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CHRIST IS BORN — ХРИСТОС РОДИВСЯ

Ukraine sends mixed signals on CIS military

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine is not currently contemplating any move into a military union with the Commonwealth of Independent States, a Defense Ministry official stated at a press briefing here on December 28.

And though this may be true, right now the government is sending a variety of signals.

Deputy Defense Minister Ivan Bizhan said Ukraine's intention is to remain separate of the confederation but that "bilateral military and technical cooperation with CIS countries is always high on our agenda." He called a military policy separate of the CIS a cornerstone of Ukraine's foreign policy.

A December 22 Washington Post report had claimed that Ukraine's defense minister, Gen. Vitaliy Radetsky, "had called for his country to seek 'permanent ties' with the Russian-dominated CIS."

Minister Bizhan explained that Gen. Radetsky did not utter those words. He said, "Ukraine is exploring various possibilities, one of which includes becoming a part of the CIS military contingent." Mr. Bizhan said Minister Radetsky had explained that two other issues were being examined: joint maintenance of military equipment and testing grounds, and the movement of armaments through countries of the CIS.

Presidential advisor Leonid Kozhara said he did not know what Minister Radetsky had in mind but that, "he may simply have been offering a personal opinion."

The Defense Ministry itself is offering varying versions of the directions being pursued by Ukraine as regards its military affairs.

Mr. Bizhan in his briefing also said that Deputy Defense Minister Ivan Olynyk was in Moscow December 28-29, to further discuss CIS bilateral cooperation.

A Defense Ministry spokesperson who admitted to not hearing Mr. Bizhan's briefing quite plainly disagreed. "A working committee went to Moscow to discuss military relations between Russia and Ukraine. However, they will not be talking about Ukraine's relations with the CIS."

Until now the Ukrainian government had shown no desire to move into any

(Continued on page 13)



Christmas card by Halyna Lypa-Zakhariasevych published by The Ukrainian Museum, New York, 1989.

CIS summit marked by shift from center to bilateral concerns

ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan/KYYIV — On December 23-24, 1993, a summit of the presidents and officials of the 12-member Commonwealth of Independent States took place in Ashgabat, but much of it was taken up by bilateral talks.

Particularly significant were those between Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk and Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin and those between Mr. Kravchuk and his Kazakhstani counterpart, Nursultan Nazarbayev.

Following his return from Ashgabat, President Kravchuk said a summit on Ukraine's nuclear weapons was discussed in his meetings with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, and was dealt with in recent correspondence with U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Kravchuk expressed the hope that a trilateral treaty will be prepared, which would "address issues of compensation, scientific and technical assistance, [security] guarantees and ecological problems." The president also said, "We agreed that the treaty would not constitute a resolution of a particular question, but would deal with a complex of issues."

Mr. Zlenko confirmed that Mr. Kravchuk had received a letter from Mr. Clinton addressing issues of disarmament, economic cooperation and military conversion, and that the letter also acknowledged "the need for trilateral

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ACCELS equals opportunity for Ukraine's students

by Rebecca Morrison

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYYIV — ACCELS (The American Council for Collaboration in Education and Language Study) may not be the best-known acronym in the United States, but its sense is well-known in Ukraine.

An oasis of brightly lit rooms and well-stocked libraries in an otherwise dreary Kyiv State University, ACCELS's Ukrainian headquarters are well into their third academic year of activity in Ukraine. With branches in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odessa and Lviv, ACCELS Ukraine consists of seven full-time American staff members and 10 Ukrainians.

Together, the offices of ACCELS are

charged with administering a series of USIA-sponsored open competitions for Ukrainians to study in the United States, providing standard ETS testing throughout the country and operating an Advising Center on educational opportunities for Ukrainians abroad.

Open competitions are held for all educational levels, providing funding for high school, university and graduate students as well as grant opportunities for post-graduate research. The most renowned of the open competitions is the Edmund Muskie Fellowship Program, which ACCELS administers in cooperation with the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), the Institute of International Educational (IIE) and the Renaissance Foundation. Created by the United Congress in 1991 and formerly

known as the Benjamin Franklin Fellowship Program, the Muskie Program is funded by the United States Information Agency (USIA) and designed to afford graduate study in the critical fields of business administration, economics, law and public administration to exceptional young people from the former Soviet Union.

This marks the third academic year in which ACCELS has participated in the Muskie Fellowship Program process in Ukraine. In the past two years, some 50 young people from cities such as Kyiv, Kharkiv and Ivano-Frankivsk were awarded one- and two-year Muskie Fellowships to such renowned American institutions as Boston University, Temple University, the University of Chicago

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Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

Ukraine is its people

Following the news from Ukraine these days is not a joyous endeavor. Few here feel like celebrating the holidays when they cannot afford to put a Christmas bird on the table (\$10 for a plump turkey at the market, at a time when the minimum wage is \$4 a month).

Most parents worry what they will put under the tree for their kids on New Year's Day. Instead of wandering the city to observe brightly lit streets and colorful Christmas decorations, people hurry home to warm themselves next to their space heaters and kitchen stoves.

In the midst of an energy crisis, most of the streets in the capital city, Kyiv, are dark. A tree stands in Independence Square to remind the people of the approaching holidays, but there is little cheer in this nation which has encountered hard times in an independent state.

But, as this is my last column from Ukraine for at least a few months, I don't want to end it on a dismal, bleak or hopeless note.

I do believe that Ukraine is going to survive this phase and will emerge a stronger, democratic state. Unfortunately, I cannot look into a crystal ball and tell our readers when that will be, for I know that it is headed for more hard times in 1994. Nonetheless, I believe it will survive.

And, I will tell you why I think it will survive. It will survive because of such people as Volodymyr Shmotolokha, Natalia Naberezhna and Maria Ivanivna and many more like them.

Who are they, you ask? They are just some of the people who live in Ukraine and are committed to it and its future. They don't do what they do because they want to cheat someone, or steal something, or emigrate to a land where they will never feel wanted. They want a better life not so much for themselves, but for their children and their children's children.

Volodymyr Shmotolokha is a film director who fought the state for two years to get money for a series of 144 15-minute educational documentary films called "Unknown Ukraine." In early December, some of those films were shown to a packed hall of ministers, Parliament members, educators, journalists and others.

There are no words to describe the enthusiasm displayed at the premiere; the applause was deafening. With a budget of 450 million karbovantsi (worth about

\$225,000 when granted by the government, but with inflation eating this money up before it was put to work, the director had about \$25,000 to 50,000 to work with). Mr. Shmotolokha created a National Cinematheque of Ukraine, which in turn delivered a small miracle, a real gift to the Ukrainian people who are only now learning their history.

Besides the fact that the films delve into history beginning with the Trypillian culture, and explore the princely era, the days of Kozak glory, as well as the failed attempts at statehood in the 20th century, they show the viewer a history that was often distorted, frequently misconstrued and regularly erased becoming "blank spots in history."

Geared for high-school-age children, these films offer — perhaps for the first time — a real picture of Ukraine's past, its problems and its joys, putting blame when and where it belongs, and praise where it is deserved.

But even more impressive is the fact that 108 of these films were completed on a shoestring budget in less than a year. With 50 cameramen, 70 directors and 100 consultants, Mr. Shmotolokha was able to produce a masterpiece that will do more for the self-image of each and every Ukrainian who sees the films than all the USAID money in the world. Hats off to Mr. Shmotolokha.

Natalia Naberezhna is the Ukrainian counterpart to America's Casey Kasem. She runs the most popular radio station in Ukraine today, "RADIO ROCKS."

Her success is based on a simple formula: give the people what they want to hear. She combines top Western hits, with top-of-the-hour news and classic rock and roll, and it has become the most-listened to show in the capital. By mid-1994, Ms. Naberezhna is hoping to expand this show throughout Ukraine.

Most of Kyiv's residents wake up and go to sleep with "RADIO ROCKS," an idea developed by Ms. Naberezhna's late husband, Sashko, who died suddenly before his show debuted in 1992.

Maria Ivanivna is my local marketplace saleslady, who comes in from a small village outside of Kyiv every morning, six days a week, to sell lettuce, green onions and the best homemade pickles in the world.

She comes in by 7 a.m., smiling at her

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NEWSBRIEFS

Socialist Party announces platform

KYYIV — Ukrainian Television reported on the pre-election platform of the Socialist Party of Ukraine (SPU), which boasts 30,000 members and 120,000 active supporters operating in 25 regional, 58 city and 244 district committees, on December 18. SPU leader Oleksander Moroz stated that the party, which is in opposition to the current power in Ukraine, supports the establishment of independent Ukraine but proposes restoring broken relations with Russia and integrating Ukraine in the Commonwealth of Independent States. In addition, the party stands for granting all power to local councils, a move that favors the Socialists as they are one of the largest and best organized parties. The SPU also favors a six-month moratorium on privatization and a review of the legality of property and enterprises so far privatized. While an appeal to the "working people of Ukraine" was adopted in which the SPU declared its intention to cooperate with the Communist and Peasant parties, the SPU also said it will oppose all parties and movements of the "nationalist and bureaucratic elite," i.e. Rukh, the Republican Party, the Democratic Party and others. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

New Ukraine opens coordinating center

KYYIV — The New Ukraine umbrella, which includes parties and movements of liberal and social democratic orientation, has decided to create a coordinating center in Kyiv, Ukrainian Television reported on December 16. Volodymyr Hryniyov, the leader of New Ukraine, says the parties belonging to it can count on winning only 20 seats and cannot hope to form their own parliamentary faction in the upcoming elections, Ukrainian Television reported on December 18. Interfax reported on December 19 that under New Ukraine's draft election program, "the essence of economic reforms is to remove the destructive state monopoly on property and economic power, lift restrictions on people's income, create conditions for free enterprise and ensure private ownership of land and means of production." Founded in 1991, New Ukraine includes the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine, the Greens and the Party of Constitutional Democrats among its members. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukrainians no longer need invite to travel

WASHINGTON — The Consular Division of Ukraine's Embassy to the United States announced on November 29 that Ukrainian citizens no longer need an invitation from family or friends to obtain foreign passports for private trips

abroad. (Embassy of Ukraine)

EC gives aid to former republics, Ukraine

BRUSSELS — The European Community granted 19 million European currency units (\$21.66 million U.S.) in humanitarian aid to refugees, the poor and the sick in the countries of the former Soviet Union on December 13. Humanitarian agencies distributing the aid include Medecins Sans Frontieres and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The aid will be distributed as follows: Russia and Ukraine received 4 million Ecu (\$4.56 million), \$460,000 of which is allocated to Ukraine; Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia each received 3 million Ecu (\$3.42 million); Kyrgyzstan — 3.1 million Ecu (\$3.53 million); and Tadjikistan — 2.9 million Ecu (\$3.30 million). (Reuters)

Kyiv to levy tax on foreigners

KYYIV — The city of Kyiv will levy a tax on non-residents of Ukraine in order to fight crime, the newspaper Holos Ukrainy reported on December 8. Visitors to Kyiv are required to register their place of residence and pay a one-time tax of 6,000 karbovantsi (about 20 cents); those failing to pay the tax could be forced to leave the city. "This decision was adopted because of the extraordinary criminal situation in the city," Petro Starovoyt, a senior official in the Kyiv administration, told Holos Ukrainy. "Many visitors from the Commonwealth of Independent States come to Kyiv with not the best intentions," he added. The city of Moscow recently imposed a similar tax, becoming the first city in the former Soviet Union to do so. At the time, Moscow's levy drew protests from all former Soviet republics, including Ukraine. Last month, the Lviv City Council introduced a residence tax that applied to Russian visitors only. (Reuters)

Parliament adopts media law

KYYIV — Ukraine's Parliament adopted a law "On Television and Radio" on December 21 that provides for the establishment of a National Council for Television and Radio to oversee these media. The eight-member council will comprise four members appointed by Parliament and four members appointed by the president. Passed against the backdrop of continuing complaints by democrats about political censorship, the law forbids censorship and state interference in television and radio. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Political reasons cited in Crimean murders

KYYIV — Ivan Yermakov, President (Continued on page 15)

OBITUARY

Opera soloist Ivan Kozlovsky, 93

MOSCOW — Lyric tenor and long-time Bolshoi Opera soloist Ivan Kozlovsky died here on December 21. He was 93.

Mr. Kozlovsky was born on March 24, 1900, in Marianivka, about 25 miles south of Kyiv. He graduated from the Lysenko Music and Drama Institute in 1919, then performed as a soloist with the Kharkiv (1924) and Sverdlovsk (1925) Opera Theaters. He joined the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow in 1926, remaining with the company until 1954.

A Melodiya recording artist and "People's Artist of the USSR" (1940), Mr. Kozlovsky was one of the state's favorites. His major roles included

Lensky in Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin," the Holy Fool in Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," and the title roles in Wagner's "Lohengrin" and Massenet's "Werther."

