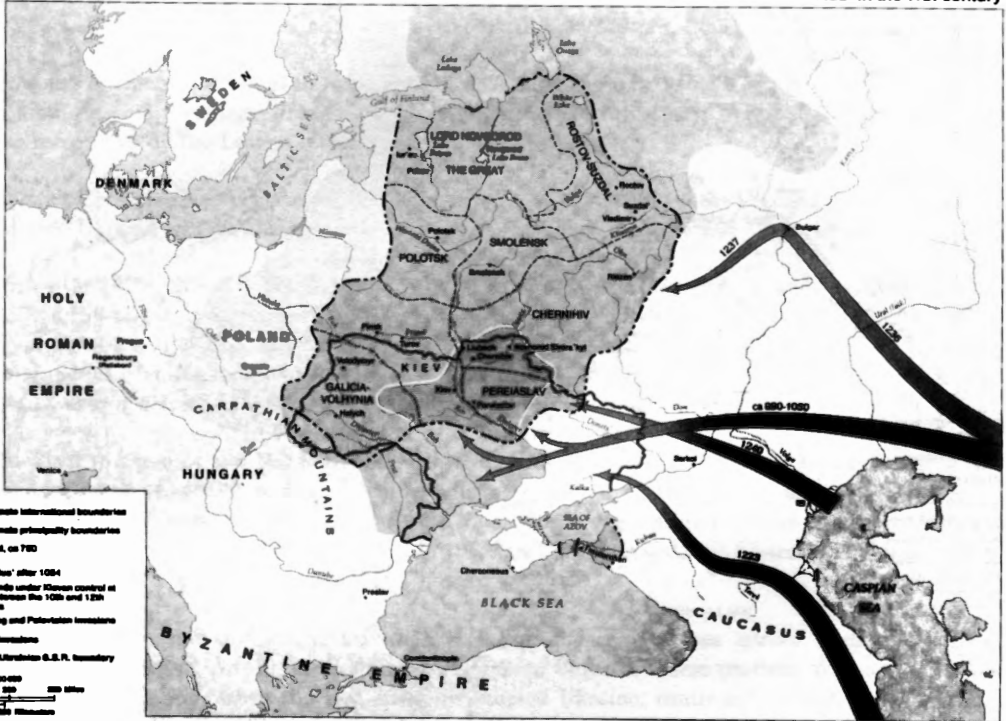


Fig 2.

After the Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus in the thirteenth century its legacy was passed to the most important principality, Galicia-Volhynia in Western Ukraine, and survived there for another century. On the distant northeastern fringes of the former Kievan realm, in a substantially different ethnic environment, the development of the principality of Moscow began.

The disintegration of Kievan Rus encouraged foreign intervention. In the fourteenth century Galicia was occupied by Poland, but most of the Ukrainian lands came under the rule of Lithuania. When Lithuania and Poland formed first a dynastic union and then a federal union, Ukrainian lands were transferred to Polish rule.

