

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LX No. 1 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1992 50 cents

Ukraine begins 1992 with radical reforms

by Chrystyna Lapychak
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Ukraine has begun 1992 by setting out on a course of radical economic reform.

On January 2, the Ukrainian government dramatically cut price subsidies on a majority of products and services, freeing some prices to market forces and raising prices to set limits on food staples that will remain regulated.

As of that date, the Ukrainian leadership also doubled wages, pensions, student stipends and unemployment insurance in an effort to soften the effects of the dramatic price increases.

Ukraine's leaders also announced that they will begin phasing in multiple-use coupons on January 10 in an effort to gradually replace the inflationary ruble and introduce a national currency. The coupons, printed in France for the Ukrainian government, will at first replace one quarter of every citizen's income and will be accepted for goods at state stores.

Prices on basic food items, usually deficit goods, such as bread, milk and dairy products, margarine, cereals, macaroni, cooking oil and children's food have tripled, as have gasoline prices.

Prices of energy sources have been liberalized: coal prices have risen 20 times, oil — eight times, natural gas — six times, electricity — nine times and heating fuel — eight times.

Transportation prices also went up: by rail — prices have tripled, by air — quadrupled, by sea — doubled, by municipal mass transit — doubled, and by taxi — up five times.

Ukraine's price liberalization was introduced simultaneously with the Russian Federation's. Russia's President Boris Yeltsin was the first from among leaders of the former Soviet republics to initiate a policy of shock therapy of free market-oriented reforms.

For months, forces within the Ukrainian government, led by Prime Minister Vitold Fokin, resisted following Russia's lead. However, following the advice of experts and three days of 11th-hour meetings of special working groups of government, banking and business officials, three documents choosing radical reforms measures were issued on December 27 and 28.

One of these was a Cabinet of Ministers resolution, signed by Deputy Prime Minister Konstantin Masyk, on price liberalization. The second was a decree, issued by President Leonid

CHRIST IS BORN — ХРИСТОС РОДИВСЯ



"Nativity," an icon by Marianna Savaryn, 1991, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Kravchuk, "On the social protection of the population under the conditions of the liberalization of prices." The third was a resolution by the Cabinet of Ministers and National Bank of Ukraine on the introduction of the multiple-use coupons as a transitional currency aimed at protecting Ukraine's internal consumer market.

According to Volodymyr Matvienko, president of the Ukrainian National Bank, the new coupons, which cost the government \$12 million (U.S.) to produce, will replace 25 percent of an individual's income after taxes, however, not exceeding 400 rubles worth. As retail prices continue to rise, this

(Continued on page 3)

Ukraine applies for membership in the International Monetary Fund

WASHINGTON — Ukraine applied for membership in the International Monetary Fund on December 31 — the first of the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States to do so, the *The New Jersey Star-Ledger* reported on January 1.

A member of the IMF can apply for billions of dollars in loans, though it must follow a system of rules agreed upon by the fund and the borrowing country. Acceptance of Ukraine by the IMF would include membership in the World Bank, another source of loans.

Oleksander Savchenko, the vice president of the Ukrainian National Bank, has said numerous times in the past that Ukraine is interested in membership. The IMF often helps countries reforming their monetary system, including the setting up of a stabilization fund for currency introduction — a great booster for Ukraine's plans to have its own currency.

IMF teams have been visiting the former republics, spending about 10 days in Ukraine and Belarus.

(Continued on page 2)

The birth of an independent Ukraine

by **Bohdan Nahaylo**
RFE/RL Research Institute

PART I

On December 1, the people of Ukraine peacefully achieved in one day the independence their forefathers had spent years fighting for during and after the Ukrainian revolution of 1917-1920. The extent of the support for independence expressed through a referendum went beyond all expectations — an astounding 90.3 percent of the participants voted to endorse the declaration of Ukraine's independence that had been adopted by the republican Parliament on August 24 of this year.

The proclamation of independence had been made in the first, relief-filled days after the failure of the coup in Moscow and was conditional on endorsement by the majority of Ukraine's population. Over a quarter of the republic's inhabitants are non-Ukrainians — more than 11 million of them Russians. Furthermore, the eastern and southern regions of Ukraine have been heavily russified as a result of tsarist and Soviet policies. In view of this and also of the fact that open advocacy of the very idea of Ukrainian independence only recently became possible, putting independence to the vote seemed to be a risky undertaking. But the gamble paid off.

What appears to have happened is that, swiftly and almost imperceptibly, before the revolution that has now taken place through the ballot box, a revolution had occurred in the minds of Ukraine's inhabitants. Somehow, during a remarkably short period, the idea of Ukrainian independence, for so long depicted in the Soviet press as the hopeless cause of diehard nationalists in western Ukraine, took hold throughout the republic.

Without delving in any detail into the various likely explanations for the dramatic and largely unexpected transformation — analysts will have their work cut out for them for years to come in this respect — suffice it to say that, when it came to the crucial vote, no fewer than 84.1 percent of the eligible voters — that is, almost 32 million people — cast their ballots, and Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike came out overwhelmingly for independence.

According to the final results published on December 5, the vote for independence in the key industrialized but russified oblasts was: in Donetsk, 83.9 percent; in Dnipropetrovsk, 90.3 percent; in Zaporizhzhia, 90.6 percent; in Kharkiv, 86.3 percent; and, in Luhanske, 83.8 percent.

In the southern Black Sea oblasts also support for independence was very high: in Odessa, 85.3 percent of the votes were in favor; in Mykolayiv, 89.4 percent; and, in Kherson, 90.1 percent. Even in the Crimea, the only administrative-territorial unit in Ukraine with an ethnic Russian majority, 54.1 percent of the participants voted for independence.

In the western and central oblasts and in the capital, Kiev, support for independence was 90 percent and upwards. Significantly, two-thirds of the estimated 1.5 million Soviet military personnel stationed in Ukraine apparently backed Ukraine's independence.

A new democratic Ukraine

The vote in the referendum was not, however, simply for independence but was also for democracy and, with it, a new understanding of Ukrainian statehood. What had gradually taken root in

the republic since the Soviet empire had begun to decline was the concept of a modern, sovereign, democratic Ukrainian state based not on an ethnic principle but on a territorial one.

It was the rejection from the very outset by the contemporary Ukrainian national movement and its primary vehicle, Rukh, of ethnocentrism and the idea of "Ukraine for the Ukrainians" that made the building of a consensus around the idea of independent statehood possible. By successfully fusing national aspirations and demands with democratic principles, Rukh and its allies were able not only to carry the political fight to the strong, conservative Ukrainian Communist Party apparatus but also, as the general situation in the USSR changed, to gradually alter both the atmosphere and the political agenda.

A key element here was an argument increasingly used by the democrats and eventually taken over by the republic's "sovereignty Communists" — namely, that Ukraine had been economically exploited by Moscow and that, with economic independence, the republic would be better able to meet the economic and social needs of its citizens. As the economic crisis in the USSR deepened and the idea of republican economic sovereignty caught on, Donetsk miners and Kriviy Rih steel workers were gradually persuaded that Kiev could do more for their interests than "the center." Likewise, Russians in the Crimea came to believe that they would be better off economically if their peninsula remained a part of Ukraine rather than sought reunion with Russia, and the citizens of Odessa decided that their city stood a better chance of establishing itself as a free trade zone if it aligned itself with Kiev rather than with Moscow.

During the year and a half between the Ukrainian Parliament's proclamation of the state sovereignty of Ukraine (July 16, 1990) and the population's overwhelming endorsement of the idea of independence, quite a lot was done by the republican Supreme Council to lay the groundwork for an independent, democratic Ukrainian state.

Even though the Communists held a two-thirds majority in the Parliament until their party was banned in the republic after the failed coup in Moscow, the following fundamental principles gradually won through: a multiparty political system, the rule of law, respect for human rights, religious freedom, guarantees of the rights of national minorities, a non-discriminatory citizenship law, and gradual transition to a market economy. Measures were also taken to reorganize and rationalize the state administration and government, and an agreement was reached on the concept of a new constitution.

Now confidence and pride were also inspired by the independent foreign policy that the Ukrainian government began to pursue after the declaration of Ukraine's state sovereignty. The republic sought to end years of isolation and to gain international recognition for its new sovereign status by raising its profile in the United Nations, claiming a place in the European process, and establishing direct bilateral relations with other states.

In particular, the Ukrainian government, while eluding USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev's schemes for a new union, succeeded in establishing good relations with its direct neighbors and, with the sole exception of Romania, in securing from them recognition of the inviolability of the republic's existing

(Continued on page 15)



Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• **MINSK** — The leaders of the 11 republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States signed an agreement concerning strategic forces on December 31.

The decision to use nuclear weapons can be made by the president of Russia in agreement with the leaders of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, the other countries where nuclear weapons are situated, and in consultation with the leaders of the rest of the countries. President Leonid Kravchuk said that he would have "special technical control" to prevent the launching of nuclear weapons from Ukrainian soil.

This agreement was similar to the one signed in Alma-Ata in the mention of eventual removal of all nuclear weapons from Belarus and Ukraine, but no mention those in Kazakhstan. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MINSK** — A concession was made to Ukraine, Moldova and Azerbaijan on the national forces question: the right of each member state to create its own army was confirmed.

A council of Defense Ministers was established to oversee security issues. Russian President Boris Yeltsin proposed that the next three years be a transition period as the Soviet armed forces are gradually reduced and redeployed. Apparently the ground forces of the rest of the republics will be unified under a single command. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — President Leonid Kravchuk said on December 28 that Ukraine

would not be represented by the Commonwealth of Independent States, but would pursue its own foreign policy. Ukraine wants to be part of the European Community as a democratic, independent state. He proudly said that Ukraine had been the "force" that "destroyed the Soviet empire." President Kravchuk said that Ukraine's top priority is fundamental reform of the economy, and that it is especially interested in developing ties with countries that have a large Ukrainian population. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — As he pledged before the presidential elections, Leonid Kravchuk has proposed to the Ukrainian Parliament the draft of a law on multiparty elections, Radio Kiev reported on December 27. He also urged the Parliament to add the final touches to the draft of a new Ukrainian constitution and to offer it for public debate.

Mr. Kravchuk had promised before the elections that he would call on the Parliament to adopt a more democratic law on multiparty elections and then dissolve itself so that new elections could be held. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The first Lufthansa Kiev-Frankfurt flight took off on October 28. The Boeing 737s will fly every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from Kiev at 5:05 p.m. and arrive in Frankfurt at 7 p.m. This is the seventh direct flight Lufthansa has into an Eastern European country.

Vice Chairman of the Supreme Council Ivan Pliushch met the German delegation arriving on the first flight. Bavarian President Wilhelm Fongram was also on the flight, intending to meet with Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk.

• **KIEV** — President Leonid Kravchuk met with Hirokazu Arai, a special representative of Japan, on December 13. This representative said that the Japanese government attributes great significance to the fact that the independence of Ukraine was proclaimed on the basis of the will of the people. President Kravchuk said that Japan's economic experience is extremely valuable and that Ukraine may be a place where Japan could look to invest and also develop a market for Japanese goods. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine applies...

(Continued from page 1)

New applicants are reviewed by the executive board, which represents the 156 member countries of the IMF. The new member must contribute a quota, which in turn determines how much that country can borrow.

The IMF headquarters are in Washington, and the U.S. is the fund's largest contributor. Partially because of U.S. opposition, the Soviet Union had not been considered for full membership in the past. The Baltic States quickly won membership, and now the rest of the ex-Soviet states must apply individually. Nothing has been heard from Russia, an IMF official said.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzowyetz
Associate editors: Marta Kolomayets
Christyna Lapychak (Kiev)
Christina Lew
Assistant editor: Tamara Tershakovec
Editorial assistant: Tamara Tershakovec

The Ukrainian Weekly, January 5, 1992, No. 1, Vol. LX
Copyright 1992 by The Ukrainian Weekly

For the record**Ukrainian minister for privatization discusses economic reform at Harvard**

Below, *The Weekly* offers excerpts from remarks delivered by Volodymyr Lanovy, state minister for property and entrepreneurship of Ukraine, at the Research and Policy Committee for Economic Development at Harvard University in November 1991. The text was supplied by the Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine (PERU) based at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

The transition to the market, an area over which I have been given broad authority by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, is an important objective of an independent Ukraine. The Ukrainian government has established a working group, which is co-chaired by myself and a prominent member of the Ukrainian Parliament, to develop a comprehensive strategy of economic reform for Ukraine. The main components of this plan are as follows:

1. Macroeconomic stabilization, including budget reform, monetary reform and reform of the banking, taxation and credit systems;

2. Price liberalization;

3. Destatization and privatization of enterprises, land and housing. This will be accompanied by the creation of capital markets and financial intermediaries and the development and governmental support of entrepreneurship;

4. Establishment of a system guaranteeing economic security, including a monetary unit, customs, budget, credit and accounting systems; control over use of our territory, water and air space by other countries; defending the property rights of Ukraine; and independent regulation of international economic relations;

5. Renewal of the state system of regional management and introduction of international systems of exchange and statistics;

6. Opening the economy to the outside world and maintaining trade ties with Eastern Europe and the republics of the former Soviet Union. The former

involves currency convertibility on current accounts, setting a competitive exchange rate, creating a favorable environment for foreign direct investment, eliminating non-tariff barriers to trade and establishing a nonprohibitive tariff schedule. The latter suggests additionally the creation of a customs payment union to maintain trade in the former Soviet Union in the transitional period. Additionally, Ukraine will seek full membership in international organizations;

7. Creation of a social safety net, involving unemployment insurance and, during the transitional period, the right of each consumer to buy a basket of basic products in limited quantities at low prices;

We recognize the need for proper sequencing and integration of these reform measures, and hope to adopt them in full over the course of the coming year. There are, however, certain characteristics which distinguish Ukraine from its East European neighbors. The most significant problem with which Ukraine will have to cope is the management of its economic relations with Russia and the other republics of the former Soviet Union. As republics develop their own reform programs, they will invariably have an effect on our efforts. Boris Yeltsin's announcement of a shock therapy program for Russia, for example, is already having a noticeable effect in the markets of Kiev. We are committed to maintaining free trade, but we will have to manage disruptive effects of other reforms in the transition.

Perhaps the most salient illustration of the relations between economic policies in Moscow and Kiev is the ruble. Moscow is currently printing rubles around the clock to pay off its deficit, receiving all the benefits of operating the printing presses, while sharing the consequences of inflation with everyone. It is difficult to imagine Ukraine implementing any kind of

(Continued on page 4)

Ukraine begins...