Mr. Kozlovsky's Ukrainian repertoire included Levko in Mykola Lysenko's "The Drowned Girl" and Petro in "Natalka Poltavka," Andriy in Mykola Arkas's "Kateryna" and Andriy in Semen Hulak-Artemovsky's "Zaporozhian Beyond the Danube."

He began his career in 1919 by giving recitals of Ukrainian opera arias, folk songs and lieder of composers such as Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann and Liszt.

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ANALYSIS: Demographics of party support in Ukraine

by Jaroslaw Martyniuk
Media and Opinion Research
RFE/RL Research Institute

CONCLUSION

Economic preferences

A crucial issue facing the Ukrainian electorate today is the economy. Many Ukrainians have blamed the critical state of the Ukrainian economy on the lack of free market reforms. Unlike in Russia, essential market reforms in Ukraine have barely started. Neither the conservative-dominated Parliament nor President Leonid Kravchuk has shown any inclination to implement genuine reforms. The last advocate of free-market reform within the government, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Reform Viktor Pynzenyuk, resigned on August 30.¹⁴

Nearly all the democratic parties have platforms calling for some type of market reform and privatization. Only the SPU's program continues to demand state regulation of the economy and to oppose privatization. Whether the democratic parties' calls for market reforms are genuine is difficult to say, because these parties have often accompanied such calls with contradictory statements advocating state regulation, price controls, social protection, government intervention and subsidies — all of which have deep roots in Ukraine.

The issue is further complicated by the public's lack of understanding of a market economy and the lack of information about what distinguishes such an economy from a planned one.¹⁵

In order to measure public support for market-oriented reforms, respondents to the May survey were asked which economic system they would prefer Ukraine to have.¹⁶ The results of the survey show that for Ukraine as a whole, preferences can be broken down fairly evenly into four categories: those favoring a market economy (22 percent), those who would prefer a mixed economy (27 percent), those who were in favor of a planned economy (26 percent), and those who did not know (25 percent).

Among respondents who said they would vote for one of the major parties, preferences differed widely. Figure 2 suggests that supporters of the democratic parties are more likely to be in favor of a market economy than are supporters of the SPU or those respondents who have not yet made up their minds.

However, among supporters of the democratic parties, preferences varied: those who backed the center-right demo-

cratic parties leaned more toward a market economy than did supporters of the center-left parties. Nearly half of the respondents who said they would vote for Rukh and one-third of those who said they supported the DPU were in favor of a market economy. But less than one-fourth of the supporters of the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine, which bills itself as a strong advocate of economic reform, said their preference was for a free market.

Among supporters of the Green Party, there was a strong preference for a mixed economy (44 percent). Only 10 percent of respondents who said they would vote for the SPU favored a market economy, while nearly half preferred a planned economic system.

If the democratic parties were in control of the Ukrainian Parliament that will be elected at the end of March 1994, the issue of market reform might stand a better chance of being addressed. Conversely, if the Socialists and their sympathizers continued to command a parliamentary majority, the future of market reforms would be bleak. Whatever the outcome, none of the major parties appears to have the mandate of the majority of its supporters to advance radical market-oriented reforms.

Conclusions

Of the 55 percent of respondents who said they would vote in an election if it were to be held this week, half indicated they would vote for one of the democratic bloc parties of the center right or the center left. More than one-third of the respondents, however, were undecided and about one-tenth would vote for the Socialist Party.

The respondents who would vote for one of the democratic parties were more likely to be younger, more educated and have stronger religious beliefs than respondents who would vote for the Socialist Party. Among supporters of the Socialist Party, there was a greater number of elderly, unskilled workers and atheists, a demographic profile that resembled the profile of the undecided voters, those tended to be even older (65 and over), live in eastern Ukraine and possess an incomplete secondary education.

Supporters of the democratic center right parties were more favorably predisposed toward a market economy than either the supporters of the democratic center left or the left-wing Socialist/Communist parties. Preferences for a market economy were highest among

supporters of Rukh (43 percent) and lowest among those who would vote for the Socialist Party (10 percent).

The political forces of the left, according to survey results, would appear to be relatively weak. The combined number of those who said they would vote for either the Socialists or Communists was 11 percent.

The key unanswered question is the way the large group of the undecided voters (37 percent) would have voted. Considering that, in terms of their demographic profiles, undecided respondents resembled those who indicated they would vote for the Socialist Party, it is possible that most of those undecided will vote for either the Socialist or Communist parties, as happened in the Polish elections last month and in the Lithuanian elections a year ago. In the unlikely event that all the undecided "would-be" voters ended up in the Socialist camp, the political forces of the left would have the support of nearly half (48 percent) of the "would-be" voters. In such a case, the democratic forces would not have a clear mandate to govern or to introduce economic reforms.

Since the winter of 1992-1993, a number of left-wing and other regional parties and organizations have appeared in the Donbas region of eastern Ukraine. Among them were the Labor Party of Ukraine, the Liberal Party and the recently registered Communist Party of Ukraine. Except for the Communist Party of Ukraine, most of these parties and movements were not widely known in May. Their importance and their support, however, are likely to grow during the months leading to the March 1994 parliamentary elections.

¹³ Kievskiy Vedomosti, November 5, 1993.

¹⁴ Ukrainian Radio, August 31, 1993.

¹⁵ While monitoring interviews in Ukraine during the May 1993 survey, the author observed that respondents' unfamiliarity with even basic Western economic terminology often made it difficult for them to distinguish between a market and a planned economy. For example, several respondents who had shown pro-market sympathies named "the planned economy" as the system they preferred, mainly because they could not imagine a business enterprise that did not engage in planning.

¹⁶ The respondents were asked, "Which of the following do you favor for our country: a market economy, a mixed economy (with elements of market and planned economies), a planned economy, or do not know?"

A brief guide to major parties

Democratic parties of the center right

• Rukh: Originally the main democratic opposition movement, Rukh nearly split in early March 1992 over the issue of support for President Leonid Kravchuk. In an attempt to hold the movement together, three chairmen were elected in early 1992: Kravchuk allies Ivan Drach and Mykhailo Horyn and Kravchuk foe Vyachelsav Chornovil. In the months that followed, Mr. Chornovil increasingly dominated Rukh. At the movement's fourth congress, in December 1992, he was elected leader by an overwhelming majority. In February of this year Rukh, was registered with the Ministry of Justice as a political party.

• All-Popular Movement of Ukraine: Referred to as the "alternative Rukh," the all-Popular Movement of Ukraine (VRU) is an alliance of center-right parties and organizations. It was founded in 1992 and registered as a party in February. At a high-level VRU meeting on October 23, Chairman Larysa Skoryk, a former radical national democrat and a strong supporter of President Kravchuk, described the VRU as an independent mass movement open to all democratic forces in Ukraine that support the principles of nation-building. The movement rejects any form of government by council and opposes any type of federal government that would allow greater regional autonomy. The CRU is a member of the Congress of National Democratic Forces (KNDS).

• Democratic Party of Ukraine: The moderately reformist Democratic Party of Ukraine (DPU) supports President Kravchuk. A long-time member of Rukh, the DPU left the movement after the takeover of the organization by Mr. Chornovil. At its December 1992 congress, the charismatic Volodymyr Yavorivsky replaced Yuriy Badzio as chairman. Concerned with the growing strength of its rivals, Rukh and the Socialist Party of Ukraine (SPU), the congress voted to merge with the Ukrainian Republican Party (URP), although the merger has not yet taken place. The DPU's popularity has been attributed to its appealing name and to the high visibility of its current chairman and other prominent members.

• Ukrainian Republican Party: A leading radical national democratic party, the URP was an offshoot of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. In mid-1992, the URP switched to a more centrist, pro-Kravchuk stance, electing Mr. Horyn as chairman. A faction led by Stepan Khmara subsequently left the URP to form the Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party. In August 1992 the URP, together with the DPU, founded the KNDS (Congress of National Democratic Forces). It is now preparing to merge with the DPU.

• Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party: The leading rural organization of the center right, the Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party (UPDP) was a long-time member of Rukh and supporter of Mr. Chornovil. It

(Continued on page 12)

Table 2

Support for Major Political Parties in Ukraine, Breakdown by Region, May 1993

(Percentage of those who said they would vote if elections were held the same week)

PARTY	UKRAINE	KYIV	WESTERN UKRAINE	CENTRAL UKRAINE	EASTERN UKRAINE	SOUTHERN UKRAINE
Democratic Party	16	18	24	13	9	21
Socialist Party	9	5	5	10	12	11
Rukh	7	7	15	7	4	4
Peasant Democratic Party	6	8	8	7	1	6
Party for Democratic Rebirth	6	9	7	6	7	4
Green Party	5	9	6	3	6	7
Republican Party	4	2	4	6	2	5
Social Democratic Party	3	2	1	2	6	3
Other	7	8	2	6	9	5
Undecided	37	32	28	40	44	34

Note: The sample size for the whole of Ukraine was 1,070; Kyiv, 45; western Ukraine, 223; central Ukraine, 398; eastern Ukraine, 204; and southern Ukraine, 200.

Ukraine's Ministry of Health points to state of emergency

SHORT HILLS, N.J. — In a recent fax message sent to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, the Ukrainian Ministry of Health announced that supplies of insulin throughout Ukraine are at a critically low level, resulting in a national "state of emergency."

In a direct appeal to Dr. Zenon Matkivsky, president of CCRF, Health Minister Yuriy Spizhenko stated that as of November 24, there was only a 10-30 day supply of short-duration insulin available for the treatment of acute diabetes in children and adults. Dr. Spizhenko went on to state that the lack of hard currency in Ukraine made it impossible to procure an advance shipment, and only Western relief organizations could stage off a medical disaster.

Since receiving Minister Spizhenko's plea, CCRF has procured an emergency shipment of 37,000 vials of insulin, which are being donated by the Eli Lilly Co. of Indianapolis. Arrangements are being made to ship the supplies through Project Hope to the Kyiv Institute of Endocrinology.

The donation by Eli Lilly will not be enough, however, to meet Ukraine's needs this winter. CCRF has initiated a fund-raising drive to obtain a large volume of insulin before the end of January. It is continuing outreach to relief agencies through the United Nations to locate surplus insulin in warehouses in the U.S. and Europe.

In the Midwest, the insulin drive is being coordinated by the Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister Cities Project. On the West Coast, vital assistance has been provided by organizers Andrea Carroll and Moya Kennedy of Santa Rosa, Calif., who have developed a successful children's diabetes project in Cherkasy. All three regions are working cooperatively on this effort.

The health crisis in Ukraine has been further exacerbated by a severe energy shortage which has left several major cities without electricity and heat for days on end. Children suffering from immune deficiencies as a result of radiation exposure following the Chernobyl accident are particularly vulnerable to infections, influenza and resistant viruses. In November, CCRE shipped a large volume of penicillin and other high-grade antibiotics, such as claforan and argemintin, to Ukraine. Additional shipments are planned for January, including cold medicines, antibiotics and powdered milk.

Concerned citizens who wish to support the drive to provide Ukraine with insulin and other emergency medicine are urged to make tax-deductible donations to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund — Winter Emergency Drive, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078. To mobilize support campaigns at the local level, organizers are encouraged to contact Ksenia Kyzk or Alex Kuzma, (201) 376-5140.

UkraineAid appeals to diaspora

by T. St. George

GERMANTOWN, Md. — Yarema Harabatch of Ukraine Aid Inc. is making an appeal to Ukrainians in the diaspora and to anyone else willing to help to support the purchase and delivery of medicines and medical equipment to Ukraine.

UkraineAid Inc. is a publicly supported tax-deductible corporation that uses the services of the Bavarian Red Cross of Germany to facilitate delivery and distribution of medicines and medical supplies to Ukraine. It monitors such donations on a regular basis so that no irregularities occur, such as the resale of equipment on the black market.

At present, the board of UkraineAid Inc. comprises Mr. Harabatch, president, Natalka Gawdiak, vice-president, and voting members Zoya Hayuk and Orest Deychakiwsky. All the members of the board are unpaid volunteers, and all donations to UkraineAid go toward the purchase of medical aid to Ukraine, with the only exceptions being administrative costs such as incorporation fees, printing and postage. As a publicly supported, non-profit organization, under Maryland law UkraineAid Inc. is required to disclose its financial records to anyone upon request. It is not associated in any way with UkraineAid of Philadelphia.

At a recent meeting, Mr. Harabatch reported that the medical situation in Ukraine has deteriorated drastically and become even more dire than it has been in the last two years. It has reached a new and alarming low because of the general

economic collapse in the country. The lack of medicine extends not only to the more sophisticated medicines but to the most rudimentary, over-the-counter drugs. "What we in America take for granted," Mr. Harabatch noted, "things so basic as cotton balls, bandaids and bandages, not to mention syringes, are 'precious' commodities now in Ukraine."

In the face of this catastrophic, overwhelming situation, UkraineAid's philosophy borrows from that of Mother Teresa of Calcutta: "We help one person at a time," Mr. Harabatch emphasized, "one ward, one hospital at a time. We have our projects. We know exactly where our aid is going, and we check back on a periodic basis to see that our help stays on track. The job is enormous, but we must start somewhere, and we must keep going forward, no matter what."