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF UKRAINE

Cossack State after 1649

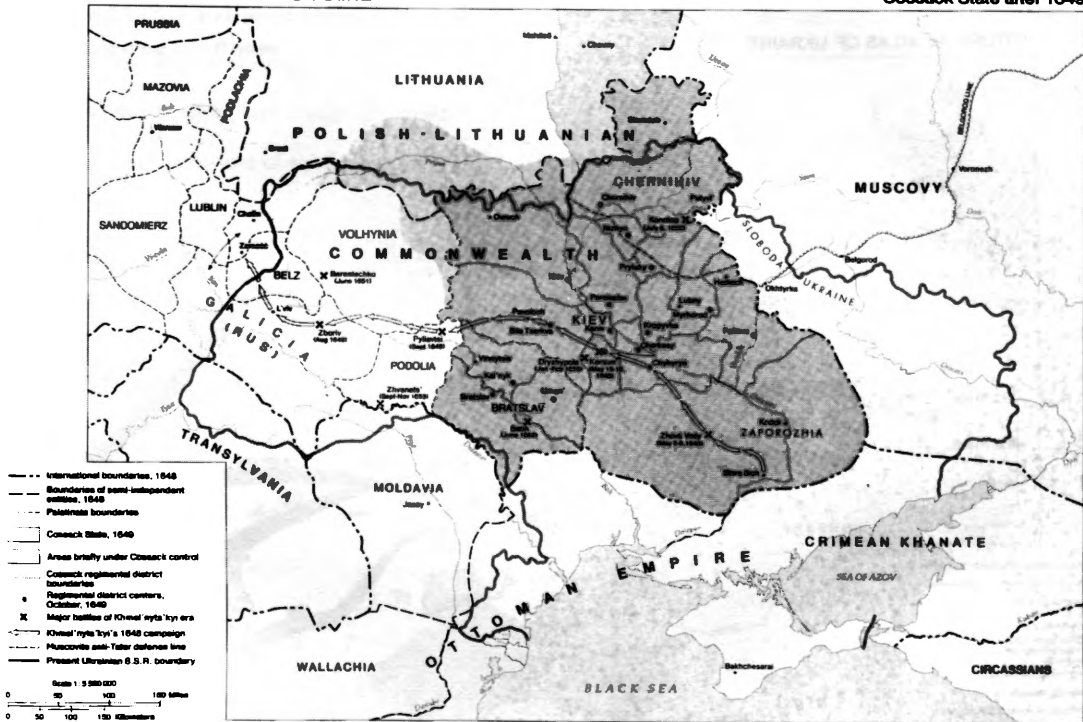


Fig 3.

In the mid-seventeenth century, however, the Ukrainian Cossacks who had grown into a formidable military force, were able to create and maintain their own state (fig. 3). The leader of the Ukrainian Cossacks turned to Moscow for military support against the Poles and formed an alliance under the Treaty of Periaslav in 1654. By 1658 the Russian-Ukrainian disagreements had rendered the Periaslav agreements meaningless. A Russian force of 150,000 men, at that time the largest army

ever assembled by a Russian Czar, was sent into Ukraine to enforce the Treaty, but it was defeated by the Ukrainian Cossacks at Konotop.

Russian expansion continued nevertheless, until by the end of the eighteenth century all of Ukraine was absorbed into the Russian Empire, except for Western Ukraine which came under Austrian rule. The Ukrainian Cossack State was able to maintain some degree of autonomy until the end of the eighteenth century. Thereafter, it was divided into ordinary provinces and administered with little regard for its national distinctiveness. A national literary and cultural revival in the nineteenth century led to the Ems Ukaze in 1876, whereby Czar Alexander II banned the printing and importation of Ukrainian publications.

After the Russian Revolution, an independent Ukrainian Republic was proclaimed in Kiev on January 22, 1918. In November, with the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, a West Ukrainian Republic was proclaimed. A merger of the two states was declared in January 1919 but could not be effected due to attacks on Ukraine by Bolshevik, White Russian, Polish and Romanian forces.

Ukraine's independence in 1918-21 was recognized either de jure or de facto by more than 30 countries including Russia, Germany, France and Great Britain (see section 2.2). Ukraine's independence was also recognized by the League of Nations.

A Soviet Ukrainian republic was formed and in 1922 it became a part of the Union of Soviet Republics. Western Ukraine was divided up between Poland, Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

During the 1920s, Soviet policy was relatively liberal and allowed for significant cultural development. Stalin's consolidation of power ushered in an era of repression and centralization. Collectivization of agriculture and the concurrent assault on Ukrainian nationalism were accompanied by an artificially induced famine in 1932-33 in which 7 million perished. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church was destroyed and writers and cultural figures were killed or disappeared into labour camps.

The Nazi invasion of the USSR brought all of Ukraine under Nazi control. The harshness of the Nazi occupation was followed by the devastations of the war and reoccupation by the Red Army. Ukraine's war losses in 1941-1945 exceeded 5 million people. By 1945 virtually all of Western Ukraine was incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR. In 1946 the Ukrainian Catholic Church was abolished and incorporated into the Russian Orthodox Church.

The Nazi occupation of Ukraine led to the creation of large partisan armies, such as the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), in Western and Northern Ukraine. These partisan armies resisted the Nazi occupation and, when the Red Army reoccupied Ukraine, continued the fight for Ukrainian independence into the 1950's. To suppress this insurgency, Stalin committed 10 infantry divisions and several motorized regiments.

The rise of Ukrainian cultural activity in the 1960s led to further repression and an intensification of Russification which was resisted by the dissident movement. The profound changes within Ukraine which have resulted from the policies of Mikhail Gorbachev have inevitably led to a resurgence of Ukrainian national identity and desire for independence.