(Continued from page 1)

limit will be increased, as people's incomes will also be indexed.

If an individual received less than 200 rubles worth of coupons, he or she will be allowed to purchase up to 200 more at a one-to-one exchange rate.

"Every week the percentage of coupons will increase and in about two to three months will comprise 100 percent (of everyone's income). The ruble will go out of circulation," said Volodymyr Matvienko in an interview in *Holos Ukrainy*, the Ukrainian Parliament's newspaper.

"Obviously, following the trail of the coupons, we must immediately introduce our own currency. But at first we must examine closely the activity of these coupons. We must on the basis of an analysis of the price index determine an exchange rate between the coupon and the ruble, the dollar etc. It will be possible, to a certain extent, to allow an equal exchange of the ruble for the coupon. All our banks will be able to perform exchange transactions of hard currency for coupons. However, this will be later, when we analyze the price levels in other countries," said Mr. Matvienko.

According to the bank president, individuals will be able to open savings accounts in coupons only for higher interest rates than ruble accounts. Ruble savings accounts will be subject to exchange only with the introduction of the hryvnia.

President Kravchuk told a press conference in Minsk on December 30 that Ukraine was forced to introduce coupons because Russia could not supply Ukraine with the 6 billion rubles it needed in January to raise wages and pensions in connection with price liberalization. He said Russia was having difficulties meeting its own ruble needs. Ukraine has no ruble-printing facilities of its own.

During a press conference on December 27, Ukraine's Minister of Privatization Volodymyr Lanovy predicted that price stabilization would occur in Ukraine by the end of spring, when special anti-inflationary measures should be taken, including introduction of a new currency. The new hryvnia is expected to be printed up by the Canadian Banknote Company by May or June.

"The first 15 days of January will be the most complex, with price increases and still few consumer goods available. But the people must keep their faith," said the 39-year-old minister.

"Ukraine is rich. We just need a normal economic system," he said.

Student chamber choir from Lviv tours Canada, performs Vertep

"Yevshan" of Lviv performs carols in Toronto. The choir had only one U.S. appearance, on December 21 in Union, N.J.



A scene from the Vertep, staged at the Royal Ontario Museum.

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — "Yevshan" — the student chamber choir from Lviv, on tour in Canada — was invited by the Royal Ontario Museum to stage excerpts from a traditional Ukrainian vertep as part of the museum's Christmas program.

"Yevshan's" Canadian tour is being organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) and was the brainchild of Mykhailo Wynnyckyj of the University of Waterloo. Their first appearance in Canada was a performance of the vertep in Montreal followed by a sung liturgy in Ottawa. They will be in Toronto and vicinity during the Ukrainian Christmas period, from

December 29 to January 10. The koliada (carol) season will no doubt be enlivened and enriched by their participation.

The group's program is comprised of a vertep, koliady and the Ukrainian liturgy, and they will also appear in Kitchener, St. Catharines and Oshawa. On January 5 they will be giving a presentation of the vertep at St. James Church in downtown Toronto.

"Yevshan" is an independent group composed of Lviv post-secondary students, founded in 1990. It is led by Mykhailo Bohach, has 47 members, 37 of who are here. It specializes in staging presentations associated with Ukrainian cultural traditions.

Massachusetts hospitals open doors to Ukrainian health professionals

BROCKTON, Mass. — New faces might be spotted throughout several Massachusetts hospitals January 7 through January 21, when a select group of 10 physicians and administrators from Ukraine tour Bay State medical facilities to observe the health care delivery system and issues confronting medicine in the United States.

This visit marks the second half of a health care exchange that kicked off in July 1991 when a 14-member delegation consisting of physicians, administrators, nurses and health policy educators visited hospitals and clinics in cities and rural areas of Ukraine.

The Ukrainian delegation will start its tour with an overview of the health system in the United States at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center in Worcester. It will then visit Baystate Medical Center in Springfield. Following a four-day stay with families in central Massachusetts, the delegation will depart for the north shore of Boston. Here the group will visit hospitals in the area including Beverly Hospital in Beverly and St. John's Hospital in Lowell.

A major highlight of the visit will include a medical conference that will be open to the general public. The conference will focus on major medical issues impacting the American health care system such as gerontology, epidemiology, incidence and treatment of substance abuse, and quality of care issues.

Active dialogue between medical professionals from Massachusetts and

Ukraine will explore the differences and commonalities occurring in their respective medical systems and help foster further understanding and cooperation between medicine in the United States and Ukraine.

Following the conference a banquet will be held at the Kings Grant Inn in Danvers to honor the Ukrainian health care delegation. The group will then depart for Boston and the south shore area and will tour major teaching hospitals in the Boston area such as Massachusetts General Hospital, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Boston Children's Hospital. The itinerary includes visits to the major historical sites in Boston including the USS Constitution, the Freedom Trail and the Boston Aquarium.

The health care exchanges are sponsored by the Massachusetts-Ukraine Citizens Bridge, Inc., a not-for-profit organization founded in 1988. Since then the organization has worked closely with the Soviet Peace Committee and other groups in the USSR to improve relations with the United States and the USSR. In July a second 15-member health care delegation will visit Ukraine initiating the 1992-1993 health care exchange.

Those interested in sponsoring a Ukrainian delegation, attending the medical conference or participating in the upcoming July exchange to Ukraine, please contact the Massachusetts-Ukraine Citizens Bridge, Inc. at (508) 587-7989.

Ohio Governor announces aid projects for Ukraine

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Governor George V. Voinovich announced an Ohio company's humanitarian aid contribution to Ukraine on Tuesday, December 24.

Working with Ukraine 2000, a Washington, D.C.-based organization and the Ukrainian American community of Ohio, Gov. Voinovich thanked Grossman Industries for its sizeable contribution.

On December 6, Gov. Voinovich met with leaders of the Ukrainian American community in Cleveland, where he indicated his support of Ukrainian independence and Ohio's interest in developing future trade with Ukraine and other countries in Eastern Europe. Various Ohio companies have already

expressed an interest in such future opportunities.

At the initiation of the Governor's office, the Columbus-based recycling center and the Philadelphia-based Dumont Export Corporation donated over 3,000 pounds of winter coats to the Ukrainian people.

"Grossman Industries' generous contribution is exactly what the Christmas spirit is all about. In this time of need, the spirit will touch many lives in Ukraine," the governor said.

Gov. Voinovich noted that this was the beginning of several aid projects he would be working on with Ohio companies. The aim of these projects would be to enlist aid for such other countries as Slovenia and Croatia.

prise have been in place for years.

We are creating a new country — not a territorial region, which we were in the Soviet Union. Therefore, our need for management personnel in all spheres is acute. In my point of view, what Western countries can do to best help our transition is to furnish technical assistance: the training of experts for all fields of management should be the joint work of Western and Ukrainian experts.

Finally, we are concerned about the societal disruption reform efforts will produce. As a consequence of the incoherent, piecemeal reforms introduced under Moscow's perestroika, the people of Ukraine have suffered sharp declines in living standards and are understandably wary of any grand new promises. We, however, are determined to deliver on our promises and to begin the long, difficult process of true economic transformation. Only then will Ukraine return to its rightful place in the family of free economic societies.

Ukrainian minister...

(Continued from page 3)

comprehensive economic reform plan if it has no control over its currency. Since macroeconomic stability is a cornerstone of our economic reform program, we plan to introduce a circulating coupon system in January of 1992, to be followed by the introduction of a Ukrainian currency no later than November 1992. We plan to introduce the hryvna in a fashion consistent with current account convertibility in the short run and full convertibility over the long run.

Ukraine also differs from its East European neighbors in that Ukraine has suffered far longer under the stagnant conditions of communism, with a much wider scope of state control. As a result, we lack experience with the market, and are likely to have a more difficult time stimulating entrepreneurial activity than was the case in East Europe, where certain forms of private enter-

Ukrainian poet Oksana Zabuzhko named Writer-in-Residence at Penn State

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. — The Department of Slavic Languages has announced that Ukrainian poet, translator and philosophy scholar Oksana Zabuzhko from Kiev will be Writer-in-Residence and Woskob Fellow in the Humanities at Pennsylvania State University for the spring 1992 semester.

Ms. Zabuzhko is the author of two books of poetry and the translator of Sylvia Plath into Ukrainian. In addition to poetry readings and campus lectures, Ms. Zabuzhko will be teaching two courses: "Introduction to Ukrainian Culture" (Tuesday and Thursday 11:15 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.) and a tutorial "Readings in Ukrainian" (Tuesday

and Thursday 2:30 - 3:45 p.m.). The Ukrainian culture course will be taught in English and will cover Ukrainian civilization and culture from the period of Kiev Rus' to the present day, with special emphasis on recent changes in Ukrainian society.

The readings course will be in Ukrainian and will cover prose, poetry and articles from the contemporary Ukrainian press. Ms. Zabuzhko will be available for guest lectures at other universities and emigre Ukrainian organizations during her stay. For more information contact the Penn State Department of Slavic Languages: (814) 865-1352.

Siena College offers opportunity for English-language study

LOUDONVILLE, N.Y. — Twelve college students from Ukraine will have the opportunity to attend an English-as-a-second-language course from July 6 to July 24, at Siena College here in New York.

The purpose of this venture is to expand the Ukrainians' English skills and to provide a venue for Ukrainian American cultural exchange.

From 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday the students will study the English language using not only textbooks, but also television programs, newspapers and magazines, and class discussions.

Besides the various activities planned, the Ukrainian students will be able to experience life in America by living at the private homes of their professors and lunching with American college students between classes at the school cafeteria. After three weeks of instruction, the students will be taken on a tour to Washington, New York and Boston. There they will also live with families in the area.

Final exams will be held after the courses and a follow-up session will be held in Lviv in the winter of 1992. The two students with the highest

achievement will be given scholarships to study in the U.S. again.

The students who apply must know enough English to be able to study at an intermediate level. They must take a proficiency test, submit an autobiographical essay, a statement on how they will use English to foster closer ties with the United States and two reference forms, one from a university faculty member.

This program was developed by Dr. Lydia Tarnavsky, who is assistant professor of German and director of the language laboratory at Siena College, and Dr. Tatiana Durbak, who has taught for over 20 years and will receive her J.D. in May.

Siena College had agreed to provide classrooms and services valued at \$2,950 and Americans for Democracy in Ukraine will subsidize \$2,000 in costs, but the total cost of the program is \$32,250.

To send tax-deductible donations, send checks to: ADU-ESL Project; RD5 Box 6; Wynantskill, NY 12198. For further information, call Prof. Durbak, (518) 462-6008 or Prof. Tarnavsky, (518) 783-2395.

Volunteers to teach English in Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The UNA project "Teach English in Ukraine" is seeking persons interested in teaching English in Ukraine in the summer of 1992. The project is being organized in cooperation with the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society, Prosvita, in Ukraine. Individuals interested in this joint project are encouraged to submit their names, vitae and time available.

Persons wishing to teach English in Ukraine should be prepared to travel to Ukraine at their own expense for a period of approximately six weeks. Native or near-native English language fluency is required. Ukrainian communicative skills are also necessary, but the level of proficiency is not very important.

Teaching experience, particularly in ESL/EFL, is very desirable but not necessary. The most important quality sought is enthusiasm, dedication and a willingness to work hard at this very important task. Those less qualified can serve as teacher assistants, facilitators, tutors or leaders in

conversation groups. In Ukraine the needs and possibilities are just as diverse, and the enthusiasm of such volunteers can be harnessed.

The UNA project will send a list of recommendations to applicants in preparation for this work. The project plans to provide necessary textbooks and teaching materials. In addition, candidates should plan to attend a workshop scheduled by the UNA in the spring of 1992.

In Ukraine, the language society will coordinate applications from various regional branches which will be responsible for room and board of the English teachers-volunteers. It is possible that each such branch may offer a brief tour of some part of Ukraine for the teacher or group of teachers that it will be hosting.

If you are interested, have the time and ability to join this project, the UNA invites you to apply by writing to the UNA project "Teach English in Ukraine" at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

New staffer joins The Weekly



Tamara Terhakovec

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Tamara Terhakovec of New York City, who began working at The Ukrainian Weekly last June, has been named an editorial assistant at the newspaper.

Ms. Terhakovec, 22, graduated from Barnard College of Columbia University in May 1991 with majors in Russian studies and anthropology

and a minor in economics. She studied Russian in St. Petersburg, formerly Leningrad, during the summer of 1988 under the aegis of the Russian Language Study Program of the State University of New York at New Paltz.

During the summer of 1990, Ms. Terhakovec worked at The Ukrainian Museum in New York, where she organized, catalogued and photographed items in storage, helped prepare exhibits and trained a volunteer museum worker.

At college, she was vice president and treasurer of the Barnard-Columbia Ukrainian Club in 1988-1990. At the university she was also an associate editor of Columbia's Course Guide, writing articles based on student questionnaires and analyzing evaluations of courses.

At The Weekly, the new staffer has thus far proven to be a quick study as she has assumed more responsibilities while undergoing on-the-job training. Readers may have noticed her byline in several recent issues of the newspaper.

SUPREME ASSEMBLY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Supreme President

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

Supreme Vice-President

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

Supreme Director for Canada

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

Supreme Vice-Presidentess

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

Supreme Secretary

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

Supreme Treasurer

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

SUPREME AUDITING COMMITTEE

WILLIAM PASTUSZEK
9 South Cgester Road
P.O. Box 240
Swarthmore, Pa. 19081

ANATOLE DOROSHENKO
1664 Taurus
Cedarburg, Wisc. 53012

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

STEFAN HAWRYCZ
155 Erdenheim Rd.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

TARAS SZMAGALA
10976 Tanager Trail
Brecksville, Ohio 44141

SUPREME ADVISORS

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

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

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

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

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

ANDREW JULA
15 Sands Avenue
Ambridge, Pa. 15003

ANNE REMICK
10 Sunnyside Avenue
Canton, Mass. 02021

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

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

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

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

WASYL LISYCYNESKY
4257 Dentler Road
Parma, Ohio 44134

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

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

Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda

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

Editor-in-Chief of The Ukrainian Weekly

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

Director of the Washington Office

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

Manager of Soyuzivka

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

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME ASSEMBLY

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

STEPAN KUROPAS
3301 N. Newland
Chicago, Ill. 60634

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNA HARAS
1930 Greenleaf Street
Bethlehem, Pa. 18017

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

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

101 UNA members enrolled in Nov.; Christina Gerbehy champ

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In the month of November, 58 Ukrainian National Association district organizers enrolled 101 new members insured for \$675,000.