People of good will who would like to help may send their tax-deductible donations to: UkraineAid Inc., 20515 Amethyst Lane, Germantown, MD 20874; telephone, (301) 916-0978; fax, (301) 916-0979.

Mr. Harabatch suggests that in order to keep down the cost of postage fees for mailing solicitations, some donors might "keep us in mind when they pay their monthly bills and send us a small check."

"If someone can afford to give only very little, then he or she might consider putting away a small amount on a regular basis and then sending in the cumulative amount every few months. This is money well spent because it goes where there is a real need and it reaches the right destination," he added.

Canada's ethnic communities fight image problem

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — While they're ready to hear from the federal government about the way it plans to handle their issues, Canada's multicultural community is struggling to overcome its "song-and-dance" image, says Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council (CEC).

"It's very difficult to fight that mythology," explained Dr. Cipywnyk, who also is the newly elected president of the World Congress of Ukrainians. "Some people think that multiculturalism is consuming billions of dollars of the federal budget. In fact it's very minimal. We are a very profitable sector."

Dr. Cipywnyk was in the city recently to speak to the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa about the future of the country's ethnocultural communities following the federal Liberal landslide victory in October.

One area of concern for Canadian multicultural groups will be the sizable parliamentary presence of two new regionally based opposition parties.

The Bloc Quebecois, which won 54 seats to propel it into official opposition status, has a very obvious agenda in pushing for Quebec's political and cultural sovereignty. Meanwhile, the western-based 52-seat Reform Party caucus frowns on Canada's official bilingual status and appears to have even less time for discussions on multiculturalism.

The House of Commons will resume sitting on January 17.

Not surprisingly, Dr. Cipywnyk is counting on ethnocultural supporters from within the new 177-seat Liberal government caucus. Still, he worries about some mixed messages coming from Ottawa.

Prime Minister Jean Chretien's Progressive Conservative predecessor, Kim Campbell, maintained the Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada portfolio in her shortlived four-month government. (Gerry Weiner, who failed to deliver on the Tory government's commitment to resolve the five-year-old Ukrainian-Canadian internment redress claim, held that post.)

But Ms. Campbell also created a new department, Canadian Heritage, held by former Secretary of State Monique Landry.

Now, the Multiculturalism and Citizenship, and Secretary of State departments are gone. Citizenship issues have been partnered with immigration, headed by

Toronto York-West Member of Parliament Sergio Marchi. Multiculturalism is now the portfolio of one of eight secretariats of state not headed by Cabinet ministers, and is run by Montreal Mont-Royal MP Sheila Finestone.

Newly elected Montreal Laval-Ouest MP Michel Dupuy is now the minister of Canadian heritage.

With this shell game of power transfers within the federal Cabinet, Dr. Cipywnyk hopes that such issues as heritage languages and race relations, which fall under the Canadian Multiculturalism Act, will not be hampered without a full ministry to deal with them.

"We're not sure what the national standards will be, what is national policy, how it will be supported and who will speak for it," Dr. Cipywnyk noted.

He's concerned that centralization could move such matters as race relations or hate crimes completely under the jurisdiction of the Justice Department.

Yet the former Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) president sees some merit to the government's move to regionalization. By decentralizing responsibilities from the capital city, Dr. Cipywnyk said that regions will be able to "react more accurately to the needs of their community...and eliminate the number of middlemen along the way."

However, groups like the CEC are keeping a watchful eye on the Liberal government's next step. "A (recent) public opinion poll showed positive support for (multicultural issues) across the country," said Dr. Cipywnyk. The Liberal government, he added "wouldn't dare just eliminate any representation. Though they might whittle away at it in the interest of reducing the public debt. This is something we will have to monitor very carefully. Multiculturalism continues to be the basic characteristic of Canadian society."

The president of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council explained that the 13-year-old body, composed of 38 national ethnocultural organizations including the UCC, is as concerned about job creation and the economy. "Interestingly, culture is a sector that has many jobs," said the Saskatoon-based psychiatrist.

Dr. Cipywnyk added that multiculturalism has long abandoned its festival-organizing reputation. "We also support gender parity and speak out regularly on issues affecting seniors, the disabled, health care and children.

Public sentiment against diversity

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — In keeping an eye on the federal Liberal government's commitment to multiculturalism, Canadian Ethnocultural Council president Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk might best avoid relying on public support.

A December 13 1993 Decima Research survey reported that three out of every four Canadians reject the idea of cultural diversity and feel ethnic minorities should be integrated into mainstream society.

The Decima report, released in Toronto by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, also showed that 54 percent of those surveyed believe Canada's immigration policy allows "too many people of different races and cultures" to enter the country.

Decima says the findings show the development of "what might be considered racism" in promoting a more homogenous Canadian society.

The report reads: "This frustration asserts itself and becomes more pronounced or more intense when the population believes that perceived 'special interests' are making demands of the society. There is a relatively strong view that particular ethnic, racial or religious minorities must make efforts to adapt to Canada rather than insisting upon a maintenance of difference."

Given at least some form of latent racism existing in Canada, the survey also shows 74 percent of Canadians think racism is a serious problem.

Secretary of State for Multiculturalism Sheila Finestone blamed the poor economy which she says has led people to look for scapegoats. Ms. Finestone took aim at Reform Party leader Preston Manning's rhetoric. She told The Ottawa Citizen: "I don't like their language and Manning can package it any way he wants...I don't like language that does not make everyone feel comfortable and welcome."

That's a reassurance Dr. Cipywnyk and his ethnocultural colleagues need.

Ms. Finestone insisted that the Grits will stick to the country's multicultural policy. She also promised to give education in ethnocultural issues a higher profile during her term.

Detroit hospital paired with Lviv

DETROIT — In an effort to improve medical care in Ukraine, Henry Ford Health System (HFHS) recently entered into a partnership with the 1,300-bed Regional Clinical Hospital in Lviv, as well as the Lviv State Medical Institute (a medical school) and the Lviv Department of Health. Under the agreement, Detroit's HFHS will provide technical assistance including training and education, medical equipment, journals and textbooks.

HFHS recently hosted several Ukrainian physicians for two weeks. The physicians were exposed to new treatment and technologies available in the areas of cardiology, neonatal intensive care and obstetrics.

"Shortages in supplies, limited financial resources and a poorly organized health care system mean many people in Ukraine never get care even for minor illnesses such as strep throat," said Dr. Adrian Sheremeta, associate medical director of the Henry Ford Medical Centers.

"Rheumatic fever caused by strep throat is a major problem but with improved training and technology, Ukraine physicians will be able to treat it as well as prevent it."

Last spring, representatives from HFHS visited the Lviv Regional Hospital to begin the process of selecting clinical areas where assistance is most needed. In October, Dr. Bohdan Fedak, administrative director of Lviv Regional Hospital, visited HFHS. Both parties decided that HFHS would provide technical assistance in the areas of obstetrics and gynecology, cardiology, cardiac surgery and neonatology.

HFHS, along with the Cleveland branch of the Kaiser Permanente Foundation, was invited to participate in the effort by the American International Health Alliance (AIHA). The Kaiser group will focus its support on staff training and management development.

The AIHA, a non-profit organization formed by the American Hospital Association, the American Group Practice Association and several other health care organizations, received a \$13.5 million grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to fund the program. The USAID project involves a number of partnerships between hospitals in the United States and the independent states.

"This is an exciting and educational experience for us all," said Richard Wittrop, corporate vice-president of HFHS. "The partnerships give those involved an opportunity to support the NIS and assist in the transition from a centralist health care system to one more locally focused."

Rotary continues Lviv exchange

NEW YORK — Rotary International is continuing its high school exchange program with Lviv for academic year 1994-1995.

Students at least 16 years of age who are interested in spending one academic year in a Lviv high school and living with a Ukrainian family are encouraged to call Don Hester at (516) 589-4100 (office) or (516) 589-2984 (home) for further details.

Some scholarship money is available. The more U.S. students go abroad, notes Rotary International, the more Lviv students can come and study here. It is important to note that this experience is looked at very favorably by college admissions officers.

Columbia University expands Ukrainian studies

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute has received a generous gift of \$25,000 from the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation for the development of Harriman's Ukrainian Studies Program.

The Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation is dedicated to the growth and development of Ukrainian Studies worldwide. The Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation provides grants of financial support to universities for the establishment and expansion of programs in Ukrainian studies. Mr. Jacyk's assistance for Ukrainian students who wish to study abroad includes scholarships and fellowships for travel and tuition purposes and the creation of an advising center at Kyiv University to supply students with information on Western schools, their admission procedures, requirements and tests.

In the tradition of The Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation, the Ukrainian Professionals and Business Persons Association, and Dr. and Mrs. Bohdan Vitvitsky have also contributed graciously to the Ukrainian Studies Program.

The Harriman Institute will be expanding its Ukrainian Studies Program to meet the growing demand for Ukrainian scholarship. Future plans include the endowment of a chair for Ukrainian studies, new courses, seminars and conferences.

New courses offered

The introduction of two new courses is planned in the coming year — one on contemporary Ukrainian poetry, to be taught by Dr. Yuriy Tarnawsky in the

spring, and one on Ukrainian history, to be taught by Dr. Yaroslav Hrytsak of Lviv University during the summer session.

The Harriman Institute and the Council of Advisors to the Parliament of Ukraine have agreed to cooperate on a variety of projects, including placing Harriman Institute students in internship positions at the Council of Advisors, establishing a Harriman Scholar in Residence program at the council, and developing proposals for conferences, seminars, and workshops.

The Carnegie Corporation has awarded the School of International and Public Affairs a \$200,000 grant for a project on Conflict Resolution in the Former Soviet Union. Plans include a biannual workshop of New York City-area scholars, dissertation fellowships for students working on relevant topics, post-doctoral fellowships, research/travel stipends for Columbia University faculty and student internships in Russia, Ukraine and Central Asia, and language training for graduate students (especially Ukrainian, Kazakh and Uzbek).

Russian-Ukrainian "encounter"

Prof. Mark von Hagen has received a grant from the National Endowment for Humanities for his project, "Peoples, Nations, and Identities: The Russian-Ukrainian Encounter." The aim of the project is to reassess the nature of the Russian empire and the Soviet Union through an examination of the historical evolution of Russian and Ukrainian identities. The dynamic of the relationship

between Russia and Ukraine will be examined through political, economic, social and cultural dimensions, and compared to the experience of other multi-ethnic empires in history.

The Harriman Institute recently came to an agreement with the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, the Bakhmeteff Archive of Columbia University (which houses many Ukrainian materials, including the Vynnychenko Archive) and the Institute of East Central Europe on the establishment of a Ukrainian studies consortium that would pool the resources of all four partners in sponsoring conferences, raising funds and promoting library, course and archival development.

Focus on conflict resolution

Last but not least, Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs and the Institute of War and Peace Studies, with which the Harriman Institute closely cooperated, have both received large grants from the Carnegie Corporation and Pew Charitable Trusts, respectively. Their projects focus on conflict resolution between Russia and Ukraine and nationalism within the Baltic states and Ukraine. This means that Columbia will become the site of numerous workshops and conferences on Ukraine and its neighbors, produce scholarly studies on these issues, involve scholars from Ukraine in both projects, gives students fellowship support for Ukraine-related topics, and offer a greater range of courses on Ukraine.

"Contemporary Ukrainian Poetry" is new course offering

NEW YORK — The recently established Program in Ukrainian Studies at the Harriman Institute at Columbia University already offers a three-year sequence in Ukrainian language given by Prof. Myroslava Znayenko. During the spring semester, which starts January 18, 1994, an additional course will be offered: "Contemporary Ukrainian Poetry," which will be taught by the well-known Ukrainian and American poet and novelist Yuriy Tarnawsky.

Prof. Tarnawsky's formal training has been in linguistics (Ph.D., 1982, New York University). He is the author of more than a dozen books of poetry and prose, both in Ukrainian and English, as well as a number of articles dealing with various literary topics. He has co-authored a book of translations of "dumas," the Ukrainian epic poetry, into English.

The new course will cover Ukrainian poetry, both in Ukraine and the diaspora, starting with the late 1950s through the present. The approach taken will be to show the development of the various competing and complementing styles in contemporary Ukrainian poetry in the broader context of Ukrainian and world literatures.

The major movements covered will be: the New York Group, poets of the 1960s (Shestydesiatnyky), the Kyiv School/poets of the 1970s, other outstanding poets of the diaspora, outstanding dissident poets, Bu-Ba-Bu and other outstanding poets of the 1980s and 1990s. As part of the course, a number of well-known contemporary Ukrainian poets will be invited to read their works and participate in the discussion.