6.2 Historical names of Ukrainian lands

The names Ukraine and Russia are now almost universally used to describe the territories settled by Ukrainians and Russians, respectively. The names of both countries have changed several times since the eighth century and this fact has obscured the distinctiveness of the histories of Ukraine and Russia.

From the eighth century the name **Rus** was applied to territory settled by Ukrainians (fig. 2). The name **Rus** was most likely derived from the river Ros in central Ukraine although some historians argue that the name **Rus** is of Scandinavian origin. The use of the name **Rus** gradually came to include all lands controlled by Kiev (fig. 2). Ukrainians continued to use the term **Rus** (or its Latin equivalent, Ruthenia) to describe their territory until the nineteenth century.

The name Ukraine was first used in the *Hypatian Chronicle* of **Kievan Rus** in 1187, and the first known map to use the name Ukraine (in its Latin form, **Ukraina**) was the *Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae* prepared in 1595 for the Lithuanian Prince Nicolas Radziwill and published in 1613 in Amsterdam by Guilhelm Jansson. Ukraine was first used in the English language in the newspaper *Mercurius Politicus* (London), July 3-10 1651.

The nation that developed from the Principality of Moscow was originally called **Moscovy**. In the eighteenth century, Peter I changed the name of **Moscovy** to **Russia**. **Ukraine**, annexed to the Russian Empire, was then referred to as **Little Russia**.

Beginning in the nineteenth century, the use of the name **Ukraine** spread among Ukrainians and others, and today it is used almost universally. The name **Rus** is only used in the extreme western region of Ukraine.

7 Ukraine's Religion and Culture

7.1 Religion

The **Ukrainian Orthodox Church** is dominant in Central and Eastern Ukraine reflecting the fact that Ukraine accepted Christianity from the Byzantine Church based in Constantinople. The **Ukrainian Catholic Church** is dominant in Western Ukraine. Protestant groups such as the **Ukrainian Baptist Church** and the **Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance** are also active and growing. The protestant community in Ukraine is one of the largest in Eastern Europe. **Jewish** groups are also increasingly active in many cities and towns of Ukraine.

Ukraine accepted Christianity in 988, and since that time Christianity has exerted a strong influence on Ukrainian culture, music, literature and society. Under communism all religious faiths were severely repressed but not eliminated. The church's role in Ukrainian society is evidenced by the fact that approximately 55% of the 10,000 churches in the former Soviet Union are in Ukraine. Today, religion is rapidly re-establishing its place in Ukrainian society. The Ukrainian Catholic Church, for example, is currently the world's fastest growing church.

7.2 Language and Literature

Ukrainian is a distinct language belonging to the Slavonic family of languages. After Russian, Ukrainian is the most widely spoken Slavonic language. Ukrainians use a cyrillic alphabet similar to those used by Bulgarians, Byelorussians, Serbians and Russians. However, some of the characters used in the Ukrainian alphabet are unique to Ukrainian.

The Ukrainian Alphabet

Grammatically, the Ukrainian language resembles Slovakian, Croatian and Polish although these languages do not use the cyrillic script.

The size and scope of the Ukrainian language is indicated by *The Dictionary of the Ukrainian language* which lists 136,302 words in 11 volumes and, which was published in 1970-80 by the Ukrainian Academy of Science. By way of comparison, *Webster's 9th New Collegiate Dictionary* contains approximately 160,000 words.

The written Ukrainian language is based on an alphabet originally devised by the Greek missionaries, **Saints Cyril and Methodius**, and came into use soon after 988. Originally, the literary language, referred to as Old Slavonic or Church Slavonic, was based on the Bulgarian dialect which was understandable to all East Slavs. Old Slavonic became the vehicle for both religious and secular literary expression in Kievan-Rus and remained so for many centuries.

The first known example of a text written in the Ukrainian vernacular is the manuscript known as the *Perespnytsya Gospel*, a translation of liturgical texts from Old Slavonic into Ukrainian, done in 1556-1561. This manuscript was followed by many texts in the Ukrainian vernacular.

The beginning of Modern Ukrainian Literature is popularly associated with the publication in 1798 of *Aeneid* by **Ivan Kotliarevsky**.

Although the Ukrainian language has a very large literature, even outstanding Ukrainian literary figures such as **Taras Shevchenko** and **Ivan Franko**, and their works, are not well known in the West. Better known is **Nikolai Gogol**, who, although he was Ukrainian and often wrote on Ukrainian themes, published his work in Russian.