November's organizing champion was Christina Gerbehy, secretary of Branch 269, Philadelphia district, who enrolled eight new members.

Vera Banit, secretary of Branch 473, Montreal district, enrolled six new members. Four new members were enrolled by Barbara Chupa, Branch 325; UNA Supreme Advisor Tekla Moroz, Branch 465; Mary Sweryda, Branch 316; and Michael Zacharko, Branch 349.

On the district level, Troy/Albany was in first place, fulfilling its member-

ship quota by 111 percent with the enrollment of 61 new members. The Shamokin district was in second place with 94 percent of its membership quota filled, enrolling 66 new members. In Canada, the Montreal district enrolled 43 new members, fulfilling 86 percent of its membership quota. The Boston district filled 77 percent of its quota, Chicago, 74 percent, and Passaic, 70 percent.

The districts of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Woonsocket, Rochester, Wilkes-Barre and New Haven attained over 60 percent of their quotas, and in the month of December, when organizers have in the past been most active, will have an opportunity to attain their yearly quotas.

Runner creates new UNA Branch

NEW YORK — Bill Drabyk, a member of UNA Branch 360, participated in the New York City Marathon on Sunday, November 3. Despite all of the obstacles that NYCM can provide for the runners, like hills, bridges, rough pavement and hair-pin turns, he managed to finish the run. Of 25,628 runners that finished, he left 1,722 behind. In his age group, of 445 that finished, he left 95 behind.

Next year, he will pick a location to

run the marathon that is more equivalent to his training area, like Palm Beach County, Florida where he and his entire family resides.

Also, he is in the process of establishing a UNA Branch in the West Palm Branch area. So all of you full time residents and "snow-birds," if interested to be a member in the new Branch, please write to: 808 Ivy Drive, Wellington, Fla. 33414 or call (407) 798-1872.

Information about the Ukrainian National Association

Please send me additional information about:

- UNA membership
- Svoboda subscription
- The Ukrainian Weekly subscription
- Veselka — The Rainbow Children's Magazine subscription
- Soyuzivka

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone No.: _____

UNA members: yes _____ no _____

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Conversations with God

Running to buy last-minute Christmas presents, cooking and baking the traditional 12 Ukrainian Christmas dishes, visiting with old friends — all of these activities associated with Christmas — leave little time to prepare for Christmas; to prepare for Christmas, spiritually.

In the hustle and bustle of the holiday season, we often leave little time to think about the true meaning of Christmas, we often leave little time to pray.

In a recent Newsweek cover story, "Talking to God," the writer emphasizes that "in an allegedly rootless, materialistic, self-centered America, there is also a hunger for a personal experience of God that prayer seeks to satisfy... In an age of relativism, God remains for many the one true absolute. In an era of transience and divorce, God can be the only place left to turn to for unconditional love."

According to a recent survey conducted by Poloma and Gallup, 91 percent of women pray, 85 percent of men pray; 32 percent of those who pray regularly feel a deep sense of peace, while 12 percent never experience this, and 26 percent regularly sense the strong presence of God, while 21 percent never do.

Henri J.M. Nouwen, a Catholic theologian and author of a number of books on spiritual life, points out that what is essential for prayer is quiet time in the presence of God. "Although we want to make all our time, time for God we will never succeed if we do not reserve a minute, an hour, a day, a week, a month or whatever period of time for God and him alone. This asks for much discipline and risk taking because we always seem to have something more urgent to do, and 'just sitting there' and 'doing nothing' often disturbs us more than it helps.

"But there is no way around this. Being useless and silent in the presence of our God belongs to the core of all prayer. In the beginning we often hear our own unruly inner noises more loudly than God's voice. This is at times very hard to tolerate. But slowly, very slowly, we discover that the silent time makes us quiet and deepens our awareness of ourselves and God."

The feast of Christ's Nativity is the realization of faith and hope in the coming of the Messiah — the Savior whom humanity awaited for many centuries. Therefore, the coming to earth of the Son of God, Christ the Savior, was received by devout people as a sign of God's mercy and love.

During this holiday season, the season of the great mystery of the birth of the Christ Child, let us find that quiet time to talk with Him, the Holy Father and the Holy Spirit, and in so doing, have a conversation with One who truly listens.

Christ is Born, Let Us Praise Him.

Jan.

1
1886

Turning the pages back...

Vasyl Kasian was born on New Year's Day in 1886 in Galicia. From 1947 he was a full member of the USSR Academy of Arts and the Academy of Architecture of the

Ukrainian SSR. He was a graphic artist of the realist school.

"A prolific and versatile artist, he excelled in all the graphic techniques — wood engraving, copper engraving, linocut, and lithography — as well as pen drawing and watercolors. During his Prague period Mr. Kasian dealt with social themes, depicting the poverty and hard life of the lower classes in Europe. Coming to Ukraine, he created several series of propaganda wood and copper engravings about collective-farm life, the building of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, mining in the Donbas, and the building of the Kiev Metro. He also devoted a series of engravings to Vladimir Lenin and to Josef Stalin (almost 50 works). Following Nikita Khrushchev's condemnation of the personality cult, Mr. Kasian destroyed whole portfolios of his engravings of Stalin. The most valuable part of his rich, technically flawless legacy consists of the works on industrial themes, which document the economic transformation of Ukraine, and the illustrations to works by Taras Shevchenko, Lesia Ukrainka, Ivan Franko, Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky, Vasyl Stefanyk, and Olha Kobylianska. Socialist realism, which Mr. Kasian defended in his articles, led him to adopt elements of naturalism and had a detrimental effect on his later work.

A graduate of the Prague Academy of Arts (1926) and a student of M. Svabinsky, he assumed Soviet citizenship and in 1927 immigrated to the Ukrainian SSR, where he taught at the Kiev State Art Institute, the Ukrainian Printing Institute in Kharkiv and the Kharkiv Institute of Arts (1938-1941)." (Encyclopedia of Ukraine).

UAOC Patriarch Mstyslav delivers Christmas message

Patriarchal Nativity letter to the Most Reverend Bishops, Venerable Clergy and Devout Brethren — The Children of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

Dearly beloved:

Christ is born! Let us glorify Him! From olden times, the people of Ukraine have joyfully welcomed the feast of the Nativity of the Son of God. This feast became a wellspring from which our forefathers drew the strength needed to overcome the obstacles which they encountered in their daily lives, in particular, difficulties encountered as they traveled the path of service of God and mankind.

Attesting to this strength is the history of our Holy Orthodox Church. Further evidence of this is had by our ancient writings, our wondrous carols and songs of profound and rich content.

The obstacles which our forefathers encountered are sadly evidenced by the remains of monumental church edifices, the majority of which were defamed or destroyed during the course of this truly atrocious 20th century.

Our people, in the process of preserving the truth of Christ during the course of the past 1000 years, paid a heavy price — rivers of tears and lakes of blood, shed by those whom the Lord called with the simple words: "Be brave, I have overcome the world!" (John 16:23).

Scattered throughout Ukraine are the graves of Christ's warrior-martyrs. These graves have never been silent. They continually cry out: Let us be brave!

From year to year, the long line of the courageous grew. Along with the de-

fense of the truth of Christ, came the dire necessity to struggle for one's own and totally independent homeland, the walls of which gave sure protection for the most unique of treasures — its native Church.

The struggle for our own independent statehood continued without pause. Newer graves came to be. The enemy utilized every means at his disposal: By famine, he shortened the lives of millions of those who were pleasing unto God — the farmers who produced the wheat. In prisons and in exile in the arctic regions of "the evil empire," perished hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian laborers, miners, farmers and the builders of Ukrainian culture. The whole of Ukraine, wrapped in dark clouds, sounded the cry of hopelessness.

And then, unexpectedly, by the will of Divine Providence, a ray of sunlight broke through, light capable of bestowing health, capable of curing that which was infirm. The warmth of this light was felt above all by those who, despite torture and oppression, preserved in their heart, faith in Christ the Savior and in His coming to a sinful world, especially to the weak and despid.

A Guiding Star appeared in the heavens, a star which showed the way to the cave which contained the newborn infant Savior. This cave became, in time, the Temple of the Living God, and the Holy of Holies, in the walls of which strength increased, strength which gave rise to a spontaneous movement for the restoration of the rights of the devout Ukrainian nation to be with Christ.

Lamentably, the steps taken in matters pertaining to the renewal and public ministry of the Church of Christ (Continued on page 12)

Bishop Vsevolod offers greetings

The six-week period of prayer and fasting in preparation for the Nativity of Christ according to the flesh has come to an end. Following timeless Ukrainian custom, the faithful once again gather to share the traditional Christmas Eve penitential fare. The table and the floor are strewn with straw, symbolic of the stable — a reminder that "He who gives riches became poor, taking on the poverty of my flesh that I may take on the richness of his Godhead" (St. Gregory Nazianzus, Oration at the Theophany or Birthday of Christ, XIII).

Thus, meager though the meal may be, it is nevertheless spiritually sumptuous — a wondrous banquet on a wondrous night. We feel the austerity, but in the heart there is wealth beyond measure. With St. Ephraim the Syrian we proclaim:

"Blessed is the sacred fruit who lowered himself to satisfy our starvation" (Hymn II).

Indeed, all mankind was hungering on that first night of our salvation. And yet, as St. John says with sorrow, "He came unto his own, and his own received him not" (John 1:11). Only a handful of local shepherds and three travelers from the East were immediately affected by the arrival of the Christ-child. Most others were indifferent to His coming, some — like Herod — even going out of their way to be hostile toward Him.

Throughout His earthly life, Jesus continued to be the unaccepted Meschiach of His people, and His Gospel of kenotic (self-emptying) service remains even into our own

(Continued on page 12)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association report that as of January 2, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,479 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$271,120.56**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

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



NEWS AND VIEWS

December 1 referendum:
impressions of an observer

by Orest Deychakiwsky

U.S. television reporters covering Ukraine's independence vote had one to two minutes to cover one of 1991's major events. They could not provide a "behind-the-scenes view." Mindful of the difficulty of truly conveying the "referendum experience," I would like to share a few impressions and observations based on my visit there as one of the official international observers.

I was among about two dozen accredited observers from the United States, including two colleagues from the Helsinki Commission — Michael Ochs, who observed the voting in Lviv, and Heather Hurlburt, who traveled to Kaniv for the referendum. Also present were official observers from Europe, Canada and former Soviet republics.

Ukrainian republic-wide television was strongly promoting the importance of the vote, stressing that a pro-independence vote was a vote for your children and grandchildren. I have never witnessed such "patriotic" television, but it was understandable given that the referendum represented a watershed in Ukrainian history. On election eve, prominent Ukrainians from various walks of life — cultural, religious, political, sports, testified on the air to the importance of independence. Ukrainian rock videos of bands such as Hrono and Komu v Nyz, in a feature called "rock for independence," promoted the pro-independence vote on late-night Ukrainian TV on November 30. A film about the famine called "Holod 33" by director Oles Yanchuk was also aired that evening. The streets of Kiev were dressed with large banners and portraits of all the candidates (although the portraits were taken down on the day of the elections, consistent with the electoral law.)

On Friday evening on Ukrainian television the candidates held a round-table. I was struck by their ability to respond well to questions, and wondered if some American candidates for office would be as effective in thinking on their feet. For the most part, these were clearly accomplished politicians.

At meetings with the international observers and with the press, Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk and Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko were especially deft at handling themselves. I have had the opportunity to meet with other foreign ministers of newly democratic states and think that Mr. Zlenko was very effective in conveying the Ukrainian position on matters of concern to the West: human rights, nuclear and conventional military issues, and economic reform (especially the debt).

December 1

I visited 10 polling stations in Kiev and in four villages north on the road to Chernobyl on Sunday, December 1, along with other U.S. governmental observers, as well as with a representative of Harvard's Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine (PERU), in a car provided to us by the Presidium of the Supreme Council (Verkhovna Rada). Indeed, during our entire stay, the

Orest Deychakiwsky is a staff member at the U.S. Helsinki Commission. The views expressed in this article are his and do not necessarily represent the views of the Commission.

Verkhovna Rada and Foreign Ministry prepared an impressive program for the accredited international observers which included a substantial number of briefings with Ukrainian officials.

We observed elections that were basically free and fair. Nine of the 10 polling stations had Rukh or Republican Party members on the electoral board or observers. We did witness some irregularities: more than one person in a booth and, in a few instances, people presenting the passport and voting for others (usually a spouse). However, virtually all the international observers concluded that these irregularities were a function of old bad habits dying hard rather than any attempt to manipulate or to defraud, and that they were not orchestrated. Generally, voting procedures were quite consistent among the polling stations and the voting process was smooth and well run.

Meeting with voters in the four villages north of Kiev, I saw that these people were voting for independence not just because this was expected of them, but because the desire for independence was heartfelt. The voters we met were very warm in their welcome, curious about America and of our assessment of events there, and, exhibiting traditional Ukrainian hospitality, insisted on feeding us. I did not meet one person who indicated they were against independence. Virtually every one was for it and the statistics bear this out. We heard many people were waiting eagerly before the polls opened to cast their vote for independence; the priority for many was to vote for independence; the presidential election, while important, was secondary.

Americans in Kiev

I want to share a few observations about some Americans in Kiev. Jon Gundersen, our consul, truly understands the realities of Ukraine and is a competent and effective representative of the United States. I worked closely with Jon and his staff (still small but soon to grow) and saw them in action. At Rukh, there are two extremely capable Ukrainian Americans from Washington — Irene Jarosewycz, who works with and is respected by the international media, and Ivan Lozowy, who works in the political section. Both are badly needed there. Also, Washingtonian Dora Chomiak is off to a running start at the Ukrainian American Renaissance Foundation. And Mykola Deychakiwsky, who worked at the International Management Institute, will be joining the ubiquitous John Hewko at the Council of Advisors to the Verkhovna Rada. And in the banking sphere, Ukrainian American banker George Yurchyshyn has recently become the vice-chairman of Ukraine's national bank. Ukrainian American and Canadian journalists — Marta Kolomayets, Chrystyna Lapychak, Natalia Feduschak, Christine Demkowych, Chrystia Freeland and others have been instrumental in providing objective reporting on Ukraine. In so doing, they are helping to bring Ukraine out of its isolation.

I take the liberty of citing these people — and there are undoubtedly others of whom I am unaware — to underscore importance of Ukrainian Americans

(Continued on page 12)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Russia still dangerous

The Soviet Union is no more but Russia lives on. And Russia by any other name is still Russia.