The course will be offered on the graduate/undergraduate level, which means that both graduate and undergraduate students will receive credit for the course. The lectures will be conducted in English, with the sample texts presented in Ukrainian and, at times, in English translations. At least a passive knowledge of Ukrainian (reading with the aid of a dictionary) is required for taking the course. More details about the course is available by calling Daniel Feuchtwanger, department of Slavic languages, (212) 854-3942/3941.

Depending on the availability of funds and the popularity of "Contemporary Ukrainian Poetry," other courses in Ukrainian literature might be offered in the future. These might include: "Ukrainian Poetry of the 19th Century," "Ukrainian Prose of the 19th Century," "Ukrainian Prose of the 20th Century," "Ukrainian Poetry 1900-1950" and "Contemporary Ukrainian Prose."

In addition to courses, conferences and colloquia will be conducted. Among the most likely early topic candidates are contemporary cultural processes in Ukraine (an interdiscipli-

nary approach) and the Ukrainian chimerical novel against the background of Latin American magic realism.

The emphasis in the study of Ukrainian literature at Columbia University will be on modern Ukrainian literature, especially contemporary literary processes. As part of this thrust, the Bakhmeteff Archive at the Butler Library at Columbia University will establish the Archive of the New York Group, which will house the archives of the members of this organization of avant-garde Ukrainian writers founded in 1959 in New York City. The archive will include manuscripts, correspondence, art work, publications and biographical material of the members of the group.

It is currently envisioned that the opening of the New York Group Archive will be marked by an exhibition of the more interesting material donated, to be held at the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at the Butler Library, coupled with a reading by some of the members of the New York Group. The event should take place toward the end of the spring semester in 1994.



Prof. Yuriy Tarnawsky

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

New Jerseyans must act

Years after we in the Ukrainian community thought the Great Famine of 1932-1933 had finally been recorded in the history books as an act of genocide, a bill concerning a high school curriculum on studies of the Holocaust and genocide in the state of New Jersey has become stalled due to an innocuous amendment citing this tragic episode in the history of the Ukrainian nation. (For the record, the bill is A-2750 in the Assembly, and S-2155 in the Senate.)

Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, had written to all state senators to urge them to consider amending the curriculum bill that had already passed in the Assembly: "We wholeheartedly support [Assembly Speaker Garabed Haytaian's] efforts, but we consider this bill limited and incomplete since it lists only the Nazi Holocaust and Armenian and Cambodian genocides. We believe that all genocides perpetrated against humanity should be included in this legislation. Our particular concern is with the 1932-1933 man-made famine in Ukraine..."

On December 13, State Sen. Ronald A. Rice of Essex County, who happens to represent a district that is home to many Ukrainians, introduced an amendment to the curriculum bill then before the Senate. Sen. Rice's amendment stated that the Ukrainian famine should be added to the measure's list of genocides as part of the curriculum. "The bill before us needs to be inclusive. Let's be New Jerseyans about this. Let's be Americans about this," said Sen. Rice. Sen. Randy Corman added another amendment, one dealing with the massacre of some 3 million Polish citizens during World War II. Both amendments were accepted by the Senate, as they should have been, without opposition. Speaker Haytaian, meanwhile, was reported to be surprised and angered that the Senate amended his bill. He told The Star-Ledger that he had specifically asked the Senate Education Committee not to change the bill when it was up for a review, and the committee had complied.

The New Jersey School Boards Association voiced its opposition to the bill in a position statement asserting that it would "support a simple direct mandate to include, in all social studies curriculums, study on genocide in general and the Holocaust in particular. Period. That way districts would be free to decide which other genocides to discuss in addition to the one on the Holocaust." The association went on to describe the amended bill: "At best, it is confused and problematic legislation; at worst it will be divisive and antagonistic."

Most distressing was the reaction of Jewish groups. According to a news story in The Record, Jewish organizations "threatened to withdraw political support from legislators if they insisted on putting Jewish victims of the Nazis in the same bill with Poles and Ukrainians, who they said suffered atrocities but, they said, also took part in the killing machine as camp guards."

"The tragedy of the Holocaust with its victims and survivors is diminished when placed in the same paragraph with other events not as catastrophic as the Nazi systematic planned extermination of a whole nation or ethnic group," said Paul Winkler of the Holocaust Education Commission, the body appointed by the outgoing governor that would prepare texts for the genocide curriculum.

It is simply outrageous that such statements could be made. It would be even more outrageous if the amended genocide curriculum did not pass because of them. Ukraine's Great Famine has been recognized by the U.S. government, which released the lengthy findings of the Congressionally created U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. It has been the subject of numerous scholarly works, among them Dr. Robert Conquest's "The Harvest of Sorrow." And, it is the subject of several documentaries and the award-winning feature film "Famine-33," most recently screened at New York Film Forum. Why then are some New Jerseyans questioning its inclusion in the state's high school curriculum?

Both houses of the New Jersey Legislature have just one more session scheduled before the 205th Legislature adjourns. If the bill is not approved before then, it will have to be introduced anew. Nearly 75,000 Ukrainians, according to the 1990 U.S. Census, live in New Jersey. They must speak out, immediately, about the genocide curriculum to ensure that either it passes with the amendments adopted by the Senate, or it is rejected. In view of the recently commemorated 60th anniversary of Ukraine's famine-genocide we can do no less.

CHRISTMAS PASTORAL LETTER

"The spiritual journey to Bethlehem"

Nativity Archpastoral Encyclical of the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States of America, and the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the Diaspora.

To the Venerable Clergy, Monastics and Christ-loving Faithful of the native Church outside of Ukraine: May the peace of our newborn Lord Jesus Christ be with you!

The spiritual journey to Bethlehem, begun 40 days ago, gradually, and with the assistance of our Holy Mother Church, brought us to these days replete with joy and comfort. With hearts enlightened by the light of a spiritual star, during the time of our spiritual pre-nativity pilgrimage, desiring to gaze upon the newborn Savior with pure and spiritually radiant eyes, strengthened ourselves with spiritual nourishment through Holy Confession, Holy Communion, intense prayer, works of mercy and other evangelical virtues, which enriched our lives and animated us in that faith and hope which serve as the foundation of the life of all who love Christ, serve Him and live by every word of His Holy Gospel.

While journeying to Bethlehem, we, with the Church's help, focused our attention on certain milestones — feasts which clearly pointed out the path to Bethlehem and to the Son of God, who is the fulfillment of all of our desires; to Christ in Whom we were baptized and clothed. Such signposts were the feasts of the Presentation of the Most Pure Theotokos to the Temple, St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle, who brought the good news of Christ to our ancestors, St. Nicholas, the rule of Faith, the Holy Fathers and Forefathers — feasts which by their profoundly rich and inspiring pre-nativity stikhry, focused our attention on the goal of our journey: Christ. Once again, Bethlehem confronts us, once again, we hear the Gospel narration concerning the heavenly star, once again we hear of the shepherds, once again, of the wise men from the East, and once again we hear of the newborn Jesus.

Once again we hear the resounding words of this good news, that blessed

proclamation, which changed the history of men and altered the course of hearts: "I bring you tidings of great joy...today is born for you, a Savior, who is Christ the Lord...glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace among people of good will." What joy, what comfort! Christ is with us and we are with Him. Though Him we became a new creation, a holy people. He, who was the Word before all ages, becomes a man and gives us the ability of entering into fellowship with God and of being divinely transformed through the mystery of theosis. He, who once through the words of angels and the light of a star invited to Himself the shepherds and Magi, who represented the entire world, today calls to all saying: "Seek me, so that I might be born in your heart." He continually knocks at the door of every human heart, so that He might take up His abode in it, and so that He might make of our heart a manger, so that we might be reborn in Him.

Christ, born in Bethlehem, teaches us to love one another with that pure love, of which He is the fountainhead. He speaks to our hearts and reminds us that we are created to accomplish good works, works of love, the fruits of which return to us. He calls upon all of us, Orthodox Ukrainians, to personal and communal holiness. He made God's love for people, known to the world, and made it known that all people are God's children, brothers and sisters. In addition to this, Christ revealed to all, that love is the path to perfection, the road which leads to the source of spiritual life.

He, the Son of God, who was born in Bethlehem and in our hearts, calls upon us to be peacemakers, especially today, when fratricide and hatred for people continue to exist in many countries, even in this post-Communist era. He, who though His Gospel, calls upon us "to seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness," calls upon us to be bearers of His light and peace and not be apathetic to common Christian efforts, which have as their goal, the preservation of genuine peace, righteousness, unity, holiness and the dignity of the human

(Continued on page 11)

Jan.
6
1918

Turning the pages back...

Money was issued throughout the period of Ukraine's independence earlier this century (1917-1920). The main units were the karbovanets and hryvnia: 1 karbovanets = 2 hryvni, 1

hryvnia = 100 shahy. The value of the new karbovantsi notes was equivalent to 0.767 grams of pure gold.

On January 6, 1918, the Central Rada circulated the first state credit note of 100 kbv. Designed by Hryhoriy Narbut, the note's dimensions were 167 mm. by 103 mm. The inscriptions on the face side were in Ukrainian, and on the reverse side in Russian, Yiddish and Polish. Notes in denominations of 10, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 1,000 karbovantsi were also issued.

Small change, the shah, was printed on cardboard with the same plates used for postage stamps. The reverse side of the shah units bore the inscription "equivalent to metal coinage." Shahy were issued in 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 denominations.

On March 1, 1918, the Central Rada passed a law making the hryvnia the main monetary unit.

Due to the very rapid changes in government, this currency never became internationally convertible, but did serve as the country's legal tender for a time. It was also never faced with the severe devaluation bedeviling Ukraine's present incarnation of the karbovanets, recently valued at 37,000 to \$1 U.S.

ACTION ITEM

All concerned people in New Jersey are encouraged to write and call their state senators and assemblymen urging them to support the "Rice Amendment" which states that the famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine should be added to S-2155 in the State Senate and A-2750 in the State Assembly. The bill mandates teaching the history of the Holocaust and genocides in high schools of New Jersey. This proposed legislation is due for a vote on January 10.

For additional information regarding your district please call: AHRU, (201) 373-9729, or the Legislative Information Service toll free number in Trenton, (800) 792-8630.

— submitted by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

Dr. David Marples

Congratulations to The Weekly on its 60th anniversary. The paper is an authentic voice of Ukrainians in the West and will play an increasingly important role in communicating accurate information between independent Ukraine and the diaspora in the coming years. It is respected and accurate, and its editors merit the highest of praise. May your standards long continue...

David Marples
Edmonton

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Zhirinovskiy win is trouble for Ukraine

Dear Editor:

Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the ultranationalist who ran on a platform of reclaiming Russian territory from Finland to Alaska, stopping subsidies to former republics, restoring the old Soviet Union and resuming the subsidized production of weapons for previous clients such as Iraq, was the big winner in the Russian elections that took place on December 12. Mr. Zhirinovskiy's party, perversely labeled the Liberal Democratic Party, garnered 24 percent of the vote for half of the seats in the 450-seat lower house, or Duma.

The other 225 deputies are elected as individuals from their districts, and the upper house comprises two electees from each of Russia's regions and autonomous republics. The next closest party was President Boris Yeltsin's Russia Choice with 16 percent. When President Yeltsin's term expires in 1996, Mr. Zhirinovskiy plans to run for the presidency; if he wins, Russia's new constitution, which was narrowly passed by the voters on that same day, would give him near-dictatorial powers.

Other than the positive energy that will now be released by Russian democrats and the West to prevent Mr. Zhirinovskiy from having a case to take before the Russian people in 1996, these election results spell mostly trouble for Ukraine — trouble that will not wait for 1996.

President Yeltsin will be forced to shift his policies to coincide more with those espoused by Mr. Zhirinovskiy. His already tough stance toward Ukraine, on such matters as territorial claims and energy supplies, will get even tougher. As bad luck would have it, this winter has so far been colder than normal, so Ukraine is highly vulnerable to any tightening of the screws by Russia. Foreigners are already being advised not to travel to Ukraine until after the winter heating season.

Should Mr. Zhirinovskiy become President Zhirinovskiy in 1996, Ukraine's worst fears could be realized. Ukraine's second brief encounter with independence in this century will be threatened once again. Mr. Zhirinovskiy has already recanted some of his more outlandish electioneering slogans, but not his stated goal of restoring the old Soviet Union, and Ukraine is undoubtedly at the top of his list.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy's success, in a country many times better off than Ukraine, also says something about Ukraine's own vulnerability to a potential dictator — one who might seek legitimacy by offering to counter the Zhirinovskiy threat. Of course, Ukraine would never be a match for Russia with conventional arms. But nuclear weapons....?

The already-growing sentiment in Ukraine's Parliament to not give up the nuclear missiles and warheads on Ukrainian soil will surely increase in the wake of Russia's elections. Market reforms, with their long-term promise of prosperity, or even economic relief, may be headed for the scrap heap as Ukraine's (and Russia's) leaders revert to what they know best — how to run a command economy with a grossly disproportionate emphasis on military goods. The International Monetary Fund, with its credo of fiscal responsibility before granting credits, will likely become irrelevant.