7.3 History of Printing in Ukraine

In Eastern Europe, Ukrainians were amongst the first to adopt and use the art of printing. In 1491, approximately 45 years after the invention of printing by Johann Gutenberg, **Swiepolt Fiol** of **Cracow** (in Poland) published various works for Ukrainians in the Cyrillic alphabet.

The first Ukrainian book printed in Ukraine itself is the *Evangelium* of **Tyapinsky**. The *Evangelium* achieves the distinction of being the oldest known book printed in Eastern Europe. Printing spread rapidly in Ukraine. By the middle of the seventeenth century there were 17 printing shops in the country and Ukrainian printers gained a reputation for high quality work throughout Eastern Europe and the Balkans.

7.4 Music

Ukrainians have developed one of the most vibrant musical cultures in the world. Ethnographers have compiled over 200,000 different Ukrainian songs. The influence and utilization of Ukrainian music were clearly discernible in the works of many famous European composers.

Johann Sebastian Bach introduced the melody of a Ukrainian song to one of his 12 little preludes for piano and in the opening of the Third little suite for piano.

Ukrainian song music is also clear in some operas of **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**. His son, **Franz Xaver Mozart**, who spent 27 years in Ukraine, used Ukrainian variations in his piano pieces.

Ludwig van Beethoven utilized Ukrainian dance tunes in the *Eighth Sonata* and the *Sixth Symphony*, and the finale of the *Appassionata Sonata* (no 23 Opus 57) contains Ukrainian themes. Beethoven also dedicated to his Ukrainian patron, Count Razumovsky, Three String Quartets (No. 7 in F, No. 8 in E, No. 9 in C, Opus 59).

Franz Liszt during his stay in the Ukrainian village of Voronyntsi wrote a set of three pieces titled *Glans de Woronice* (Harvest of Voronyntsi). Piece No. 1 titled *Ballade d'Ukraine* and piece No. 3 titled *Complainte* were based on Ukrainian songs.

Liszt's *Mazeppa, Symphonic Poem No. 6* is named after the Ukrainian Cossack leader, Ivan Mazeppa, who had allied with King Charles XII of Sweden against Peter I in a battle for Ukraine's independence at Poltava in 1709.

Franz Liszt gave his last concert in the Ukrainian town of Yelizavetgrad (now Kirovograd).

Peter Tchaikowsky, who was of Ukrainian descent, frequently used Ukrainian themes and music in his compositions. Tchaikovsky's *Second Symphony*, for example, used Ukrainian melodies in three of the four movements (the first, third and fourth) of the Symphony and the central theme of the first movement and the finale of Tchaikovsky's *Piano Concerto No. 1 in B Flat Minor* are based on Ukrainian tunes.

Ukraine also provided the inspiration for the famous ballet, *Swan Lake*. When visiting his sister in the Ukrainian village of Kamyanka he often visited Lebedivka which is situated near a scenic lake frequented by swans. It was here that Tchaikowsky wrote his one-act ballet, *The Lake of Swans* and staged it for his sister's children in Kamyanka. Some years later the melodies from this ballet appeared in *Swan Lake*.

In the mid and late 18th century Ukrainian Classical music through the efforts of Ukrainian composers such as **Bortniansky, Berezovsky, Vedel** and others achieved a standard comparable with Western Classical music.

Maxim Berezovsky's *Sonata for Violin and Harpsicord*, and Dmytro Bortniansky's *Symphony in B-Flat Major* and his *Concerto for Cembalo and Orchestra in C Major* were the first works of their type in either Ukrainian or Russian music. Similarly, Berezovsky's opera, *Demofonte*, which was staged in Italy in 1773, was the first opera by any composer within the Russian Empire (of which Ukraine, at that time, was a part) to be staged abroad.

Ukrainian composers, in fact, played a major role in the development of music in Russia, as did the large influx of Ukrainian performers into Russia in the eighteenth century. Classical music in Ukraine suffered a sharp decline with Ukraine's loss of sovereignty in the late 18th century.

In the realm of popular music, many Ukrainian songs have found their way into Western music. Perhaps the best known example is *Carol of the Bells* which is based on the Ukrainian song *Shchedryk*. Arranged by the composer **Mykola Leontovich**, *Schedryk* is a Ukrainian New Year's carol. Peter Wilhousky wrote English lyrics for *Carol of the Bells*, and thus transformed *Shchedryk* into an American Christmas Carol.