What few in the West have ever understood is that communism was never the enemy. Russian imperialism was the enemy. Communism was a vehicle of Russian imperialism. Communism was the means by which Russia controlled Eastern Europe and established satellite states in South America, Asia and Africa.

Russian imperialism has a long history with ideological underpinnings that enabled Russia's rulers to expand their frontiers farther than any other nation.

Muscovy, the first Russian state, was formed by a messianic ideal, Moscow as the third and final Rome, the center of the world.

The Russian state that evolved was based on three principles: Czarist autocracy, Russian Orthodoxy and narodnichestvo, the mystical belief in the redemptive role of the Russian people.

The Soviet state that was cobbled together as the USSR was based on Bolshevik autocracy, Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy and Communist narodnichestvo, the messianic role of the Russian people as exemplars of the new Communist world.

Russia cannot escape its past. Russia was under Mongol rule for 250 years. Russia never experienced the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, or any of the other intellectual currents that gave birth to Western humanism.

"Three times in the course of her history has Russia undergone vast upheavals that broke the yoke of custom and imposed upon her patterns derived from the West," writes Tibor Szamuely in *The Russian Tradition* (McGraw-Hill, 1971), "under Peter the Great, after the peasant reform of 1861 and as a result of the 1917 revolution. Every one of these transformations was greeted abroad as the long-awaited Europeanization of Russia." And in all three instances, the West was sorely disappointed.

In his classic study *Modern Nationalism and Religion*, (Meridian Books, 1960), Salo Wittmayer Baron describes Russian national loyalties as messianic. "Deep down in the heart of almost every great Russian lay dormant the feeling," he wrote, "that humanity would ultimately be redeemed by Russia's spirit and Russia's might. Instinctively the masses, too, were permeated with that sentiment of 'manifest destiny' for which they were ready to offer supreme sacrifices... For this reason the ordinary Russian never developed that craving for personal and civil liberties which is so deeply embedded in the Anglo-Saxon tradition."

When Russians suffered under the Czars they endured because it was for Holy Russia. When they suffered under the Commissars they endured because for a time, they believed in the redemptive powers of Communism. Today, the Russian people are still suffering. Only this time they're not sure why.

Russia today is similar to Germany after World War I. The Weimar

Republic was democratic but it couldn't provide jobs, ensure domestic and civic tranquility, or control inflation. The German people yearned for order, predictability and a restored national pride. They thought they got what they wanted in Adolf Hitler. As Erich Fromm pointed out in *Escape from Freedom*, Germans were willing to forfeit their liberties for promises of a better life. During the 1930's, Hitler provided employment for the masses, an inflation-free economy and national self-confidence.

Is Russia ripe for a national messiah? The straws in the wind are ominous. TV street interviews with Muscovites yearning for Stalin, the growing popularity of Pamyat, Yeltsin's growing boldness in pushing to make Russia first among equals in the CIS, the resurrection of the czarist flag, the colors of which represent Belarus (white), Ukraine (blue) and Russia (red), are all negatives.

A related negative is the survival of an American mind set that still clings to the notion that Russia is really the third Rome in that part of the world. Russian "experts" (recycled Sovietologists), political pundits and media moguls are urging the West to save Russian democracy. Russian democracy?

Russian democracy is an oxymoron. The Russian people have never, in all their long history, experienced true democracy. Their sense of democracy is ethereal, a luxury, a promise in the distant future that may or not be worth suffering for now.

I believe Russia is ripe for another Vladimir Lenin, an autocratic demagogue who promises them bread, land and national redemption. Yeltsin could very well be that Lenin. If not, he may turn out to be another Alexander Kerensky, a man who attempted to democratize the Russian empire and to keep it intact at the same time. Russia's new Lenin may be just around the corner, a military man perhaps, or even Mikhail Gorbachev waiting for a return to power with America's blessing. George Bush would be tickled pink.

Don't laugh. Churchill returned to prominence when everyone in England thought his star had fallen for good. So did Charles DeGaulle. And so did Richard Nixon. Mr. Gorbachev's political exile could be relatively short.

It is for all these reasons that I applaud President Kravchuk's resistance to Boris Yeltsin's blandishments to transfer more and more military and economic power to Russia. Given Russia's messianic, imperialist and totalitarian past, Ukraine cannot possibly look to a bright future without a strong standing army. At least in the short run. All of Russia's neighbors should have their own armies and all should sign mutual defense pacts against Russia if they hope to survive.

I believe the commonwealth cannot succeed. The sooner Ukraine extricates itself from Russia's grip, the better. Ukraine's future lies with the West.

Reform on cultural policy and its effects on music practice and perception in rural Ukraine

by Dr. William Noll

PART I

Dr. William Noll is academic coordinator and research associate at the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University. He is an ethnomusicologist specializing in folk and village music. Not of Ukrainian descent, he learned Ukrainian at Harvard and has conducted extensive village-based research in Ukraine, Poland, Moldova, and Slovakia. His research interests include the repression of musicians and musicologists in the Soviet period.

He has recently authored several articles on Ukrainian music in ethnographic and general publications appearing in Kiev and Lviv. A recent publication appearing in North America is: "Music Institutions and National Consciousness Among Polish and Ukrainian Peasants" in *Ethnomusicology and Modern Music History*, S. Blum et al., eds., University of Illinois Press, 1991.

Dr. Noll heads efforts at the Ukrainian Research Institute to study and document changes in the development of Ukrainian village culture, folk music and rural traditions. He instituted a conservation program, affiliated with the Library of Congress in Washington, to preserve turn-of-the-century wax cylinder recordings of music and voice obtained from archives and repositories in Kiev.

The text that follows is part of a conference paper that Dr. Noll delivered in Chicago at the annual meeting of the Society for Ethnomusicology in October.

The events of the last few weeks have altered somewhat the paper that I prepared 10 months ago. As originally written, it was based on research carried out in Ukraine in academic year 1989-1990 on an IREX grant, and discussed the effects of recent reforms on village culture.

However, today the Soviet Union does not exist, while Mikhail Gorbachev and his reforms are largely part of the past. Over the last year I have made four subsequent trips to Ukraine. I just returned one week ago from a two-month research trip in the Ukrainian Carpathians where I taped material for a documentary video on highland village musicians.

Based on this year's research, a revision of the thesis is in order. I originally stated that the Gorbachev period reforms had little effect on the practice of village music. In 1989 this was still true for most regions. However, by September of 1991 a very different situation existed in all regions, and a virtual culture revolution was beginning in some regions.

I discuss here the context of music practice and its perception among village populations, and point out those practices that were part of the large-scale reforms of the 1930s carried out by the Communist Party. An understanding of the music and culture of Ukraine or any other part of the former Soviet Union is difficult, I think, without a discussion of the proscriptions and prescriptions of the 1920s and especially the 1930s. After this section, I briefly outline some of today's changes in music practice and perception in the Ukrainian countryside and discuss some of the possibilities that have recently arisen for researchers of rural music in the lands of the former Soviet Union.

Soviet music competitions

Music contexts in Soviet lands up to 1989 or so differed somewhat from

those in other areas of Eastern Europe — that is, in Bulgaria, or Poland, or Czechoslovakia. Of course in all areas musicians performed at weddings and other private occasions. For public occasions, however, in the USSR until the early 1970s, village music did not exist as an element in music festivals. No festivals of real village music existed until the early 1970s, and even then they were rare. In Ukraine there were not any such festivals until 1990.

Instead, between 1931 and the 1970s there were a series of so-called "music olympics." Here there were layers of participation: the first layer was on a village or regional level, the next was on a republican level, and the third was on

The club was a kind of community center in which state holidays were celebrated and where Soviet elections took place. The clubs were in great demand in villages and in some regions villagers were without clubs until the 1950s.

a union-wide level, taking place always in Moscow. These were strictly competitions, with chosen winners going on to the next level of participation.

Real village musicians were heard only at the first, the village level, and then their repertory and its content were strictly controlled to exclude all forbidden subjects, such as religion, national consciousness, or mention of repressed or purged people. Village musicians rarely were chosen to go on to the next level, the republican competitions, and virtually never went on to the union level competitions in Moscow.

The judges in all cases were party officials and other authorities of the state. As representatives of Soviet culture, they typically chose music ensembles with highly stylized repertoires, such as an ensemble consisting of various urban-based musical instruments from various republics in the union, indiscriminately bunched together. The judges also would typically chose a choir of a small-town police force, or an ensemble of accordions played by army professionals, or other examples of kitsch.

The point is that the kinds of regional festivals and competitions that were and still are common in other lands of Eastern Europe did not exist in the USSR. The music of public performance was strictly controlled and was designed to conform to the image of a Leninist society. The music olympics featured a Soviet music, one that arose and existed to serve state interests.

The village clubs

Another kind of public music in the village could be heard at the village club. This building was part of an immense network of village institutions that was slowly built over a 30-year period. The club was a kind of community center in which state holidays were celebrated and where Soviet elections took place. The clubs were in great demand in villages and in some regions villagers were without clubs until the 1950s. The demand largely stemmed from the fact that movies were shown there, and Saturday night dances were also a feature. Both activities were desired by especially village youth. All except the smallest clubs had a stage.

About every six weeks there was a Soviet state holiday that was celebrated in the village club. For these as well as for Communist Party elections, the local village musicians were required to perform. A choir of girls and boys or of village women would begin a holiday

concert in the club with a selection of official songs — without exception with texts in praise of Lenin, or before 1953 about Stalin, or alternately about the party.

The village instrumental musicians were obligated to perform at the club in concert for virtually all Soviet state holidays as well as for party elections. Refusing to do so could mean trouble for them. A local party official could (and I know of instances where this happened) threaten to take a musician's home away from him for refusing to perform at the official gatherings. A musician and his family could be repressed in a variety of ways. In short, the village instrumental musician per-

existed) as a village event before collectivization and the advent of Soviet power, one cannot speak of it as a proscriptive practice. Rather public performance in the village is perhaps best described as prescriptive in character.

However, the other side of musical life in the village — private performance — is perhaps best described under Soviet power as being partially proscriptive in character. That is, a long-standing performance practice was administratively altered by organs of the state. The alteration was to forbid the performance of certain genres, or to denounce as subversive aspects of certain performance practices.

In 1989 collective farms still existed as integral units of a pan-union economy and administration. Party cadres ruled the collectives, much as they had since the early 1930s when the collectivization of agriculture was put into practice. Most villagers worked at least part of the time for the local collective — the vast majority as laborers, but a few others as drivers or office clerks.

Members of many families sought other kinds of part-time work, away from the collective, in order to diversify the income of the family household. Since the late 1950s, each household had been allowed at least one-third of a hectare of land — about two-thirds, of an acre — to use as the individual peasant household saw fit; basically a garden that was intensively cultivated. They were allowed to keep a few domesticated animals, the kind and number of these depending upon the region.

All members of the peasant household worked the land dedicated to private use — that two-thirds of an acre — and the individual members of the household ideally worked a variety of jobs. Because the socialist economy was only partially based on cash, while the rest was based on barter of services or goods, having a household with a diversified labor portfolio was of great use. Each person in the family would be in a position to bring to the household goods or services that the other family members did not have access to.

Tax on music

Village musicians after the 1930s did not bring to their families much in the

In a few regions, the local musicians were organized into large ensembles of "folk music instruments" — a potpourri of musical instruments from several republics in the Soviet Union.

which their product was distributed throughout the countryside.

This kind of practice was based on what can be called traditionalism: a heavy reliance on the concept of tradition, here a Soviet tradition invented and distributed by administrative means. It portrays a music product through a false image — as an organic practice that continues a long-standing music, only in modified form.

This false image is best known through the performance of large song and dance troupes that are well received both in Ukraine and among the diaspora in the West. Such troupes issue recordings of highly stylized arrangements that Ukrainians virtually everywhere think of as their folk music. In fact, such performances are based more on the fantasies of urban administrators and music professionals than upon genuine rural music practices.

Because this kind of public performance was extremely rare (or non-

way of tradable services or goods. They brought cash. Before collectivization they typically brought home a variety of foods in addition to cash in payment for their services at weddings and the like. After collectivization, music became an almost exclusively cash-based activity with fewer or no goods or services traded. Because of this, the musicians were in a vulnerable position. They did not have the same degree of bartering power as others.

In the 1930s, the state began to impose taxes on the musicians' earnings, most of which came from their participation in the village wedding sequence. The tax on their earnings worked like this: while the musician were performing at a wedding, an official of the local party organization entered the wedding home and demanded a percentage of the collected earnings of all the musicians — generally from 30 percent to as much as 60 percent.

(Continued on page 13)

Commemorating a centenary: the history of Ukrainian settlement in Brazil

by Jeff Picknicki
PART I

Without fail, whenever I bring up the subject of Ukrainians in Brazil, I always get the strangest looks from others. In fact, the last time I tried to tell someone about my own Ukrainian relatives in Brazil, my listener asked me if I had been drinking. "Ukrainians in Brazil?" he said, "Who ever heard of Ukrainians in Brazil? The next thing you'll be telling me is that there are Ukrainians in Africa, too, dancing the "kolomyika" around some campfire in the middle of the jungle. Or maybe Ukrainians at the North Pole, living next door to Santa Claus, with the women wearing cross-stitched parkas and "khustky" tied on their heads with a pair of earmuffs overtop." I'm glad my friend found this amusing, and actually, his descriptions even made me laugh, but in fact there are Ukrainians in Brazil — many more than most people realize.

Though a little known fact, over 500,000 Ukrainians live in South America today and, of these, almost half are located in Brazil. It was in the late 1800s and early 1900s that Ukrainians began arriving in Brazil, settling mainly in the frontier regions of the Brazilian south, most notably in the states of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. In Parana, for example, Ukrainian settlement was extremely large and for many years, especially in the south-eastern part of the state, Ukrainians constituted a clear majority.

Today, after 100 years of settlement, the Ukrainian community in Brazil represents a significant and interesting group. And while life has not been easy for the Ukrainian immigrants and their descendants, they have had, nonetheless, a profound effect on many aspects of southern Brazilian life.

Unfortunately, however, up until quite recently, the Ukrainian community in Brazil has remained one of the least studied groups of Ukrainians in the diaspora. This accounts, no doubt, for the relative lack of knowledge about this aspect of Ukrainian immigration and settlement and, as with my sceptical friend, the surprise in discovering the existence of a large and active Ukrainian community to the south. They are often referred to as the "forgotten immigration," and it is only in relatively recent times that their history and activities have begun to be seriously studied and documented.