President Yeltsin has already shown Ukraine how tough he intends to be, with his recent proposal that Ukraine hand

over all nuclear weapons, the Black Sea Fleet and the Crimean port of Sevastopol in exchange for what amounts to alms. Mr. Zhirinovskiy makes no pretense of being so charitable.

There is a bright side to all this. A favorable outcome, however, is now contingent on a great deal of right-thinking, and soon, on the part of democratic leaders in Russia, Ukraine and the West. Perhaps the Zhirinovskiy effect will lead to a number of new consortia and amalgamations, not just among Russia's reformist parties, but even among Ukrainian parties, and also between Ukraine and Western nations, especially the U.S.

Whether to slow down or speed up economic reform is likely to become far less relevant than it was before, certainly less important than what to do with Ukraine's nuclear weapons. Here the United States is going to find itself squarely on the horns of a truly serious dilemma.

U.S. policy prior to the Ukrainian elections was to encourage Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to deliver all of their strategic nuclear weapons to Russia, the sooner the better. The theory was that it was more stable to have only one potential nuclear adversary — a situation with which U.S. military doctrine could cope; with Russia as the most logical inheritor of the treaties and obligations of the former Soviet Union, the U.S. has labored hard to get the three non-Russian nuclear powers to sign the START I and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Belarus and Kazakhstan have now done so, but Ukraine's Parliament signed its own version of the treaties — a version that had so many caveats and conditions that U.S. President Bill Clinton was compelled to phone Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk immediately, suggesting he reconsider. Mr. Kravchuk agreed to put the matter before Ukraine's Parliament again in the spring, but that conversation took place just before the Russian elections and the rise of Zhirinovskiy.

U.S. policy has also been based on a presumption that President Yeltsin, or someone with similar views, will continue to be in charge of Russia. Today, that is clearly a flawed premise.

U.S. policy toward Ukraine, which was beginning to stiffen noticeably after Ukraine's START I vote, may now do an about-face and soften materially. The "carrot and stick" diplomacy which sells so well in the U.S. is reduced to trivia when the stakes are raised, once again, to the threat of all-out nuclear war — an out-and-out resumption of the Cold War — a state of affairs which Mr. Zhirinovskiy has virtually assured us will return just as soon as he is in power.

While U.S. policy vis-a-vis START I may be confined in a bureaucratic straight jacket for some time, American citizens, at least, are apt to question the wisdom of pressing Ukraine to shift the balance of weapons of mass destruction to a potential despot who portends dire consequences, not just for Ukraine, but for the U.S. as well. The consequences will involve the economy as well as national security. While the Cold War bankrupted the Soviet Union, it put the U.S. in the poor house.

Could Ukraine become an important, trusted ally of the United States? The ingredients for just such an evolution are largely in place today. Time will tell — but not a lot of time. Just a little over two years until 1996.

Richard Shriver
Westport, Conn.

The writer is publisher of the Ukrainian Business Digest.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Will Ukraine survive 1994?

In March of 1993, officials of Boris Yeltsin's government confidently told Eastern European leaders not to bother building large embassies in Kyiv because in 18 months they would be downgraded to consular sections.

In the panic-ridden aftermath of the last Russian election, Mikhail Poltoranin, one of President Yeltsin's top aides, warned that if Mr. Zhirinovskiy's party gains a strong foothold in the new Parliament, Mr. Zhirinovskiy would be Russia's president by the fall of 1994.

If Mr. Yeltsin's people are right, the independent Ukrainian state as we now know it will end in December of 1994. And it won't matter a whit who is president of Russia.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy and his gang are open about their plans for the dissolution of the Ukrainian state and the restoration of the Tsarist Russian empire. Mr. Yeltsin's clique is far more subtle, but its objective is still the same.

Russian strategic planners are viewing a number of alternatives for weakening and ultimately eliminating Ukraine as a state.

One option calls for swallowing Ukraine whole militarily. The Russians believe Ukraine would not fire its nuclear warheads in its own defense. They also believe the Ukrainian officer corps is untrustworthy so that conventional resistance, if there is any, will be minimal, while a counterattack is out of the question. A Russian military occupation of Ukraine in the near future, similar to that which now exists in Georgia, Moldova and Tajikistan, therefore, is not out of the question.

The military option presents certain dangers, however. Russia is a fragile federation of semi-autonomous republics yearning to be free of the Russian yoke. A major Russian invasion of Ukraine could precipitate a series of revolts and local military actions (possibly with Iranian assistance) east of the Urals. This could threaten what little stability remains in that part of the Russian empire.

Another drawback of the military option is that such an action would finally jar Western Europe out of its languor. Russia, after all, is not Serbia. A Russian invasion of Ukraine would panic Western Europeans and prompt them to quickly accept Poland and Hungary (and possibly the Baltic nations) into NATO, complicating Russia's formula for expansionism. Moscow's strategists would prefer not to disturb a sleeping giant until prolonged indolence leads to impotence.

A second option for Russia is to conquer Ukraine from within, taking full advantage of the political disillusionment among the Russified Ukrainians and Russians in eastern Ukraine. This scenario would involve a Russian claim that the human rights of non-Ukrainians in eastern Ukraine were being violated followed by a demand for a plebiscite. The United States, always willing to placate the Russian bear, would force Ukraine into compliance by threatening to curtail economic assistance. Following a well-financed campaign for the "reunion" of eastern Ukraine with "Mother Russia," Moscow would win.

Ukraine's government would then be forced to sign a treaty ceding eastern Ukraine to Russia. The success of this ploy would encourage Russians in southern Ukraine to follow suit, forcing more concessions from Kyiv including Odessa, Yalta and much of southern

Ukraine. By the end of the decade Ukraine could conceivably lose 30 to 40 percent of its population, further weakening its viability as a nation/state.

The most plausible strategy for Moscow's takeover of Ukraine, however, and the one that appears well under way is the economic one. Thanks to mountebankish mismanagement and internal sabotage, Ukraine today appears headed toward economic collapse by the spring of 1994.

In a January 3 Forbes Magazine article titled "Powder Keg," Steve H. Hanke, a professor of applied economics at John Hopkins University, and Sir Alan Walters, vice-chairman of AIG Trading Corp. in Washington, explain how it all came about. "To finance money-losing state-owned enterprises and meet its payroll, the government [in Ukraine] has simply ordered its central bank to print money. Inevitably, hyperinflation has surged, so that it now stands at 100 percent a month — five times the level in Russia. Since mid-August, the currency, the karbovanets, has depreciated from 6,000 per dollar to more than 31,000 per dollar. Inflation is a fatal disease. If not checked, it destroys a society and paves the way for revolution. Revolution invites foreign interference. Russia is ready..."

"If Ukraine falls under Russian rule," Messrs. Hanke and Walters predict, "no other former Soviet republic will be safely independent. Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Romania, which border on Ukraine, will also experience increasing pressure from Russia."

"To insure its independence and enhance its regional stability," the authors conclude, "Ukraine needs to establish a sound, convertible currency. That will require the government to abolish the central bank and install a currency board, a monetary institution that would link the Ukrainian currency to the U.S. dollar by means of a fixed exchange rate and 100 percent dollar reserves for Ukrainian currency in circulation... Now that the International Monetary Fund has finally jumped on the currency board train, that type of system could be established immediately with an IMF loan. The IMF estimates that a Ukrainian currency board would need about \$1 billion in initial reserves which the IMF could easily lend. As hyperinflation ended, the demand for Ukrainian currency would increase quickly, as would dollar reserves for the currency... The Ukrainian currency board would earn interest from its dollar reserves by investing them in such safe assets as U.S. Treasury bills. The interest would facilitate the repayment of the IMF loan."

Dr. Hanke presented this plan to President Leonid Kravchuk in October of 1991 and nothing happened. A similar plan was presented to Estonia in 1992 and it was adopted. Of all the former Soviet republics, Estonia today has the lowest inflation rate and the most stable currency.

1994 will be a crucial year for Ukraine. If the nation is to survive, President Kravchuk must change his economic policy immediately. Commercial shenanigans must cease. Competence must replace corruption. Russophiles and other opportunists anxious to return Ukraine to Russia must be weeded out.

If not, Ukraine's next flag may be red, blue and white, its second attempt at independence in the 20th century hardly longer than the first.

Holiday happenings in the Big Apple

by Helen Smindak

Picking up where we left off two weeks ago, here's more on holiday events.

Music (choral)

• "Carol of the Bells" has been ringing out everywhere around town and on radio and TV — a thrilling sound for Ukrainians, who recognize it as their traditional New Year's Eve carol "Shchedryk." It was given a beautiful rendition last Sunday by New York's own Dumka Chorus at St. Patrick's Cathedral before hundreds of listeners, including a constant procession of tourists and New Yorkers who had come to midtown Manhattan to view the Rockefeller Center Christmas tree and Fifth Avenue window displays.

Standing at the front of the transept amid banks of red poinsettias, the men and women of the chorus were directed by Vasyl Hrechynsky as they sang traditional Ukrainian carols. The reverential "O Holy Night" in English and "Shchedryk" in Ukrainian concluded the 45-minute presentation. The concert soloists were Eugenia Babenko, Sviatoslava Kacharaj, Mykola Holodyk and Basil Tershakovec.

The Dumka Chorus will sing Ukrainian carols at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 160 W. 82nd St., on January 9 and at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 33 E. Seventh St., on January 23.

• In a concert at the Ukrainian National Home on December 19, the Charivna Singers from Kharkiv, Ukraine, gave their interpretation of "Shchedryk" in Ukrainian, as one would expect, but in the lively sleighbell-jingling tempo that's popular over here. It sounded terrific. Accompanying themselves on banduras, violin and tambourine, the quartet of young women blended voices in a program of carols and songs by Ukrainian composers. Soloist Oksana Kovalenko apologized to the audience for the absence of guest bandurist Ostap Stakhiv, who had been called away to Ukraine on business. The singers, wearing costumes typical of eastern Ukraine, are now on a tour of the U.S.

Music (orchestral)

• The Kyiv Chamber ensemble, Ukraine's oldest chamber orchestra, drew a large audience to the elegant Ukrainian Institute of America despite an unexpected snowstorm that hit the New York area on December 11. Presenting music by Bach, Rossini and Mahler as well as Valenty Bihyk's Seven Miniatures, Op. 20, the concert included Schnittke's Concerto for Piano and String Orchestra, skillfully interpreted by Toronto-born pianist Daria Telizyn and the 17-member orchestra. The group's conductor is Roman Kofman, who is also the principal conductor of the Kyiv Tchaikovsky Conservatory Symphony Orchestra and the Seoul Symphony Orchestra.

• Another musical treat comes up at the Ukrainian Institute on January 15 and 16, with three concerts by the Australian Festival of Chamber Music. The co-founder and artistic director of the festival is New York-born Theodore Kuchar, grandson of the late concert violinist and composer Roman Prydatkevych. Mr. Kuchar, a concert violinist, chamber musician and recording artist, was appointed principal guest conductor of the Ukrainian State Symphony Orchestra in 1992 and has recorded works by Liatoshynsky, Prokofiev and Khachaturian with this orchestra.

The young director has also conducted leading symphony orchestras in Europe and Australia and in 1989 was awarded

the Finnish Government's Honorary Bronze Medal for his work in promoting and performing Finland's music at home and abroad. The festival program, combining the talents of 11 musicians, will offer music by Brahms, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Liatoshynsky and other composers. For program details, call Andriy Paschuk, (212) 772-2884, or the Ukrainian Institute, (212) 288-8660.

On Broadway

• That \$8 million musical "The Red Shoes," which opened at the Gershwin Theater on December 16 with dancing actor George de la Pena in the cast of principals, closed after only three days in performance. Negative reviews brought about the demise of this musical, although Mr. De la Pena himself received compliments for his work. Newsweek magazine singled him out for praise and stage critic Martin Segal told CBS-TV viewers after the opening performance that "George de la Pena has the one fine full performance" in the show. Regrettably, we won't be able to see it.

• Another performer of Ukrainian descent in "The Red Shoes" company was Catherine Ulisse (whom I neglected to mention in the previous round-up of Holiday Happenings). The New York-born dancer, formerly in the ballet chorus of "Phantom of the Opera" and before that in "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" and "Rags," was responsible for 14 positions in the chorus of "The Red Shoes" and actually played eight of these during previews and performances before the musical folded. Ms. Ulisse, who recalls that her grandfather, Samuel Kapchuk, helped build St. George's Church, raved about colleague de la Pena's performance: "He was above everyone (in the show). He danced, sang and acted his role to perfection."

• Nikolai Gogol's classic comedy, "The Government Inspector," will be presented by the National Actors' Theatre from January 6 to February 6 at the Lyceum Theatre, 45th Street, east of Broadway. Starring the well-known actor Tony Randall, the comedy (its name is slightly altered from the original title "The Inspector General") is directed by Michael Langham and has a company of 25. For show times and tickets, call (212) 239-6280. Nikolai Gogol is known to Ukrainians as Mykola Hohol, novelist, short-story writer and dramatist, who lived from 1809 to 1852 and penned, among other works, "Evenings Near the Village of Dikanka," a collection of humorous short stories (supposedly related by beekeeper Rudi Panko) about life in a Ukrainian village.