Religious music has, for centuries, been a very important part of the culture of Ukraine, and Ukrainians have made significant contributions to the development of religious music, particularly Byzantine Church canons.

7.5 Film Industry

Although Ukraine has a number of large film studios, its film industry is largely unknown in the West. Several Ukrainian productions, however, have achieved international acclaim.

- **Oleksander Dovzhenko's** 1930 film *Earth* was awarded a medal at the 1957 Brussels World Exhibition as one of the 12 greatest films in cinema history.
- **Serge Paradjanov's** 1964 film *Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors* has won 16 international awards.
- **Yuriy Illienko's** 1989 film *Swan Lake. The Zone* was awarded the International Critics Prize (FIPRESCI) at the Cannes Film Festival in 1990.

The Ukrainian film actor and director, **Serge Bondarchuk**, directed the film *War and Peace* which won an Oscar in 1969. He also co-directed, with Dino de Laurentis, the joint Italian-Soviet production *Battle of Waterloo* which was filmed in Ukraine.

8 Sporting Achievements.

Ukraine became a member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1918 but it lost its membership when it was incorporated into the Soviet Union. The following table shows how Ukraine would have been ranked in each Summer Olympiad if Ukrainian Olympians had competed as members of a Ukrainian team rather than being included in the USSR team.

City	Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	World-Ranking
Helsinki	1952	6	8	1	15	9
Melbourne	1956	11	4	6	21	8
Rome	1960	15	8	6	29	5
Tokyo	1964	13	8	8	29	5
Mexico City	1968	7	4	5	16	9
Munich	1972	13	6	4	23	7
Montreal	1976	8	8	8	24	8
Moscow	1980	15	8	9	32	4
Los Angeles	1984	-	-	-	-	-
Seoul	1988	7	4	9	20	11
		95	58	56	209	

The achievements of two Ukrainian athletes, Larysa Latynina and Serge Bubka, are especially noteworthy.

- The record for the most medals won by an Olympic athlete is held by **Larysa Latynina (nee Dyriy)** who has won a total of 18 medals (9 gold and 9 silver).
- **Serge Bubka** has set a world record 28 times in the pole-vault. Only one person, the Finnish distance runner Paavo Nurmi, has set more world records, one more than Bubka.

According to Articles 25, 39 and 45 of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) regulations, all states, countries and nations, including dominions and principalities, have the right of independent participation in the Olympic Games. Thus, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, both U.S. dependencies, and Bermuda and Hong Kong, both British colonies, have their own national Olympic committees whereas Ukraine, a member of the U.N., UNESCO and other international organizations does not. *The IOC has in fact stated that independent Ukrainian participation in the Olympics is possible.* In 1990 a Ukrainian National Olympic Committee was formed and its chairman is **Valery Borzov**, a former Olympic gold medallist and Ukraine's Minister of Sport. Nevertheless Ukraine's independent participation is still opposed by the USSR's National Olympic Committee in violation of the letter and spirit of the Olympic Charter.

9 Conclusion

The criteria which may be used to establish whether a country should be recognized as independent are:

1. **The country must have a clearly defined territory.**
Ukraine has a clearly defined ethnographic territory (fig. 1). Ukraine's current borders are within this territory.
2. **The country must have a clearly defined population.**
Ukraine is a nation with its own distinctive language, large literature, music, culture and centuries old traditions. The first Ukrainian state was established more than 1,000 years ago.
3. **The country must have clearly defined borders.**
Ukraine's current borders with its neighbouring countries was established in 1945 and these borders are recognized by the United Nations.
4. **The country must have full control of its foreign policy.**
Ukraine has its own Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, since Ukraine's Declaration of Sovereignty in July 1990, has been conducting its own foreign policy.
5. **There must be a government able to control the country.**
The Ukrainian Government is an established and lawfully constituted government, elected by the people, and is fully capable of controlling the country.
6. **The country must be able to act independently in foreign affairs.**
The Ukrainian Government through its own ministry of Foreign Affairs and its delegation to the United Nations, since July 1990 in particular, has amply demonstrated its ability to act independently in foreign affairs.

Ukraine satisfies these six criteria. Ukraine is a sovereign country and a Charter Member of the United Nations. Its declaration of independence is constitutional and is supported by the population. Furthermore Ukraine was, in 1918-21, an independent country recognized by Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany and many other countries.

The Australian Government should act immediately to recognize Ukraine.