Before I begin to tell you about Ukrainians in Brazil, let me add that I have more than just a passing interest in this aspect of Ukrainian immigration and settlement. Several years ago, while in the midst of tracing my own family history, I discovered that one of my ancestors immigrated to Brazil and I spent the better part of two years searching for any descendants he might have left behind. I'll spare you the details but I will tell you that my search, while often times extremely difficult, was eventually successful and, by the time I was finished, I had managed to trace and document my family's entire Brazilian experience, from my ancestor's arrival in Brazil in the early 1900s to the present generation of my Ukrainian-Brazilian cousins.

I have divided this discussion about Ukrainians in Brazil into two parts. In the first part, I'll begin with some information about Ukrainian immigration and settlement in Brazil and in the

Jeff Picknicki is a graduate student of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba and the author of "Generations: A Family History."

second part, I'll discuss some aspects of Ukrainian-Brazilian life.

Ukrainian immigration and settlement

Brazil has been called one of the greatest melting pots of peoples in the world. This is especially true for southern Brazil which was settled predominantly by immigrant peoples of many different nationalities. Settlement here dates, in the main, from 1822, the year of Brazilian independence.

During the 19th century, European immigration and colonization were encouraged, and large numbers of Germans, Italians, Poles and later also Ukrainians, arrived in southern Brazil. However it was not until the latter part of the 19th century — the 1880s, to be exact — that Brazil began to take an increased and more serious interest in European immigration.

In addition to wanting to settle its sparsely-populated frontier regions, Brazil was also in need of a new source of cheap labor. With the abolition of Afro-Brazilian slavery in 1888, the Brazilian government was faced with an immediate labor crisis as the slaves, with the granting of their freedom, left their former masters and deserted the plantations. (Up until that time, coffee and rubber plantations were staffed mainly by indentured slaves.)

As a result, the Brazilian government promoted an ambitious program of immigration in order to recruit European Whites, both as colonists and also as a new labor source.

Beginning in the late 1880s, government and also privately sponsored agents were dispatched across Central and Eastern Europe in order to bring immigrants to Brazil. They told of high wages, free lands and even "streets paved with emeralds" in order to entice the Europeans. Many agents also offered paid passage for entire families or other incentives as a means of recruiting immigrants.

Although these campaigns were initially aimed towards the Poles, the news of immigration to Brazil also reached the Ukrainian peasantry. This is especially true for East Galicia where the recruitment was particularly strong.

Ukrainian emigration to Brazil coincided with the emigration to Canada and this year, as we celebrate 100 years of Ukrainian settlement, our Brazilian cousins to the south also are commemorating their centennial.

Traditionally, the first Ukrainian settler in Brazil is regarded as Mykola Morozovych, who arrived in 1872 from the district of Zolochiv, eastern Galicia. The actual mass emigration, however, began some 20 years later in 1891 and occurred in three distinct waves: the first wave of immigrants from 1891 to the beginning of World War I in 1914; the second wave in the inter-war period from 1920 to 1934; and the third wave in the post-World War II period from 1947 to 1950.

I should add here that although 1891 is generally regarded as the actual beginning of Ukrainian immigration to Brazil, there is also evidence of some earlier Ukrainian immigration and settlement. According to Brazilian archival sources, a small group of Ukrainians from Bukovyna settled in the city of Curitiba in 1876; another group of Ukrainians from Kholm arrived in Parana in 1884. This immigration, however, did not constitute any significant numbers. Rather, it was small and sporadic, and consisted usually of individual persons or small family groups.

The first wave of Ukrainian immigration to Brazil began in 1891 with the

arrival of a group of eight Ukrainian-Galician families who settled in the colony of Santa Barbara in the state of Parana.

Five years later, by 1896, over 20,000 more Ukrainians had arrived and settled almost exclusively in Parana, founding new colonies and settling in old ones such as Antonio Olinto, Santa Andrada, Rio Claro, Dorizon, Marachal Mallet, Prudentopolis, Iracema and Curitiba.

Between 1907 and 1914, another 16,000 Ukrainians arrived, partly in response to the government's intensified campaign to attract Europeans to help construct the railroad between Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. The settlement grew and new colonies continued to be formed including Ivahy, Iraty, Itapara, Vera Guarani, Cruz Machado, Nova Galicia and others.

Almost all of the Ukrainian immigrants of this first wave, between 40,000 and 45,000 by 1914, came from eastern Galician territories, specifically from the counties of Berezhany, Bibrka, Brody, Buchach, Chesniv, Chortkiv, Drohobych, Kamianka Strumylowa, Lviv, Pidhaytsi, Peremyshliany, Rava Ruska, Rohatyn, Skalat, Sokal, Ternopil, Terebovlia, Tovmach, Zalizhchyky, Zbarazh, Zhovkva and Zolochiv.

The first wave of immigration was the largest of the three waves, however, it has been difficult for historians to determine the exact number of Ukrainians that arrived during this period. Brazilian immigration records are often misleading because, up until 1914, immigration officials would register Ukrainians from Galicia as "austriacos," or Austrians, while those who came with Polish passports would be registered as "polacos," or Poles. It was only after World War II that Ukrainians came to be identified as such.

More accurate, rather, are the records which were kept by the Basilian Fathers in Brazil. According to their census taken in 1913-1914, which did not include all of the areas of Ukrainian settlement, there was a total of 43,751 Ukrainian immigrants in Brazil. Of these, 33,529 settled in the state of Parana, 2,245 were in Rio Grande do Sul, 211 in Sao Paulo, 160 in Santa Catarina and 70 in Espirito Santo.

The second and third waves of Ukrainian immigration to Brazil were considerably smaller than the influx of new arrivals during the first wave.

The second wave, for example, in the years between the two world wars, brought no more than 9,000 Ukrainians to Brazil. In addition to those immigrants from Galicia, there were also Ukrainian settlers from the regions of Volyn and Polissia.

The third wave, in the post-World War II years from 1947 to about 1950, brought some 7,000 Ukrainians from displaced persons camps in Germany and Austria. As with the previous two waves, this group continued to have a Galician majority, however, Ukrainians from other areas of Ukraine were also represented. A significant number of the immigrants from this group belonged to the intelligentsia and almost all settled in cities.

Presently, less than 10 percent of Ukrainians in Brazil are Ukrainian-born; the rest are Brazilian-born descendants of immigrants. The overwhelming majority — some 85 percent — of Ukrainians is concentrated in the state of Parana. The rest of the distribution is as follows: Sao Paulo, 9 percent; Santa Catarina, 2 percent; Rio Grande do Sul, 2 percent; and others, 1 percent.

The first immigrants, 1891-1914

At this point, I'd like to jump back in time to the beginning of the first wave of Ukrainian immigration to Brazil in order to tell you a little bit about the immigration process. Although it occurred basically at the same time as the Ukrainian immigration to Canada, in many ways the two experiences were very different, as I will explain.

Picture this: eastern Galicia, circa late 1880s, early 1890s. The news that everyone is talking about is not what the neighbors are doing next door or that the vendor is overcharging for his apples at the town market, but of Brazil, a country somewhere across the ocean where free passage and free land are being offered to anyone interested in settling there.

As the news spreads from village to village, and town to town, immigration agents and representatives from European steamship companies travel throughout the countryside, holding meetings or public gatherings. They are speaking to the people and telling them about the golden opportunities of a new life in Brazil and the villagers are captivated by these enthusiastic and often passionate speeches.

Before long, this "Brazilian Fever," as it comes to be called, seizes many Ukrainians and in almost every county, from Berezhany to Zolochiv, people begin to sell their property and possessions and leave for Brazil.

I will admit that this is a rather broad generalization of the events leading up to the emigration to Brazil, but in fact, for many Ukrainians, the stories about this new and wonderful place called Brazil seemed almost too good to be true. With the over-population, shortage of land and lack of jobs in their Galician homeland, South America offered them new hope and the chance to settle in Brazil was, or so they thought, an opportunity for a better life.

As the news about Brazil continued to spread among the towns and villages, the frenzy of this "Brazilian Fever" had reached such proportions that people were selling their houses and possessions, and leaving for South America by the thousands. These developments quickly became a concern for Galician government officials and members of the intelligentsia and, as a result, a number of attempts were made in order to stop or divert the immigration movement to Brazil.

In 1895, for example, the "starostvo" or captaincy in each of the counties in eastern Galicia began sending out announcements to all members of the Ukrainian Catholic clergy in the villages in which they described the dangers of immigration to Brazil. These announcements were to be read in church in an effort to alert the people. The gendarmes, or police, also stepped in and began preventing anyone suspected of leaving for Brazil from buying railroad tickets.

In addition, warnings about immigration to South America were being published in the newspapers. Dr. Joseph Oleskiw, a professor of agriculture and social activist from the city of Lviv, was especially concerned about the problems facing the Ukrainian peasantry and of their plans to emigrate, and he attempted to divert the emigration in a different direction, namely to Canada. In an open letter to the people published in the Ukrainian press in May 1894, he warned Ukrainians about emigration to Brazil, saying, among other things, that "of all the countries in the world where our people

(Continued on page 12)

Ukrainian Community Cultural Center to be established in northern N.J.

MORRIS COUNTY, N.J. — The Ukrainian Community Cultural Foundation, Inc. (UCCF) has been formally organized to take the final steps toward achieving a goal now-discussed for over 20 years — the establishment of a regional Ukrainian Community Cultural Center to serve the northern New Jersey area.

The demographics of the Ukrainian population in New Jersey has shifted significantly in recent years, away from the original urban core centers. Although this shift affects all age groups, it is most noticeable among young families with school-age children. For example, the Saturday Ukrainian School in Morris County now has over 100 students, with annual growth over 15 percent in recent years.

The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) branch centered in Whippany is now New Jersey's second largest. The Plast youth organization branch based in Newark now conducts about half of its activities in Morris Township.

For the last five years, a group of younger parents living in Morris and western Essex counties have been meeting, both formally and informally, to explore the possibilities of opening a facility dedicated to keeping their Ukrainian heritage alive and vibrant. The summer of 1991 saw the group incorporate (with a not-for-profit tax status application pending) and elect an executive committee to pursue its goals.

The real estate committee of the UCCF has been vigorously examining potential sites, both existing structures and undeveloped land. The ideal loca-

tion would be central to the majority of Ukrainians in Morris, Essex, Passaic and Union counties, as well as relatively accessible to points further west and south.

A fund-raising committee has initiated the arduous task of financing the facility. Initial, positive responses are already being seen by the pledge subcommittee spearheaded by Nusia Denysyk. Preliminary discussions have been initiated with the Ukrainian organizations and institutions that could benefit from the establishment of the Center.

"The need for such a facility is critical if we are to preserve our community life. We need a place to educate our young, to exhibit our art, to see our musical and dramatic artists perform, to properly host visiting dignitaries and speakers from a newly-free Ukraine. Our children need a safe, accessible and inviting meeting ground, whether the activity is in the classroom, on the playing field or in the assembly hall," said Bohdan Porytko, UCCF co-chairman.

"Now is the time to act, to turn this dream into reality! Let's build a Cultural Center that will truly give the Ukrainians in New Jersey the ability to re-affirm their many years of activism in keeping alive their Ukrainian heritage and cultural values," added Michael Koziupa, co-chairman.

The executive committee is expected to vote on the final site selections, on which to offer bids, before the New Year, at which time fund-raising efforts will intensify. Anyone interested in obtaining more information, or to offer their time or professional skills, can contact either Messrs. Porytko or Koziupa at (201) 644-4860.

Archival conference held in Toronto

by Ostap Sereda

TORONTO — "The Future of Your Past," a scholarly conference on the maintenance and development of ethnic archives, took place in Toronto from November 7-10. It was sponsored by the Archives of Ontario and the Multicultural History Society of Ontario.

The aim of the conference was to bring together representatives of ethnic archives in order to exchange ideas and discuss common problems, including the necessity of government funding for ethnic archives.

The conference's program included theoretical and practical sessions, and readings from the literary works of ethnic authors. These sessions examined the theoretical problems of multiculturalism, the beginnings of this

policy and its impact on the gathering of ethnic archives. Archivists had an opportunity to exchange ideas on such topics as how best to safeguard and preserve old photographs and documents, and how to make use of computer archives.

Ukrainian archivists and scholars, representing both the Ukrainian community and federal Canadian archives, played an active role in the conference. They included Myron Momryk of the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa and George Brandak, president of the Canadian Association of Archivists, from Vancouver. Wsewolod Isajiw, a professor from the University of Toronto, delivered a lecture on new approaches in defining ethnicity.

Another Ukrainian who addressed the conference was Iroida Wynnyckyj, director of archives at the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre (UCRDC). Noting the support of the Ukrainian community in setting up the archive and in the realization of its current and past projects, she nonetheless stressed the necessity of constant government financial support in the form of matching grants in order to maintain archives at an appropriate level. The UCRDC is continuing its documentation of the experiences and role of Ukrainians in World War II, as well as collecting oral histories-video-recordings of the Ukrainian community in Canada.

After a lively debate, conference participants agreed that the Ontario provincial government should support ethnic archives financially, as these are better geared towards preserving documents concerning the past of their own ethnic communities.

Plast children donate earnings to Chornobyl kids in Ukraine

NEWARK, N.J. — Plast children of the Newark and Morris County area donated the earnings from their joint good deed to the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund as a Christmas gift to their peers in Ukraine.

A check in the amount of \$253 was presented on behalf of the Plast children ("novatstvo") to Nadia Matkiwsky, executive director of the CCRF, based in Short Hills, N.J. The presentation ceremony took place in St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall during Plast's annual Christmas bazaar on Sunday, December 8.

The project, which involved girls from the 24th Unit of "novachky" and boys from the 3rd Unit of "novaky," was initiated by counselors and unit leaders Roksolana Misilo and Nestor Maksymowych.

The children agreed not to exchange Christmas gifts among themselves and instead to earn \$5 to \$10 to buy a gift. The gifts were then collected, and

Christmas stockings filled with gifts were raffled off during the Christmas bazaar. Proceeds from the raffle tickets were earned for the "Children of Chornobyl."

On December 8 seven winners' names were drawn. Three of the winners — all members of Plast — Marijka Helbig, Andrew Brodyn and Lilliane Yaworsky donated their toy-filled stockings to the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund.

Mrs. Matkiwsky, who was present at the drawing, promised that the toys would be forwarded to hospitalized children in time for the holidays.