Opera news

• As in past seasons, Metropolitan Opera audiences are being regaled by the voices of Ukrainian basses Paul Plishka, Sergei Koptchak and Andriy Dobriansky. Mr. Koptchak, who hails from the Ukrainian (Priashiv) region of Slovakia and has been performing at the Met since 1983, sang the role of the chief water sprite in Dvorak's "Rusalka" (the final performance, on December 11, was broadcast live on FM radio). Mr. Dobriansky, who will soon be into his 34th season with the Met, will appear with the Met's touring company. For the past four years he has also been directing the two choirs of St. George's Church, and is proud to point out that three of his sons, Andriy, 16, Danylo, 15, and Yaroslav, 11, sing in the choir that performs during the Sunday noontime liturgy.

Mr. Plishka is on the Met stage quite

frequently this season, with roles in Verdi's "Stiffelio" and "Aida," Dvorak's "Rusalka," Beethoven's "Fidelio" and Donizetti's "Lucia Di Lammermoor." This month, he can be heard as Nabal in Berlioz's "Les Troyens" on January 4, 8 and 13, and as Pagano in Verdi's "I Lombardi" on January 7, 12 and 15 (matinee).

Publications

• Dr. Zirka Derlycia, who has been teaching Ukrainian at New York University and other institutions for over 18 years, was never satisfied with the teaching materials that were available, so she created her own materials — letter by letter. Now, after three years of intensive work, her book "Everyday Ukrainian: A Practical Basic Course" and 10 cassettes are being offered to the public by Audio-Forum, a division of Jeffrey Norton Publishers of Guilford, Conn.

The 342-page book, representing two college semesters of Ukrainian, is the first self-study Ukrainian course published since the re-establishment of Ukraine as an independent nation with its own language. It is designed for the beginner and features practical, everyday Ukrainian with emphasis on the spoken language.

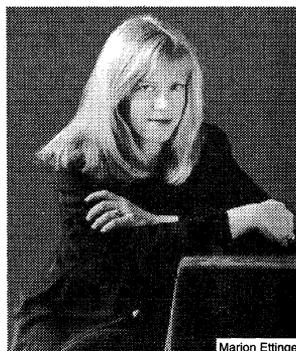
Dr. Derlycia says the book was the vision of Janis Yates, vice-president and editorial director of Jeffrey Norton Publishers. She has dedicated her book to her parents, Anna and Ostap Derlycia, and acknowledges the assistance of Yuri Yanchyshyn "for lending his voice to the recorded material," Prof. Myroslava Znayenko, Anatole Wowk and Dr. Zarouhi Dagharavian "for helpful comments," and Alexandra Brazniak "for allowing me to use her carefully maintained Ukrainian as a point of reference."

The textbook, bound in a yellow glossy cover carrying an all over fine-line print of the trident symbol, and 10 tape cassettes (10 hours) in a sturdy blue case, are priced at \$195. The book can be bought separately for \$24.95. "Everyday Ukrainian" is available in New York at Surma's or can be ordered from the publisher by calling 1-800-243-1234.

• Irene Daria's book "Lutece: A Day in the Life of America's Greatest Restaurant," has just been published by Random House, and she's already working on another book — her first novel. She says that it will have "a Ukrainian connection, with a whole Ukrainian historical past."

The author, who is the daughter of Jaroslav and Maria Wolowodiuk of Glen Oaks, Queens, worked for The Ukrainian Weekly as a student intern during the summer of 1980. She was a reporter for Women's Wear Daily for four years, an editor for Harper's Bazaar for two years and is currently a columnist for Glamour magazine as well as a contributor to many other publications. Her first book, "The Fashion Cycle," was published by Simon & Schuster in 1990.

Ms. Daria says she has always had a great interest in restaurants, hence the attraction to Lutece, a four-star mecca to lovers of fine cuisine for more than three decades, located at 249 E. 50th St. Given virtually unlimited access to the restaurant's dining room, kitchen, business offices and wine cellar by owner Andre Soltnier, the journalist has come up with a book that Publishers Weekly calls "an involving, personalized, instructive multi-starred review of the famed Manhattan restaurant." The book, which sells for \$23, has been given favorable reviews in The Washington Post,



Marion Ettinger

Irene Daria

Entertainment Magazine and The New York Observer. It is dedicated to Cary Wiener, "the best husband, friend, lawyer, reader and adviser in the world."

Recordings

• An utempo album by a three-man rock band from Leeds, England, "The Ukrainians," is now available at Tower Records. Featuring songs in Ukrainian written by band members Pete Sollowka, Len Liggins and Roman Remyne, the album includes Shevchenko's poem "Zapovit" (words by Shevchenko, music by the band members) and a traditional foot-stomping Hopak. If you can't find the album at Tower, you can contact Yevshan Communications, P.O. Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec, Canada, H9W 5Y8, for CD (\$15.95) or cassette (\$9.98). You might also inquire about The Ukrainians' new release, available after March 1, which features vocal and instrumental music.

Stage work-in-progress

• Lesia Ukrainka's play, "Forest Song," a classic of Ukrainian dramatic literature, has been translated and segments of the translation have been incorporated into an original musical score along with contemporary American poetry, pagan myths and ancient songs for the current work-in-progress of the Yara Arts Group. The production was unveiled in December at the La Mama First Street Workshop Space; the show itself will open for reviews in the spring. Yara members Virlana Tkacz and Wanda Phipps received this year's National Theatre Translation Fund Award for their translating work.

The work-in-progress, titled "Yara's Forest Song," is directed by Ms. Tkacz, who founded the Yara Arts Group in 1990, "to create original theatre pieces that explore timely Ukrainian topics through the diverse cultural perspectives of the group's members."

TV scenarios

• Seen recently on television was Olga (Bodnar) Talyan, playing Robin Williams' Russian girlfriend, Svetlana, in the movie "Moscow on the Hudson," on WOR-TV.

• The final question on a recent "Jeopardy" show carried by ABC-TV under the category "Geography Since 1990" was: "In area, it's now the largest country whose boundaries are wholly within Europe." Host Alex Trebek (a major name among game-show hosts and co-author of "The Jeopardy! Book") added: "We know it can't be Russia, because Russia's boundaries extend into Asia. But, we have the reunification of Germany; could it be that?" All three contestants came up with Germany as the answer. Crowded Ukrainian/French-Canadian Trebek: "The correct response: What is Ukraine? Ukraine, 233,000 miles, I believe."

Koliadky, shchedrivky — a glimpse into Ukrainian dreamtime

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Carolling among Ukrainians has certainly changed over the years on this continent. It had to — the circumstances were so alien, so different, that it is amazing that now, after a century in Canada and the United States, we even know about "koliaduvannia" at all.

But then, maybe it isn't so amazing after all. We Ukrainians are a stubborn lot when it comes to traditions. While adapting to a new country and way of life, our great-grandparents, grandparents and parents have preserved a large percentage of tradition and have modified it to suit new circumstances. It could not be otherwise.

The pioneers on the prairies of western Canada had it the easiest when it came to preserving tradition. The way of life remained rural and, where they could, Ukrainians settled together. What was not easy was the climate (actually sub-Siberian, so much harsher than Ukraine's), the clearing of the bush and distance between neighbors. Even though the pioneers were relatively near each other, the new settlements were not like the old Ukrainian villages. In Canada, each family lived on its own homestead, miles away from the next.

The first immigrants to the mines of Pennsylvania were in for culture shock. They were thrown into a completely foreign environment in all aspects. Retaining some remnants of the old ways must have been so much harder in an already established mining town populated by so many, who had settled there much earlier. Attitudes towards the new immigrants and their strange ways in both countries were certainly not welcoming, to put it kindly.

Yet through so many generations, through so many adaptations, the traditions have persisted. Of course, they are not the same. But then, even without the past 70 Soviet years in Ukraine, traditions there would have changed also. What is amazing is that the essence of tradition, remains whether in rural or urban areas. As is common, possibly the traditions have been firmly kept by the emigre population — with the added twist of Soviet destruction of everything and anything considered national.

The meatless, non-dairy supper of "Sviat Vechir" is still the center of the Ukrainian Christmas celebration. Its elements are as old as human memory and tradition itself, with layers upon layers of newer customs and beliefs added. The symbolism of the coming together of the whole family, of all past and present generations, living and departed, is combined with the agricultural celebrations of the winter solstice, the return of the sun, and its promise for a bountiful harvest. In turn, these ancient rituals were accepted into the Christian feast of the birth of Jesus — quite grudgingly, because the church fought for centuries against such "heathen" practices as "habilky," the blessing of food baskets and koliaduvannia, until it finally gave up.

This last ritual, carolling, was fought well into the beginning of this century, as the Hutsuly complained that their village priest would not let them go car-

olling the old way, the way they have always gone. If one were to compare the amount of koliady strictly about the birth of Christ with those about other subject matter, the result would be approximately an inch or so for the former, and volumes for the latter.

Somewhere along the way, to differentiate between the Christian and pre-Christian carols, it became common to call the Christian ones "koliady," and the earlier ones "koliadky." Very many pre-Christian koliadky became "Christianized" by having a religious refrain added to every verse, e.g. "Daj, Bozhe" [Grant, O God] or "Na Sviaty Vechir" [On Holy Eve] — but even here, it is not certain which God or which holy eve is being referred to. Other koliadky have Jesus, Mary, Joseph and the Apostles doing very human, and often very strange



things, again a combination of very old and somewhat new.

The "shchedrivky" are New Year's songs (from Shchedryi Vechir, or generous eve, the original new year). This gets complicated — and yet, in the long run, makes more sense — because the new year was originally celebrated in the spring, with the rebirth of nature. In turn, this explains why so many shchedrivky sing about swallows returning (as in Shchedryk — whose melody is that of "Carol of the Bells"), fields being plowed, farm animals multiplying and other spring actions.

The themes of koliadky are varied, but when considered in their context, make sense. Scholars have

indicated that our koliadky are the earliest human songs continuously in existence. Oral tradition is most powerful. With writing — and history itself — only approximately 5,000 years old, the rest of earlier human life on earth is recorded in human memory, through tales, legends, proverbs and songs.

Our koliadky go back as far as possible, because their first categories are the koliadky about creation of the earth and heaven, the celestial bodies, the first tree of life, the first waters, the first bird, the first animals, the first human, the first family, the first plants and grains, and the first fire. The songs tell us how early humans explained all these aspects of creation and nature to themselves.

O, how was it at the beginning of the world.

There was no heaven, no earth.

Only the blue sea.

And on this sea there were two oaks,

And on the two oaks [sat] two doves.

Two doves sent from heaven

From heaven sent on a mission.

They started deliberating how to create the world.

Let us go down into the sea to the very bottom.

We will take up for ourselves the blue stone,

The blue stone, the blue sky.

We will take up for ourselves the yellow stone,

The yellow stone, the yellow earth.

[selo Bandriv, pv. Lis'ko. "Koliadky i Shchedrivky"; Zb. V. Hnatiuk.

Etografichnyi Zbirnyk N.T.Sh., Vol. 35. Lviv, 1914.]

There is a guarded, fenced-in home.

And in this home there are three windows.

In the first window, the bright moon.

In the second window, the bright sun.

In the third window, the bright stars.

It isn't the bright moon, but the hospodar

[the man of the house],

It isn't the bright sun, but his wife.

They aren't the bright stars, but his children.

It is interesting to note that in these koliadky, the moon is the primary celestial body, more prominent than the sun. If we consider that the stages of the moon and other lunar symbolism were vital to the hunter-gatherers of the Paleolithic, it is easy to understand how this would be reflected in the earliest koliadky. The lunar symbolism of Sviat Vechir continues with the shape of varenyky, garlic cloves, fish and the 12 dishes.

As we gather together on Sviat Vechir and sing the pre-Christian "Dobryi Vechir, Tobi, Pane Hospodariu," which every modern Ukrainian child knows and loves, let us think about our families and our nation. May the power of tradition that has kept us going since the earliest human memory have the strength to keep our nation going through its present crisis. Oi, dai Bozhe!

* Honest. I didn't even notice the "blue and yellow" until I translated this. Spooky, isn't it?

IREX expands e-mail communications among scholars, civic groups

by Tony Byrne

WASHINGTON — The International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) has begun a pilot program of professional fellowship opportunities to expand electronic mail access among scholars and civic groups in Ukraine and Russia. With support from the Eurasia Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation, one of the fellowships will be awarded to an American or Canadian individual to be based in Kyiv.

Although e-mail is beginning to spread among natural scientists and some technical communities in Ukraine, humanities and social science scholars in the region generally have limited awareness of this powerful medium. Access to e-mail within institutes and universities is often very limited, or simply non-existent.

IREX was established in 1968 to provide access for U.S. specialists to scholars, policymakers and research resources

of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and to promote scholarly cooperation with the region. IREX programs deliver a broad range of services to researchers, scholars and policymakers from the United States and an array of partner countries.

The purpose of the Communications Fellowship is to promote the use of electronic mail among non-commercial civic groups and individual institutes and scholars in Ukraine, with special attention to humanities, social science and professional training disciplines, as well as libraries and archives.

The fellow will manage freely accessible electronic mail stations and provide training and assistance in using resources on the Internet, as well as helping specialists in the region establish contact with colleagues both within the region and from the West. IREX will also assist scholars in gaining access to electronic mail within their own institutes and

departments, and in limited cases, will provide modems to scholarly institutions and non-commercial civic groups.

Interested candidates should contact IREX. In selecting candidates, IREX seeks to combine professional-level language abilities and in-country living and/or working experience with general computer literacy and familiarity with electronic mail. The terms of the program are modeled after those of the Peace Corps: a fellow must make a 10-12 month commitment to the program, and IREX will provide for travel and a monthly living stipend, as well as a modest monthly honorarium payable at the conclusion of the fellowship.

American specialists may also participate right from their own workplace, by joining "IREXNet," an East-West support group to assist scholars and professionals who come "on-line" in the region. American members of the network serve as resources for scholars in their disci-

plines in the former Soviet Union by responding to inquiries from counterparts overseas and helping them use e-mail more effectively.

In return, IREX will make available annotated lists of e-mail addresses of former Soviet scholars by discipline (lists developed by the fellows and others) and will offer information available by e-mail or regular mail concerning scholarly networking with Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. IREXNet members will also help guide IREX in efforts to expand e-mail access for humanists, social scientists, librarians and archivists in the former Soviet Union.

IREX is calling the American members of this network "postmasters." Any scholar with access to e-mail is eligible to participate. To join the group, contact Tony Byrne at IREX: 1616 H St. NW, Washington, DC 20006; e-mail: irexnet@gwvum.gwu.edu.; phone: (202) 628-8188.

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Forwards in forefront as NHL finishes first fourth

Would you believe the 1993-1994 National Hockey League season is a quarter of the stretch completed? Would you believe a whopping 28 Ukrainians have seen NHL action thus far, with 27 of them very much active? Would you believe 19 of this total are forwards, while defensemen total seven and there are only two goaltenders?

Would you believe a veteran Ukrainian left-winger from Toronto is tied for the league lead in power play goals, tied for third in the league in goals and fifth in the league in shots? Would you believe, thus far, it's been a very good year for Ukrainian pucksters?

Well, for all of you believers, try these juicy tidbits from around the league, by position, some 30 games into an 84-game regular season.

Hulking left-winger **Dave Andreychuk** is a guaranteed All-Star selection this year,

based on his 29 games-21 goals-15 assists-36 points-32 penalty minutes statistics, while leading his Maple Leafs to the second best record in all of hockey. For years he has gained notoriety and fame for planting his seemingly immovable physique in front of the net and banging in many a power play rebound. This is not to discount his scoring touch on a bit further out, especially in the slot, 20 to 30 feet away.

Probably the most pleasant surprise of all '93 Ukrainian hockey performers is found in Winnipeg, patrolling left wing for the import-laden Jets. Only 21 years old, with a full season of the NHL under his belt, **Keith Tkachuk** was named NHL Player of the Week for the week ending December 5. In describing the highlights of a typical Jets game, ESPN Sportscenter's reporters regularly refer to Tkachuk's "Gordie Howe" hat-tricks: "a goal, an assist and a fight." Through his first 30 games, Tkachuk has tallied 18 goals and added 15 assists for 33 points while accumulating a healthy 73 minutes

in penalties. He is another probable All-Star representative for this year's mid-season classic at Madison Square Garden.

Dimitri Khristich (26-14-5-19-17) has turned in average, yet uninspiring numbers for a very inconsistent Washington squad. Something is very amiss in the Capital city, and unfortunately, Khristich and fellow Uke Peter Bondra have some fingers being pointed directly at them.

Philadelphia checks in an amazing fourth over all and second in the Atlantic division despite the loss of young superstar **Eric Lindros** for several weeks. Ukrainian **Brent Fedyk** has turned in solid #2 line stats, with 9-9-18-6 in 29 games.

The fifth and final left-wing also doubles at center for the league's top team to date, the New York Rangers. Due to an extremely talented squad, veteran high-scoring Uke **Ed Olczyk** has been relegated to third- and even fourth-line status, accounting for his negligible scoring figures (26-1-1-2-10).

Turning our attention to center ice, **Wayne Gretzky** (26-12-39-51-8) has once again vaulted to the top of the league's scoring race. With the continued absence of Pittsburgh's Mario Lemieux, the Great One has enthroned himself as the top scoring Ukrainian, pivot man and player. This all for a declining defending Stanley Cup finalist L.A. Kings team, which probably overachieved last spring. A cinch for the All-Star game, Gretzky is still producing at a two-points-per game pace.

The injury-riddled Buffalo Sabres would certainly be in a worse predicament without veteran centerman **Dale "Ducky" Hawerchuk** (27-14-15-29-32). One of the best passing pivots in the league, Hawerchuk has been moved up to the top line due to Pat LaFontaine's injury. He also mans the point on the top power play unit.

The remaining four Ukrainian centers have another major thing in common in addition to their national ancestry. All are currently third-line centers, with occasional second shift time on their team's power play. **Tony Hrkac** (26-4-3-7-2) can put the puck in the net when given the ice time, and is considered an asset by St. Louis, since they went out and signed him back as a free agent.

Big **Mike Krushelnyski** still likes to sit in front of and screen the opposition's goalie when his team has the puck in the offensive zone. Mike's scoring is down (29-3-3-6-16), but his upstart fellow Maple Leafs have continued their outstanding play from last season, sitting atop the Central Division.

Steve Konowalchuk spent the first two weeks in the AHL, but Washington quickly recalled him after his fast start. This recently turned 21-year-old has amassed 1-3-4-12 totals in 21 matches. One of Wayne's younger brothers, **Brent Gretzky**, has seen limited ice time in Tampa Bay with the struggling Lightning. Comparisons to his older brother are simply not made as Brent (19-1-2-3-2) fulfills the role of a checking centerman.

The right wing position lists the most NHL Ukrainians, a grand total of eight. Of these, five are major contributors, two can be titled as part-timers and one has been recovering from an injury. **Brian Bellows** (27-10-10-20-12) is a bit down in scoring for only the sixth best Eastern Conference team, Montreal. Les Canadiens will need more of a scoring boost from the ex-North Star captain if they are to maintain aspirations of recapturing the Stanley Cup.

The other half of the Capitals' perplexing Ukrainian dilemma is **Peter Bondra**. Just like fellow countryman Khristich, Bondra (26-11-5-16-20) is on his way to a normal point-a-game pace, but by now management rightfully expects more. The opposite is expected from Maple Leaf **Mark Osborne** (29-4-5-9-39), whose job is to slam bodies,

check ferociously and chip in with an occasional goal or assist. He has not disappointed. **Pat Elynuik** has his third new home in two years, having been dealt from Washington to Tampa Bay a few weeks into the current campaign. Supposedly equipped with above average scoring skills, Elynuik (22-4-1-5-12) is being counted on to provide some serious points (especially goals) for a starving Lightning squad.

Feisty right winger **Joey Kocur** (28-1-2-39) is the ultimate role player on one of the best N.Y. Rangers teams in decades. He provides strong checking, up-and-down skating and can still pummel an opponent with his fast fists. Because of his strong performance late in the season and during the Stanley Cup finals, expectations were relatively high for L.A.'s **Gary Shuchuk**. He has not done them justice, and the youngster has ridden the pressbox for half of his team's games. His production thus far: two assists, eight penalty minutes in only some 13 games.

Hard-charging **Jim Sandlak** welcomed his move from Vancouver to Hartford, only to go down with shoulder problems 10 games into the season. The wandering Whalers would love to have his physical presence back soon (8-1-1-2-14). Speedy right wing **Greg Paslawski** (10-1-0-1-2) has not seen the ice too often, as the Flames' line-up has earned top billing in the Pacific and third best over all. Paslawski is regarded as valuable insurance in case of slumps or injuries.

Seven Ukrainians earn their salaries on the blue line, sometimes joining the rush into the attacking zone, most times challenging opposing forwards in an attempt to limit scoring chances on their own net. Rearguards are generally classified as one of two types: the puck-rushing offense-minded or the stay-at-home defensive defensemen. Among our Ukrainian contingent, one falls into the latter, one has not played enough to be labeled and one is an exception to the rule: he is as strong offensively as he is defensively.

Perhaps the all-in-a-nutshell description of **Alexi Zhitnik**'s value to the struggling Gretzky-led Kings can best be summed up by what's happened to his rookie hockey card: its value has gone up over 200 percent in the past six months, due to his phenomenal rookie season. Thus far in 1993 he has not disappointed, posting 5-9-14-27 totals in 26 games. Though small in size, the 5-10, 178 pounder from Kyiv can hit with the best of them. The 21-year-old has a blistering shot and sees regular duty on L.A.'s top power play unit. He truly is an exception to the rule.

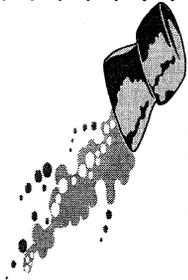
The truly offensive minded blueliner of the group is recently profiled Vancouver Canuck **Dave Babych**. His primary function is to shoot and pass from the left point on all Canuck power plays, while still skating a regular shift on defense. Despite his advanced age, Babych (28-2-10-12-26) remains an asset and his numbers should improve with the return of Russian superstar Pavel Bure.

Alexander Godnyuk was picked up by Florida in the latest NHL expansion draft and has earned himself a regular shift on the Panther defense. A traditional defensive defenseman, Godnyuk likes to take the body (25 PIM) and his nine assists in 26 games are a bonus. **Curtis Leschyshyn** has shaken off several bad injuries the past few years and has become the undisputed leader of Quebec's defense corps. Not known for his scoring prowess, Leschyshyn (25-16-7-25) logs more ice time than any other Nordique backliner.

Playing a similar, yet more punishing role, is **Ken Daneyko** (27-1-5-6-66) of the New Jersey Devils. An aggressively stabilizing presence on the blueline,

(Continued on page 11)

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Oksana Trytyak - Project Coordinator

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 10)

Daneyko and mates are currently fifth over all in the NHL, first in goals against.

Last of the traditional defenders is young **Drake Berehowsky** of those upstart Toronto Maple Leafs. Berehowsky completed a conditioning stint in St. John's (AHL) earlier this year, following surgery on his right knee last April. He was recalled to Toronto on November 11, and has played in 12 games, with two assists and 12 minutes in penalties. Barring further knee complications, Berehowsky is expected to be the main cog on an aging Maple Leaf defense. **Greg Andrusak** (3-0-0-2) has thus far been recalled twice by Pittsburgh from its Cleveland affiliate of the IHL as an emergency replacement for injured Penguin defenders. Andrusak looks to be defense-minded, based on his minor league stats of a year ago.

Reversal of fortune most aptly categorizes the fate of **Kelly Hrudey**, beleaguered goalie of those hapless Kings. Still another of those late-season, playoff-peaking Stanley Cup finalists, Hrudey has seen his 1993-1994 campaign go steadily downhill. A large share of the defensive disaster has gone to a rather porous L.A. defensive corps, and Hrudey has faced far too many shots, with no dependable backup goalie in sight. He's tended 21 of 26 games, playing 1,204 minutes, sporting an 9-10-2 won-loss-tie record and a 3.93 goals against average.

Our other Ukrainian netminder, **Darcy Wakaluk**, has quietly built himself some strong support for increased playing time. Despite always being second on the depth chart behind a franchise-type goalie, Wakaluk has posted a shutout this season, and has allowed only 27 goals in 600 minutes of action. His record is an impressive 8-3-3 with a 2.54 average. And apparently he doesn't take too much guff in front of his net, as witnessed by his 10 minutes in penalties.

UKRAINIAN PROFILE #2

Paslawski, Gregory Stephen

#23, Calgary Flames

Shoots right

5' 11", 190 lbs.

Born: Kindersley, Saskatchewan, August 25, 1961.

— Signed as free agent by Montreal, October 5, 1981.

— Traded to St. Louis in December 1983

— Traded to Winnipeg in June 1989

— Traded to Buffalo in February 1991

— Selected by San Jose in expansion draft, June 1991

— Traded to Quebec in June 1991

— Traded to Philadelphia in September 1992

— Traded to Calgary in March 1993

1992-1993 regular season scoring stats: 73-18-24-42-12 +3

1992-1993 playoff scoring stats: 6-3-0-3-0

The spiritual ...

(Continued from page 6)

being, created in His most holy image and likeness.