After accepting the donation of \$253, Mrs. Matkiwsky thanked the Plast children and told them about the tragedy resulting from the Chornobyl nuclear accident.

She presented each child with a commemorative pin. The Plast children will wear the pins on their uniforms to mark their participation in this joint good deed for children in Ukraine.

SUM-A collects toys for Ukrainian children

YONKERS, N.Y. — The Ukrainian American Youth Association is sponsoring a drive to collect new and/or used toys in good condition for distribution to orphanages and hospitalized children in Ukraine. Toys should be gift wrapped and have a label indicating an age range and sex for which the toy would be most appropriate. A Christmas card with a return address will facilitate a possible reply from the grateful recipient.

Financial contributions will be used to buy additional toys and to cover shipping costs. Checks can be made payable to the Ukrainian American Youth Association.

For further information please contact Orest Kozicky, (914) 969-1115 (days) or (914) 969-3606 (evenings). Toys can be sent to Orest Kozicky, M.D.; 469 North Broadway; Yonkers, NY 10701.

Q: What investment offers

- ≡ competitive rates
- ≡ great tax advantages
- ≡ complete safety

A: U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

THE GREAT AMERICAN INVESTMENT
1-800-US-BONDS

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.



A PERSONAL VIEW

Hrono's music offers a mosaic of Ukraine's history

by Bohdan Vitvitsky

The usual function of popular music is to entertain or amuse, and thus to serve as a distraction. On rare occasions, however, popular music simultaneously serves to entertain and to transcend that function: on those occasions it evokes or represents certain powerful cultural and/or political currents that strike a special resonance in the hearts and minds of its listeners. Two examples that come to mind are the music of Bob Dylan in the 1960s and the music of the Beatles from the issuance of "Sergeant Pepper" until the band's dissolution.

To the Ukrainian listener who is neither deaf nor musically numb, the music and lyrics of Taras Petrynenko's Hrono, as exemplified by its music video "Confession," is a Ukrainian example of this phenomenon. Hrono's music and lyrics far transcend the limits of mere entertainment. Hrono's music is the work of a modern-day kobzar whose medium is rock but the character of whose message is the same as it was for centuries — a powerfully distilled mosaic of Ukraine's tortured past, its troubled present and an expression of hope for the future through political and spiritual rejuvenation.

Hrono's music is sustained by the excellent musicianship of Ihor Shablovsky on guitar, Oleksa Kereksha on keyboards, Andriy Solodenko on keyboards and Serhiy Kolomyiets on drums. Mr. Petrynenko, Tetiana Horobets and Oleksa Kereksha do the vocals. The group's founder and the composer of all of the music and lyrics is Mr. Petrynenko.

Although audiences have generally received Hrono with enthusiasm, its performances and music video have also prompted a variety of criticisms.

A young man from the West Coast, who considers himself knowledgeable about rock groups that are "on the cutting edge," complained that Hrono is old hat, that there are other bands in Ukraine that are much more progressive and innovative.

A middle-aged lady from New Jersey, on the other hand, said she didn't much care for Hrono because of the group's outlandish costumes ("Why is it the worst about the West that they choose to mimic?").

And, to any viewer raised on American cinema and television — where, no matter how vacuous the substance, technical proficiency is always at its highest — Hrono's video may in places seem a touch amateurish.

Whatever the validity of such individual criticisms, however, they are in the end mostly irrelevant. To those who may be old enough to remember, they remind one of the complaints voiced at the beginning of Bob Dylan's career that he didn't have a singing voice.

Much of Hrono's music is good; some of it is very good. But it is Mr. Petrynenko's lyrics that elevate Hrono's musical artistry to brilliance.

Hrono's video is memorable for two different reasons: simply as a record of Hrono's music; and, as a unique, one-hour audio-visual kaleidoscope of historical and contemporary Ukraine. I will describe each aspect in turn.

A number of Hrono's songs are unforgettable, albeit each in an entirely different way. Performed together in

concert or on the video, each derives additional power from the others — the same way sharply contrasting colors on a canvas highlight each other.

The song that literally sends electric shocks through the listener's system is "Lullaby, 1933." It is a slow lullaby sung alternately in the first and third persons by and about a mother of young twin boys killed during the Great Famine. As the lullaby progresses, it becomes apparent that the mother has gone mad. Ms. Horobets' solo performance is stunning. Dressed in a white gown with arms stretched out in the form of a cross, her plaintive, meandering voice perfectly conveys anguish, horror and madness.

The intimate and personalized way in which Hrono confronts the viewer-listener with the national tragedy of 1933 makes emotional escape impossible. I would never have imagined that a five-minute song could effectively portray the Famine; "Lullaby, 1933" does.

A second number that creates a truly striking effect is "The Chornobyl Zone." Here Mr. Petrynenko's potent poetic confrontation with that most recent of Ukrainian catastrophes is interwoven into a complementary musical medium that consists of eerie vocal harmonizations contrasted against a powerful electric guitar riff. This is further supplemented by the Twilight Zone-type video footage of the post-accident clean-up and the so-called dead zones around Chornobyl. The over-all audio-visual effect is haunting.

Two songs whose power derives from an eloquent blend of satire, irony and self-mockery are "I'm a Professional Slave" and "Left Bank-Right Bank." "I'm a Professional Slave" is Mr. Petrynenko's biting public exorcism of his personal and the collective Ukrainian demon of servility. In one part of the song he sings: "My contemporaries, O brotherhood of slaves, We procreate submissiveness. Docility is our lifeblood. We celebrate our slavishness, experiencing happiness only at the loosening of chains." (The quality of Mr. Petrynenko's Ukrainian-language poetry should not be judged by my translation; I am neither a professional translator nor a poet.)

"Left Bank-Right Bank" combines a catchy upbeat melody with a masterfully sardonic play on words around the song's title to zero in on the extreme political conservatism found among many in Ukraine — a conservatism that led in the past to an almost robot-like obedience to the "center."

Three songs whose character is completely different from any of those described thus far are "Ukraine," "Rukh" and "Lord, Have Mercy On Us." Each of these three songs seek to touch the listener in a positive, uplifting way.

"Ukraine" is a lyrical anthem-love song to Ukraine in which Mr. Petrynenko sings: "It is impossible for me not to love you, as it is for you not to blossom. My life is worth living only so long as you thrive and bloom."

The music in "Rukh" resembles a march. It combines an up tempo melody with lyrics that constitute a clarion call for mobilization to all who recognize the need for change in Ukraine.

"Lord, Have Mercy On Us," is a beautiful hymn jointly performed on the video with a boys' choir. The lyrics

NEW RELEASE

Fata Morgana's American release launches United States tour

by Kristina Lew

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — At the second Interchange competition held in Kiev in the spring of 1991, Ukrainians fared well.

The Interchange, a showcase of musical talent organized by Moscow's "Mizhnarodnaya Kniga" society, highlighted the latest in rock, pop rock, punk, folk and progressive bands of the former Soviet republics.

Two Ukrainian bands distinguished themselves — punk rocker Vika and Fata Morgana.

Fata Morgana premiered their pop rock adaptation of Taras Shevchenko's poems "Hamaliya" and "Ivan Pidkova." It was a success.

Singer/songwriter Oleksa Kereksha relates a conversation Fata Morgana had with a Belgian producer after the performance. "He was very interested in our music and said, 'I didn't understand the words, but I felt their spirit — I wept.'"

"It's our goal," adds keyboard player Andriy Solodenko, "to elevate Ukrainian pop rock to an international level. If people like the music, they will ask who it is, where they came from. Through the music, they will learn about Ukraine."

That fateful performance, and Fata Morgana's recent travels to the United States, set the stage for the recording of their first as yet untitled American album.

Fata Morgana traces its origins to the early 80s, when the five member band — guitarists Ihor Shablovsky and Vitaliy Danyliv, drummer Serhiy Kolomyiets, Andriy and Oleksa — met while studying at Kiev's Institute of Culture.

For most of the decade, each of the five played in various bands, maintaining contact through an appreciation of each other's work.

In 1988 the five 30-something-year-old musicians joined to form Fata Morgana. The name of the band is taken from Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky's

tale "Fata Morgana." Loosely translated, the words mean "mirage."

Fata Morgana enjoys vast popularity with the young rocker set in Ukraine. In the three years of its existence, the band has recorded two albums, "My Angel" and "Kiev," and played over 500 concerts in Ukraine and Poland.

Fata Morgana arrived in the United States this past summer at the invitation of Taras Petrynenko. Hrono needed a back-up band and Fata Morgana fit the bill. Together they toured the U.S., playing concerts at Ukrainian summer festivals and cities with large Ukrainian populations.

In the fall Fata Morgana was approached by Pryhoda Productions, which was interested in recording their adaptation of Taras Shevchenko poetry in the U.S.

The band traveled to Scranton, Penn., where they recorded a 24-track digital tape at Sound Investments, Inc.

"The adaptation of Ukrainian poetry to contemporary music is something we felt was needed for today's young people. Listening to 'Ivan Pidkova' in its entirety is much easier than picking it up and reading it," said Oleksa.

Fata Morgana's new release, available from Pryhoda Productions, will launch the band's first American tour.

The band's first major area appearance, a dance concert on January 24 at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave. in New York, at 9 p.m., will be presented by Pryhoda Productions in conjunction with the Lisoviy Chorty Plast fraternity.

The band is scheduled to perform concerts throughout the winter in New Brunswick, N.J., Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Boulder, Colo., and will return to Ukraine in the spring.

For more information on Fata Morgana's new release and concert dates, contact the band's U.S. manager, Pryhoda Productions, at (908) 247-4422.



Fata Morgana's Andriy Solodenko, Oleksa Kereksha, Serhiy Kolomyiets, and Vitaliy Danyliv. Not pictured is Ihor Shablovsky.

Bohdan Vitvitsky is an attorney and community activist from Maplewood, N.J.

(Continued on page 13)

Commemorating...

(Continued from page 9)

can settle, Brazil is the least desirable, and emigration there will mean complete and certain doom."

In spite of the warnings, however, Ukrainians continued to leave for Brazil, or "Brenzolia," as they called it, and for many, the consequences of their decision appeared even before they left Europe.

Many, for example, fell prey to the tactics of unscrupulous immigration agents who would cheat or swindle the unsuspecting people. As well, the villagers would sell their houses and possessions, pack their belongings and leave for Brazil, only to be turned back at the border before even leaving Galicia. Others would get as far as Italy, the point of departure for the majority of the immigrants to South America, where they found out that they had purchased a counterfeit steamship ticket or did not meet all of the requirements necessary for immigration.

What the agents didn't tell the people was that they had to meet certain conditions before they would be allowed to leave for Brazil. The people had to possess both railroad and steamship tickets. They also required a valid passport, the men had to show proof that they had completed their military service (unless they were exempt) and they had to have enough money for the trip (usually 50 gulden per person was required).

Many would-be immigrants were left stranded in Italy. They had no money to return to Galicia and even if they could get home, they had nowhere to go, because they had already sold their houses and property.

The problems continued en route to Brazil.

On December 8, 1895, for example, 1,500 Galician immigrants aboard the steamship "Attivita" bound for Brazil left Genoa, Italy. By the time they had arrived in Rio de Janeiro on December 31, one woman and 32 children had become sick and died, and 50 more were seriously ill because of a lack of food and the intense heat — at that time reported to be 45 degrees Celsius.

Another group of 50 Galician immigrants from Skalat and Zbarazh counties, who left for Brazil in 1898, were dropped off in Montevideo, Uruguay, instead of being taken to their destination in Parana. They were left penniless, starving and half-naked in Uruguay for several weeks until the Brazilian government finally made provisions for them to continue on.

Upon arrival in Brazil, the Ukrainian immigrants were first accommodated in transient barracks on the island of Ilha das Flores near Sao Paulo. A facility similar to Canada's immigration halls, the people were temporarily sheltered and received food and lodging, until they were ready to continue on to their destination.

Immigrant officials were expected to ask the people where they wanted to settle, but because the Ukrainians did not understand Portuguese and were unfamiliar with the procedures of the settlement process, many were tricked into going to the Brazilian "fazendas," or plantations. Though their stay was usually only temporary, many Ukrainians were treated as badly as the

former Negro slaves. There is evidence, for example, that the plantation owners, the "fazendeiros," had the Ukrainians committed nightly to the old slave lock-ups, often shackled and tethered in order to prevent their escape.

According to Brazilian colonization laws, the European settlers were supposed to receive temporary government support and protection in order to help them settle and adjust. They were promised a "fasaga," a land allotment of about 25 to 30 hectares in deforested areas, and some provisions. In actual fact, most of the Ukrainians were sent into the jungles of southern Parana where they were abandoned and left to fend for themselves.

This lack of assistance proved to be fatal for many of the early settlers. The people were susceptible to disease, especially malaria, while numerous others died from starvation or exposure because of a lack of food and shelter. In the beginning, houses consisted only of primitive huts made from branches and palm leaves which offered no protection from the tropical storms, insects and wild animals. Food was what they could find in the jungle, usually wild fruits and nuts and, on rare occasions, also black beans or cassava. A staple of many of the early settlers were the pine cones from the "pinheiro" or Parana pine tree, which the people would collect, roast and grind into flour. Still others were caught in often violent confrontations with the Brazilian Indians.

The death toll for the early settlers was extremely high. In 1897, records indicate that the death rate was 15 per day over a period of several months and later that same year, the local cemetery in the town of Prudentopolis had as many as 3,000 graves.

After arriving in Brazil, the Ukrainians soon realized that the promises which had been made by the agents were not true, and reports about life in Brazil gradually began to filter back to Galicia.

"Brazil promises fortune, but you won't find it here. There is no free land like the agents said. Each morg [a land measurement roughly equivalent to an acre] costs about 200 gulden and is mortgaged at 9 percent which must be paid off in 10 years. Life is dangerous in Brazil. There is no law and order, only eternal uncertainty... just like Rus' during the description of Brazil according to a report published in the Ukrainian press in 1896.

Earlier that same year, an official from Lviv traveled to Brazil to investigate the situation for himself and described it, saying "the conditions here are terrible... At night, no one dares go outside to his neighbor without carrying a gun or a knife. Murder is common and the people must make their own justice..."

Many Ukrainian immigrants, who felt cheated and betrayed, and others who were so overwhelmed by their problems, left Brazil and returned home to Europe. Many more, however, remained and became pioneer settlers and colonists in southern Brazil.

In time, with the arrival of more Ukrainians, colonies grew and developed, new ones were founded and settled, and the Ukrainians began to form a compact group, especially in the southeastern part of the state of Parana, where even today they constitute an overwhelming majority.

December 1...

(Continued from page 7)

working in Ukraine. It is critical that people who are able to go and live there for awhile, do so. Ukraine needs help in many areas: business, management, politics, academics. It is not that we are brighter than they are. Indeed, Ukraine has very talented people. It is simply that we have the experience of living in a free, advanced technological and informational society. They, in turn, have had the experience of a backward, corrupt system which tried its best to stifle human initiative and creativity.

We all realize this is just the beginning. Even though Ukraine is off to a good start, there is still a long way to go before Ukraine becomes a full-fledged, democratic, rule-of-law state. In this context, I should add that we cannot have any illusions about the future. To note just one example: I heard from several sources that in many areas, especially villages in eastern and southern Ukraine, people voted for independence primarily because the word to do so came from above (z hory). Why? Because that's the way they are used to doing it; people simply are not used to making their own decisions. This, unfortunately, points to the fact that democratic traditions are not yet firmly rooted everywhere. Indeed, the irony here is that the large 90 percent for independence is partly due to the former Party apparat (which has clearly not yet

disappeared) giving independence its support. I think this is something we need to bear in mind.

Being in Ukraine at this truly historic time was a deeply moving experience. Among the many memories which stand out:

— a woman at a Kiev voting station commenting to a group of other voters on what she claimed was my good Ukrainian (I'm not sure I would agree with her assessment) and asserting that if an American can speak like that, then from this day forward, she will speak only in Ukrainian.

— the tears streaming down my aunt's face (who had spent time in Siberia) as she watched on TV a choir singing "Shche Ne Vmerla" in the Verkhovna Rada during the inauguration of the new President.

— the celebration of Ukrainian independence at the Hotel Lybed organized by Ukrainian American Ulana Mazurkevych. Ukrainian deputies, joined by Americans, Canadians and, of course, Ukrainians danced, sang and rejoiced independence into the late night.

The euphoria of that particular night was, perhaps, more the exception than the rule. The feeling out in the streets following the referendum was more that of quiet pride, of quiet dignity, and a recognition that Ukraine finally has won, democratically and peacefully, the independence for which so many have struggled, suffered and given their lives.

UAOC Patriarch...

(Continued from page 6)

in Ukraine, a sovereign Church to wit, a Church independent of foreign centers of ecclesiastical and political disposition, encountered opposition from those government officials who cared only for their own life, and remained godless wanderers. During this lengthy period, the attitude toward our Church on the part of state officials was actively indifferent and not actively favorable as it should have been.

Divine Providence, which heals that which is infirm and restores health to that which is ailing, contributed to the quick tempo of this present time in the life of our nation, in order to make known to the entire world its firm will — the restoration of the Ukrainian Nation.

On December 1, in the year of our Lord, 1991, all the people manifested their will for the independent statehood of Ukraine. In light of this, I hereby decree that the observance of this historic act be commemorated on Wednesday, January 22, in the year of Our Lord, 1992 namely, on the very day

when the first proclamation of Ukraine's independence occurred, 74 years ago, in the Kievan Cathedral of St. Sophia, at the base of the monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky. This solemnity was concluded by a full dress parade of the Ukrainian military, a tribute accepted by the first president of Ukraine, Mykhailo Hrushevsky of blessed memory.

In greeting you, my beloved, on the feast of Christ's Nativity, I, at the same time beseech Christ, born for our salvation, to grant us His mercies and graces and inspire us to mutual love.

On the occasion of the New Year, I wish our brethren in Christ mutual tolerance and sincere cooperation. To the newly-elected and supreme representative of the majesty which is Ukraine, the most honorable president Leonid Kravchuk and the government which he heads, I wish God's assistance in their extremely responsible labors. Finally, I take all of you unto my heart.

Christ is born! Let us glorify Him!

Devotedly yours in Christ,

†Mstyslav

Patriarch of Kiev and all Ukraine

Bishop Vsevolod...

(Continued from page 6)

time incomprehensible to the self-indulging culture which surrounds us.

Dealy Beloved, the Star of Bethlehem once summoned and gathered those humble shepherds, as well as the Magi, around the manger. It is my sincerest hope and fervent prayer that this same star — this same enduring mystery of faith — this eternal cosmic event — may also summon not only our Ukrainian people, but all those who "have put on Christ," and gather us all around the manger of sobornist (conciliation).

I now call out in archpastoral blessing to all of you — your brotherhoods and sisterhoods, your choirs, your religious education ministries, your parishes, our families:

Hasten to the manger
Fell the fire of God's love.
Fall down before the Divine Infant
Re-ignite the embers of your commitment with the breath of our Orthodox Faith!

"Thou sendest forth thy spirit, they are create; Thou renewest the face of the earth." (Ps. 104:30).
Christ is born! Let us glorify him!

†Vsevolod

Bishop of Scopelos
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America (Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople),
Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Sobornopravna)
and
Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Exile.

Merry Christmas to

OLGA MELNYK & FAMILY in Rochester, N.Y.

From Your Friend DOLLE



Hrono's...

(Continued from page 11)

express communal longing for God's love, understanding and grace.

Within the period of a single hour, Hrono's video provides enough aesthetic, emotional and intellectual stimulation to last for days. There are the visual images of contemporary and historical Ukraine: Kiev; a Rukh rally; Rukh's human chain; and the anniversary celebration of Zaporizhzhia.

There are the deeply moving musical and visual portraits of Ukraine's past and present: the Famine and the ongoing curse of Chernobyl. There are the provocative and entertaining explorations of the effects upon our national psyche of decades and centuries of political bondage.

Lastly, there is the moving "Lord, Have Mercy On Us," the uplifting "Rukh" and the beautiful "Ukraine."

In short, the Hrono music video is a uniquely powerful artifact of contemporary popular Ukrainian culture. It is not to be missed.

Reform on cultural...

(Continued from page 8)

depending upon the region and time period. The tax in some cases was so high a number of musicians told me that they ceased to perform, some permanently, others for a few years until the local officials stopped collecting the music tax. It had become of little use to the musicians to perform for so little money. This music tax currently does not exist anywhere in Ukraine, and has not for at least 15 years.

Join the UNA



La Mama ETC & Yara Arts Group
present:

EXPLOSIONS

Created by *Virlana Tkacz & Wanda Phipps*. Music by *Roman Hurko*
A catastrophic disaster — must we reconstruct the past or can we imagine a new way of life?

La Mama ETC, 74 E. 4th St. (near 2nd Ave.) New York, N.Y.
Jan. 3-19, Thur.-Sun. 8:00 & Sun. 3:00.
Tickets \$10/12; call (212) 475-7710

FIVE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT JOHN DEMJANJUK

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

Twelve years of tireless efforts have brought us this far. Mr. Demjanjuk's defense is on the brink of financial ruin. Without your immediate financial assistance, Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal to the Supreme Court will not be possible. Please help us successfully complete the final chapter of this twelve year nightmare.

Please send donations to:

John Demjanjuk Defense Fund
P. O. Box 92819
Cleveland, Ohio 44192

ATTENTION NEW JERSEY INSUREDERS!!!

Is your auto insurance presently in the JUA or MTF?
Think you're overpaying for your policy?
Can't get that good service you need & deserve?
Then we are the one you are looking for!!!
DON'T WAIT OR HESITATE
CALL US TODAY!!!

ALEXANDER E. SMAL & CO.

Hordynsky, Pastushenko, Smal
INSURANCE — REAL ESTATE
(201) 761-7500 FAX: (201) 761-4918

UKRAINE
A CONCISE
ENCYCLOPEDIA
UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO PRESS

UKRAINE
A CONCISE
ENCYCLOPEDIA

Volume I and II

You can obtain both volumes for only \$170.00
Including Postage.
ORDER NOW

Fill out the order blank below and mail it with your check or money order
USE THIS COUPON!

To: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

I hereby order Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia

- Volume I — \$95.00
- Volume II — \$95.00
- Volumes I & II — \$170.00

Enclosed is (a check, M.O.) for the amount \$ _____
Please send the book (s) to the following address:

Name _____
No. _____ Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

RIGHT NOW IS THE TIME TO PLAN YOUR FUTURE!

SENSIBLE PERSONS LIKE YOU SHOULD TAKE STEPS TO ASSURE FUTURE INCOME

YOU CAN ABSOLUTELY COUNT ON

AND REPLACE THE EARNINGS YOU HAD WHILE BEING EMPLOYED.

CALL OR WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON

UNA FLEXIBLE PREMIUM ANNUITY

PAYING PRESENTLY 6 3/4% TAX-DEFERRED

To: Ukrainian National Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 17A, Jersey City, N.J. 07303 ■ (201) 451-2200

I would like to know more about:

- UNA FLEXIBLE ANNUITY
- I am not a member, but would be interested in U.N.A. insurance;
 - For myself
 - For my family
- I would also like information about _____

Name _____

Street or P.O. Box _____

City _____ State/Province _____ Zip/postal code _____

Home Phone: (.....) _____ Office Phone (.....) _____

My Age: Spouse's Age: Children's Ages:



Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for August

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF JULY 31, 1991	17,733	44,242	5,739	67,714
GAINS IN AUGUST 1991:				
New members.....	40	41	11	92
Reinstated.....	12	70	—	82
Transferred in.....	4	13	18	35
Change of class in.....	3	2	—	5
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL GAINS:	59	126	29	214
LOSSES IN AUGUST 1991:				
Suspended.....	14	31	31	76
Transferred out.....	4	14	18	36
Change of class out.....	3	2	—	5
Transferred to adults.....	—	—	—	—
Died.....	2	69	—	71
Cash surrender.....	16	53	—	69
Endowment matured.....	26	56	—	82
Fully paid-up.....	39	46	—	85
Reduced paid-up.....	—	1	—	1
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Certificate terminated.....	—	2	13	15
TOTAL LOSSES:	104	274	62	440
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN AUGUST 1991:				
Paid-up.....	39	47	—	86
Extended insurance.....	9	20	—	29
TOTAL GAINS:	48	67	—	115
LOSSES IN AUGUST 1991:				
Died.....	2	34	—	36
Cash surrender.....	4	15	—	19
Reinstated.....	—	12	—	12
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	11	66	—	77
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF AUGUST 31, 1991.....	17,725	44,095	5,706	67,526

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR AUGUST, 1991

Dues From Members.....	\$285,784.85
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	133,134.50
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$465,659.32
Certificate Loans.....	2,016.35
Mortgage Loans.....	37,181.15
Banks.....	9,964.15
Stocks.....	409,430.09
Real Estate.....	3,284.45
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.....	100,000.00
Total.....	\$1,027,535.52
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$21,303.57
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	668.95
Advertising Ret'd.....	500.00
Office Expense Washington Ret'd.....	4,040.67
Fraternal Benefit Ret'd.....	50.00
Total.....	\$26,780.52
Miscellaneous:	
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	\$213.77
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	740.16
Transfer Account.....	820,780.32
Donation To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	9,061.09
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	17,540.69
Total.....	\$848,336.03
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$176,650.54
Mortgages Repaid.....	93,714.24
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	2,807.15
Total.....	\$273,171.93
Income For August, 1991.....	\$2,594,743.34

DISBURSEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1991

Paid To Or For Members:			
Cash Surrenders.....		\$41,569.56	
Endowments Matured.....		62,977.73	
Death Benefits.....		81,456.00	
Interest On Death Benefits.....		118.50	
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....		1,846.87	
Dividend To Members.....		1,277.36	
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....		1,500.00	
Scholarships.....		15,300.00	
Total.....	\$206,046.02		
Operating Expenses:			
Washington Office.....	\$26,752.66		
Real Estate.....	403,012.30		
Svoboda Operation.....	151,633.53		
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	87,481.61		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising.....	\$1,671.36		
Medical Inspections.....	437.70		
Reward To Special Organizers.....	10,272.50		
Reward To Organizers.....	1,640.00		
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	3,258.47		
Total.....	\$17,280.03		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$17,662.27		
Salary Of Office Employee's.....	66,650.74		
Employee Benefit Plan.....	66,740.16		
Insurance-Workmens Compensation.....	1,316.00		
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	19,213.89		
Tax-Canadian Investment.....	2,498.00		
Total.....	\$174,081.06		
General Expenses:			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$3,040.00		
Books And Periodicals.....	803.40		
Furniture & Equipment.....	646.15		
General Office Maintenance.....	1,200.44		
Insurance Department Fees.....	295.20		
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	175.00		
Postage.....	1,444.16		
Printing And Stationery.....	3,536.78		
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	1,181.00		
Telephone, Telegraph.....	3,188.67		
Traveling Expenses-General.....	370.71		
Total.....	\$15,881.51		
Miscellaneous:			
Expense Of Annual Session.....	\$750.00		
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	195.00		
Loss On Bonds.....	90.10		
Ukrainian Publications.....	21,440.79		
Youth Sports Activities.....	1,202.79		
Fraternal Activities.....	44.90		
Donations.....	3,000.00		
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	11,865.40		
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	17,540.69		
Professional Fees.....	3,600.00		
Transfer Account.....	821,263.42		
Total.....	\$880,993.09		
Investments:			
Mortgages.....	\$30,098.00		
Certificate Loans.....	4,991,350.00		
Real Estate.....	10,878.69		
Total.....	\$45,968.04		
Disbursements For August, 1991.....	\$2,009,129.85		
BALANCE			
ASSETS		Liabilities	
Cash.....	\$440,815.27	Life Insurance.....	\$64,619,136.25
Bonds.....	48,160,516.08	Accidental D.D.....	1,937,722.80
Mortgage Loans.....	5,095,345.45	Fraternal.....	(993,987.85)
Certificate Loans.....	607,343.28	Orphans.....	418,723.21
Real Estate.....	2,366,025.08	Old Age Home.....	(1,416,226.02)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.....		Emergency.....	57,567.19
Equipment.....	298,451.95		
Stocks.....	1,516,486.43		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.....			
Housing Corp. - U.N.A.....	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	6,033,401.00		
Total.....	\$64,622,935.58	Total.....	\$64,622,935.58

Alexander Blahitka
Supreme Treasurer

The birth...

(Continued from page 2)

borders. The declaration signed in October 1990 with Poland and the agreement signed the following month with Russia — in which Ukraine's two main historical rivals recognized its sovereignty and territorial integrity — were important landmarks.

The presidential election

Public enthusiasm for independence was reflected not only in the referendum vote but in the outcome of the presidential election, which was held in Ukraine on the same day. Indeed, the campaign for the election — the first free, Western-style election in Ukraine — had a considerable influence on the referendum vote.

In July of this year, the Ukrainian Parliament had decided to introduce a presidential system and scheduled the presidential election for December 1. After the declaration of independence and the announcement that a referendum would be held on that issue on the same day as the presidential election, the contest for the presidency took on even greater importance.

More than 90 people declared themselves as candidates for the presidency, but only seven managed to obtain the 100,000 signatures needed for official registration. Of these, one eventually withdrew from the contest. Significantly, all of the final six candidates supported independence, democracy, and a move to a market economy. For weeks they traveled the length and breadth of the republic promoting these ideas. The Ukrainian media, enjoying the greater freedom that came after the Communist debacle in August, also focused attention on the candidates and their platforms.

Two of the candidates were former long-standing political prisoners who had been elected to the Ukrainian

Parliament in 1990. Consequently, while more and more information was being published about "the blank spots" in Ukrainian history, especially the period of Ukraine's short-lived independence 70 years ago, millions of inhabitants of the republic were also presented with a picture of the peaceful struggle for human and national rights that Ukrainian dissidents had waged in more recent times.

Ironically, Levko Lukianenko, a jurist, had been sentenced to death in 1961 for advocating, among other things, a referendum on Ukraine's secession from the USSR on the basis of its constitutional rights to secede from the Soviet Union. The sentence was commuted to 15 years' imprisonment. Mr. Lukianenko subsequently served more than 30 years in Soviet labor camps and prisons. He now heads the Ukrainian Republican Party.

The other activist, Vyacheslav Chornovil, was a pioneer of the Ukrainian national democratic movement and had spent 15 years behind bars. In 1990 he was elected head of the Lviv Oblast Council, and during his election campaign he did much to set the record straight about the supposed radical "western Ukrainian" nationalism that the Communist press had portrayed him as representing. In fact, Mr. Chornovil came across as a very able and sensible politician, and his candidacy was supported by Rukh.

Among the other candidates was an ethnic Russian from Kharkiv, Volodymyr Hryniyov, who had been an adherent of the Democratic Platform within the Ukrainian Communist Party and who later joined the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine. Elected a deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in 1990, he helped to win over Russian-speakers in eastern Ukraine to the idea of Ukrainian independence.

To a lesser extent, this was also probably true of Leopold Taburiansky, who is a Russian-speaking engineer from Dnipropetrovske, a supporter of private enterprise, and the leader of the small Ukrainian People's Party. He was the least known of the candidates.

The fifth contender was academician Ihor Yuhnovsky, a scientist from Lviv. The leader of the democratic opposition in the Ukrainian Parliament, Dr. Yuhnovsky has been the very model of moderation, but not a very forceful politician.

When it came to the vote, the front-runner, Mr. Kravchuk, won very convincingly. After becoming chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in July 1990, this former Ukrainian Communist Party ideologist gradually transformed himself into a champion of Ukraine's sovereignty and an advocate of unity and compromise. Although his temporization during the attempted coup drew a barrage of criticism, Mr. Kravchuk recovered and, subsequently,

by making full use of his position as head of the Ukrainian Parliament, was able to promote himself as a national leader and statesman. This, of course, gave him a major advantage over the other candidates.

Though his democratic opponents depicted him as an unreliable opportunist, Mr. Kravchuk increasingly won respect for his pragmatism and political skills. As Rukh leader Ivan Drach conceded, Mr. Kravchuk was seen by "the silent majority of Ukrainians" as "a stabilizing factor;" in the opinion of another democratic deputy, Mykhailo Horyn, Mr. Kravchuk "appeared to be a centrist" and thereby appealed to the cautious streak in voters.

An impressive 61.5 percent of the voters backed Mr. Kravchuk. Mr. Chornovil came second with 23.2 percent of the votes, and Mr. Lukianenko was third with 4.4 percent.

METAL PIEROGI MAKER
Cuts and seals, fast and easy. 4 inch — \$9.95. Old World Dough & Filling Recipe. \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to:
HENRY GOOREVICH
9100 Lime Bay Blvd. - Apt. 310
Tamarac, FL 33321

HUCULKA
Icon & Souvenir's Distribution
2860 Buhre Ave. Suite 2R
Bronx, N.Y. 10461
REPRESENTATIVE and WHOLESALER of EMBROIDERED BLOUSES for ADULTS and CHILDREN
Tel. (212) 931-1579

SINCE 1928
SENKO FUNERAL HOMES
New York's only Ukrainian family owned & operated funeral homes.
■ Traditional Ukrainian services personally conducted.
■ Funerals arranged throughout Bklyn, Bronx, New York, Queens, Long Island, etc.
■ Holy Spirit, St. Andrews Cem. & all others international shipping.
■ Pre-need arrangements.
HEMPSTEAD FUNERAL HOME — 89 Peninula Blvd. ■ Hempstead, N.Y. 11550 516-481-7460
SENKO FUNERAL HOME — 83-15 Parsons Blvd. ■ Jamaica, NY 11432 1-718-657-1793
SENKO FUNERAL HOME — 213-215 Bedford Ave. ■ Brooklyn, NY 11211 1-718-388-4416
24 HOURS 7 DAYS A WEEK

UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER
Serving Ukrainian singles of all ages throughout the United States and Canada. For information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:
Single Ukrainians
P.O. Box 24733, Phila., Pa. 19111

SKIN DISEASES
SKIN CANCER
VENEREAL DISEASES
HAIR LOSS
COLLAGEN INJECTIONS
and
WRINKLE TREATMENTS
JACOB BARAL, M.D.
American Dermatology Center
(212) 247-1700
210 Central Park South
New York, N.Y.
(bet. 8 way & 7th Ave.)
Medicare Accepted By Appt. Only
Find us fast in the NYNEX Yellow Pages

CORPORATE/INTERNATIONAL LAWYER
Large international law firm (over 300 lawyers) with offices in NY, NJ, Wash., D.C.; FL, CA; France and Japan is seeking an associate corporate/international lawyer for its Parsippany, NJ office. Ideal candidate should have 3-5 years of general corporate and/or international joint venture experience with a law firm or corporation. Must be fluent in Ukrainian (reading and writing). Salary and compensation package are competitive based upon experience. If interested, please send a resume in confidence to:
BOHDAN D. SHANDOR, Esq.
Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander & Ferdon
Morris Corporate Center Two
One Upper Pond Road Bldg. D
Parsippany, NJ 07054

UKRAINIAN CHORUS DUMKA in KIEV 1990
VIDEOS
Dumka I — Concert in Kiev Opera House \$25.00
Dumka II — Concert of Ukrainian Religious music in Kiev — dual Cassette \$40.00
AUDIO
DIVOCHA PISNIA — Dumka — Women's Ensemble \$10.00
Order from: Dumka Tapes c/o M. Kulynych
34-28 80th St., Jackson Hts., N.Y. 11372. Tel. (718) 672-9344
Add: Tax — N.Y. residents — 7.5%. Shipping — \$2.00 per cassette.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE ACCOUNTANT
Degreed Accountant with working knowledge of statutory accounting principles and experience in putting together insurance company quarterly and annual reports. Position requires knowledge of a computerized general ledger system and the ability to create and analyze management reports.
Salary is commensurate with experience. Good benefits. Pleasant working conditions.
Send resume to:
Alexander Blahitka
Ukrainian National Association
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
DELIVERED TO FRIENDS AND FAMILY IN UKRAINE
Send a beautiful arrangement of flowers along with a personal message in Ukrainian, English or Russian to someone special in Ukraine.
LANDMARK, LTD.
Toll Free 1-800-832-1789
Washington D.C. area 1-703-941-6180
Fax 1-703-941-7587



**PRESENTS
FROM KIEV/LVIV
UKRAINE**

**TOP
QUALITY**

- VIDEO TAPES
- RECORDS
- CASSETTES
- LOW PRICES

Write for free catalogue.

APON RECORD CO.
P.O. Box 3082 Steinway
Long Island City, N.Y. 11103
718-721-5599

HURYŃ MEMORIALS

FOR THE FINEST IN CUSTOM MADE MEMORIALS INSTALLED IN ALL CEMETERIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA of New York including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, Pine Bush Cemetery in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery in Glen Spey, New York

We offer personal service & guidance in your home. For a listing, representatives call

IWAN HURYŃ
P.O. Box 121
Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916
Tel.: (914) 427-2684

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

January 6
LIBERTY, N.Y.: Ukrainian Christmas traditions and carols will be broadcast at 6:30 p.m. on 95.9 FM WVCS.

January 11
PARMA, Ohio: The Brotherhood of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will sponsor its annual Malanka dinner/dance in the parish center after the 6 p.m. vesper service. Tickets are \$15. For further information and tickets, call (216) 661-5646.

WARREN, Mich.: The traditional youth Malanka dance, sponsored by Plast, SUM-A and USC "Chernyk," will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 7 p.m. Tickets are \$25, for the dance only (beginning at 9 p.m.), \$10. For further information and table reservations, call M. Fedoriv, (313) 549-3979.

January 17
TORONTO: The opening of an exhibit documenting the work of the participants of "Roots '91" and "Freed om Active" and their work in Ukraine during the summer of 1991 and in the referendum campaign will be held at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian-Canadian Art Foundation, 2118A Bloor Street West. The exhibit includes a video report, photographs, referendum leaflets and posters, T.V. commercials and newspaper articles. For further information, call (416) 766-6802.

January 18
TUCSON, Ariz.: There will be a Ukrainian New Year's Malanka dinner/dance sponsored by the Ukrainian American Society of Tucson. The "no host bar" begins at 6:30 p.m. at the Tucson Women's Club, 6245 E. Bellevue. The price is \$12, \$6 for students, and music will be provided by Tom Schenek's Band. For further information and tickets, call (602) 296-4003.

February 1
PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America (Philadelphia Branch) is hosting its annual banquet and ball with the presentation of debutantes at the Hotel Atop the Bellevue, Broad and Walnut Streets. It will be held in the Grand Ballroom, with cocktails at 6:30 p.m., the banquet at 7:30 p.m. and dancing at 9 p.m. with the "Tempo" band. Tickets for the entire evening are \$80, for the dancing only, \$35. Tickets for students are \$20. For further information, call (609) 983-1113.

February 2
NEW YORK: There will be a Slavic Festival at Alice Tully Hall (Lincoln Center) at 2:30 p.m. Directed by Jan Sporek, the program features Echo of the Steppes Ukrainian Bandura Ensemble, the Hejnal Polish Choir, the Limbora Slovak Folk Ensemble, Valentyna Par-chomenka and Alexander Kazak (Belarusian Folk Singers), the Polish American Folk Dance Company, the Cappella Russian Male Chorus and the Tomov Folk Dance Ensemble.

TORGSYN ТОРГСИН TORGSYN

5542 Geary Blvd., San Francisco, CA 94121

Telephones:
(415) 752-5546
(415) 752-5721
(415) 752-5721 (FAX)

WE HAVE ALL THE ITEMS WHICH ARE VERY POPULAR IN THE USSR

THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE U.S.A. WE TAKE ORDERS OVER THE PHONE FROM ANY CITY IN THE U.S.A. OR FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. WE SELL CARS FOR RELATIVES IN THE USSR. WE TRANSFER MONEY.

<p>TV-SETS VCR'S TELEPHONES CAMCORDERS Voltage 127/220 COMPUTERS WITH RUSSIAN KEYBOARD</p>	<p>1. No. (number) MC 145 Name: "Holiday Parcel" Net Weight: 18 lbs Price: \$129</p> <p>2. No. (number) MC 146 Name: "Family Parcel" Net Weight: 18 lbs Price: \$114</p> <p>3. No. (number) MC 152 Name: "Meat Parcel"</p>	<p>Net Weight: 18.1 lbs Price: \$124</p> <p>4. No. (number) MC 153 Name: "Homemaker" Net Weight: 17.4 lbs Price: \$89</p> <p>5. No. (number) MC 154 Name: "Children Parcel" Net Weight: 13.4 lbs Price: \$95</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cars ("LADA") from \$5,600 • Refrigerators from \$500 • Health spa packages CALL • Condominiums CALL • Dishwashers from \$300 • Laundry machines from \$550 • Minitractors from \$2,000
---	--	--	---

Duty-free! Prompt To-Door Delivery At No Charge!
DELIVERED WITHIN 5 DAYS IN THE MOSCOW REGION OR WITHIN 15 TO 20 DAYS ELSEWHERE IN THE USSR

Our store ships and delivers all kinds of radio and electronic equipment to the USSR with prepaid custom's fee or without it.

HOURS: Monday - Wednesday 11:00-6:00
Thursday - Saturday 11:00-7:00

Video Specials!

ВЕСЕЛИХ СВЯТ! Season's Greetings!

Ring in the joyous season with our latest releases from Ukraine:

UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS
Beautiful pagentry celebrating traditional Ukrainian Christmas **\$25⁰⁰**

**DUDARYK BOYS' CHOIR
CHRISTMAS EVE CONCERT**
World renowned choir from Lviv sings traditional Carols **\$25⁰⁰**

NEW YEAR'S EVE CONCERT
Top performers ring in the New Year at a spectacular gala **\$25⁰⁰**

NOW ONLY — ALL 3 CASSETTES FOR \$50⁰⁰ USD
PLUS SHIPPING AND HANDLING

PROLOG FILM & VIDEO SERVICES
744 Broad Street, Suite 1115, Newark, NJ 07102 USA

To order call Toll Free from USA or Canada

800-458-0288

Українська фірма „КАРПАТИ“

Займається: ремонтами і перебудовою домів і підвальних приміщень (basement). Plumbing, Bathrooms, Tiles, Electric, Carpentry, Painting, Welding, Roofing, Brick Pointing, Painting and Decorating. Fully insured.

Needed a SECRETARY with knowledge of Ukrainian & English languages. Preferred age — 25-30 yrs.

Vasili Cholak, (718) 545-3611

ATTENTION STUDENTS!
A PEN PAL OF YOUR OWN IN UKRAINE

Many students in Ukraine want you for a pen pal. For further information, FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW AND SEND IT TO:

Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator
Ukrainian National Association
30 Montgomery St. 3rd fl.
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

name _____ date of birth _____

address _____

city _____ state/province _____ zip/postal code _____

I prefer my penpal to be a boy() a girl() age _____ no preference()

I am a member of PLAST() SUM() UNA Br.# _____ other organizations _____

My hobbies are _____

I prefer someone who's interested in _____ No preference _____

Student's signature _____