These reflections on the spiritual reality of the Christ's Nativity, motivate us, whom the Lord has called to Episcopal service in His Holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church, to invite you to imitate Christ in every aspect of your personal, family, parochial, total Church and civil life, to be faithful to Him and to the principles of His Holy Gospel, which He has generously bequeathed to us and our Holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

At these holy and saving days, we convey sincere greetings to you, beloved spiritual fathers, deacons and brethren on the feast which St. John Chrysostom calls, "the mother of all feasts" — the Nativity in the flesh of our Lord, God and Savior Jesus Christ, and on the New Year of His grace. We also greet, on the occasion of this august feast, our brothers in our native Ukraine, who together with us, share in the grace of Episcopal and priestly service, the diaconate in Christ, the venerable monastics and all the devout brethren of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, who

together with us, glorify, not only today, but always, the Divine Infant born in Bethlehem.

Let us receive Him with that same love and devotion, with which our devout ancestors accepted Him over 1,000 years ago. May this life-giving feast bring to all of us in this new year the desired fruits of unity and love, knowing that there, where love and unity prevail, there God is present.

Assuring you of our daily prayers, and requesting your continual prayers for us before the Heavenly Father, we impart to you our archpastoral and paternal Nativity benediction.

Christ is born! Let us glorify Him!

†**Constantine**
Metropolitan

†**Anatolij**
Archbishop

†**Paisij**
Bishop

†**Antony**
Archbishop

†**Jeremiah**
Bishop

The Nativity in the flesh of Our Lord, God and Savior Jesus Christ, January 7, 1994.

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Demographics

(Continued from page 3)

was forced to leave Rukh when the movement's December 1992 congress voted to exclude other parties. Its chairman, Serhiy Plachynda, was elected in August 1992 to the KNDS council. A strong advocate of land ownership, the UPDP should not be confused with the Peasant Party of Ukraine (see parties of the left), which has adopted diametrically opposing positions on major issues.

Democratic parties of the center left

• **Social Democratic Party of Ukraine:** The Social Democrats split in 1990 to found two rival parties: the Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (SDPU), a rightist party opposing "traditional" socialism and advocating social democracy; and the United Social Democratic Party of Ukraine, a leftist party adhering to "democratic socialism." In May 1992 the SDPU split again over the question of joining the coalition New Ukraine; the mainstream joined the KNDS. Recently the SDPU has been looking for ways to unite with other social democratic forces, including the Party for the Democratic

Rebirth of Ukraine (PDVU).

• **Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine.** The PDVU was founded by reform Communists mainly from Kharkiv who regarded Rukh as too nationalistic and favoring western Ukraine over the other regions. It is a strong advocate of economic reforms and thus opposes President Kravchuk, who has been slow to implement such reforms. The PDVU played a leading role in New Ukraine until its recent departure from the coalition and initially supported the program of former Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma. At its congress in Luhanske in September, the party witnessed clashes between its social democratic and liberal wings, eastern and western factions, and Ukrainian and Russian members. At present, the PDVU is looking for partners to form a new centrist coalition.

• **Green Party of Ukraine:** The Greens have focused on ecological issues and have not taken a strong stand on either nationalism or economic reform. The party's leaders have worked together with the Kravchuk regime and have avoided adopting an anti-establishment stance. The party's congress in October 1992 elected Vitaliy Kononov as chairman. The Greens joined the coalition

New Ukraine in June 1992.

Parties of the left

• **Socialist Party of Ukraine:** The successor to the former Communist party, the SPU is headed by Oleksander Moroz, who was the leader of the Communist majority in the Parliament before the dissolution of that party in August 1991. The SPU was formed in the fall of 1992 specifically to unite former Communists. At its first conference in June 1992, there were calls for the restoration of socialism, the USSR and the Communist Party. A second congress, in November 1992, adopted a program calling for state regulation, opposing privatization, and demanding that the Russian language have the same status in Ukraine as Ukrainian. With the recent revival of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU), signs have emerged that the Socialists and Communists will cooperate in preparations for the upcoming parliamentary elections.

• **Communist Party of Ukraine:** Banned on August 30, 1991, but revived on October 5, 1993, the CPU has an estimated membership of 46,000. The party has announced that it will preserve its socialist orientation and seek to promote humanitarian and democratic principles as well as equal rights for all nationalities in Ukraine. At its first plenary session in Kyiv in early November, CPU Chairman Petro Symonenko welcomed SPU leader Moroz.

• **Peasant Party of Ukraine:** Often confused with the UPDP, the Peasant Party of Ukraine — a "party of kolhosp chairmen" with a powerful parliamentary lobby — was founded in January 1992 and has its headquarters in Kherson. Many of its leaders oppose the privatization of kolhosp land and have called for the preservation of an economic zone within the Commonwealth of Independent States. The party is a rural counterpart of the SPU and is often

regarded as anti-nationalist.

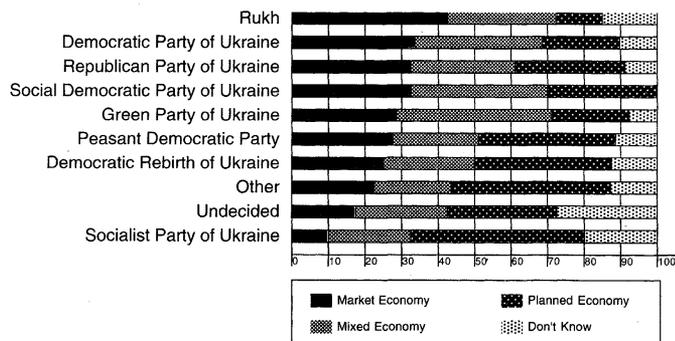
Coalitions

• **Congress of National Democratic Forces:** Developments within Rukh paved the way for the creation in August 1992 of the KNDS coalition by the URP and the DPU. Besides these two major parties, the KNDS is composed of a number of smaller center-right political parties: the VRU, the UPDP, the Ukrainian Christian Democratic Party and the Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party. Ms. Skoryk, the chairman of the VRU, has argued that the KNDS's main goal should be to support President Kravchuk. On October 10, the leadership of the KNDS announced that the movement would participate in the next elections as a coalition.

• **New Ukraine:** A coalition of mainly center left parties rivaling Rukh, New Ukraine was founded in January 1992 by economic reformers whose main interests focused on eastern Ukraine. Led by Volodymyr Hryniiov, New Ukraine declared itself in opposition to Rukh and demanded that the government of Vitold Fokin resign. It also called for market-oriented economic reforms, privatization and new parliamentary elections. In August one of its larger members, the Luhanske branch of the PDVU, switched its allegiance to the SDPU. The latter left New Ukraine at the end of September 1993.

• **Anti-Communist and Anti-Imperialist Front of Ukraine:** In January 1993, in response to the perceived threat of a revival of the former Communist system, Rukh leader Mr. Chornovil united with rival nationalist leaders in the URP and DPU to form the Anti-Communist and Anti-Imperialist Front of Ukraine (AAFU). Ivan Drach, the first leader of Rukh, was chosen to head the front's Coordinating Council, whose nucleus was formed by Rukh, the KNDS, the URP, and the DPU. The front was in favor of new parliamentary elections and opposed the lifting of the ban on the Communist Party. Its current goals are to adopt a new constitution, speed up economic reform prevent Ukrainian membership in the Commonwealth of Independent States, stop unilateral disarmament, and defend the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

Figure 2
Support for Economic System
(in percent)



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ACCELS equals...

(Continued from page 1)

and Yale University. Muskie Fellowships are all-inclusive, covering tuition, international and domestic travel, housing and book allowances, stipends and health insurance.

For upper-level university students, ACCELS operates the 1,000-1,000 Undergraduate Student Exchange. With partial funding from the USIA through the Samantha Smith Memorial Exchange, the President's Expanded Undergraduate Exchange (1,000-1,000) and the Freedom Support Act, some 45 Ukrainians left for one-year academic programs this year with similar numbers expected for 1994-1995.

With this program, ACCELS provides international and domestic transportation, monthly stipends, book allowances, medical insurance and partial contributions to tuition, room and board. American host institutions provide cost-sharing in terms of tuition waivers, fellowships and/or reduced room and board expenses.

The most number-intensive of ACCELS's Ukrainian program is the Bradley High School exchange program. Funded by Congress through the USIA, the Bradley Program sent some 200 upper-level high school students representing every Ukrainian oblast to the United States last year. After initial screening by ACCELS Ukraine and final selection by ACCELS's Washington headquarters, the Washington-based non-profit organization Youth for Understanding found host American families in which to place the young Ukrainians. Testing and selection for the Bradley Program is under way again in ACCELS's Kyiv, Odessa, Kharkiv and Lviv offices.

Thanks to the persistence of both Dr. Bohdan Oryshkevich of Albany, N.Y., and the ACCELS staff, ACCELS Ukraine now administers the standard American entrance exams created by the Princeton-based Educational Testing Service (ETS) on a regular basis throughout Ukraine. Test dates and centers for examinations such as TOEFL, SAT and the GRE exist in Kyiv, Lviv and Kharkiv. The examinations are provided free of charge to qualified participants in ACCELS open competitions. The Advising Center in Kyiv State University maintains information on other methods to fee waiving for Ukrainians.

The Advising Center in Kyiv State University is a joint project of ACCELS, the Renaissance Foundation and Kyiv State University. The student Advising Center is a well-stocked, multi-media center with ample room for visitors and a well-trained staff to field queries. The center serves as a clearing-house on academic and research opportunities in the United States for Ukrainians, offering regular lectures and question-and-answer sessions on relevant topics.

In addition, the Advising Center provides study guides to ETS examinations and acts as a liaison with several smaller fellowship programs and scholarships, including the Fulbright Fellowship Program. Accessible to the public, between 60 and 100 Ukrainians utilize the center weekly. Lydia Kucher-Shevchik, the ACCELS representative for the Advising Center, expresses a warranted satisfaction with her part in filling the information gap that still handicaps independent Ukraine.

This brightness and sustained sense of purpose is especially apropos now as Ukraine enters a most difficult winter. Many students have been forced to forsake their studies temporarily in favor of more immediately profitable endeavors. Smaller institutes are closing because of lack of heat or money with which to purchase heating fuel. Amidst rumors of Kyiv State operating on a downscaled schedule — or even closing its doors altogether for part of the winter — the work of ACCELS continues.

Kent Lewis has been ACCELS's American mainstay in Ukraine for the past year and a half and has overseen the widening of ACCELS activities in the newly independent state. Despite the increased responsibility and ever-worsening conditions in Ukraine at present, Mr. Lewis remains enthusiastic and optimistic about the results of his work. "In reaching the youth," he said, "we feel that we are helping ensure a better future for Ukraine."

Ukraine sends...

(Continued from page 1)

type of military-related dialogue with the CIS. Many in government and in Parliament had expressed fear of a loss of statehood in a CIS structure dominated by Russia, which has shown little restraint in expanding its influence in conflict-besieged countries such as Georgia and Azerbaijan.

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There is also a special section devoted to products geared to children, as well as a food parcel service that ships goods to Ukraine.

Among the items available for purchase are seven new recordings of music, ranging from Christmas carols to bandura concerts. Following is a listing of these new releases.

- "Rejoice-Vozveselimsia" (cassette and CD): This instrumental recording of traditional Ukrainian Christmas carols music with a new age sound is the perfect gift for friends and family, as well as for non-Ukrainian colleagues. Performed and composed by Yuriy Antoniuik of Lviv, it was produced and recorded in New Jersey by Ireney Kowal of The Tempo Orchestra.
- "Levko Durko — Dlia Ditey!" (cassette and CD): An upbeat and thoroughly modern recording for children by the comic singer-writer Levko Bebeszko. All lyrics are included with both the cassette and compact disc.
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- "Koliady & Schedrivky" — Druzhba Ensemble (cassette): The Druzhba men's



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Ukraine...

(Continued from page 2)

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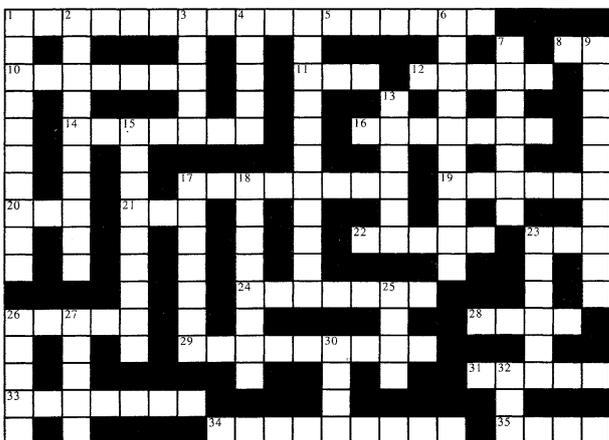
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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



All Roads Lead To Kyiv

Across

1. What the Central Rada building became after the fall of the UNR.
8. English transliteration of Ukrainian X.
10. Cathedral built by Yaroslav Mudry.
11. Legendary founder of Kyiv.
12. What Dnipro is.
14. Famous site of 1918 battle which was the subject of a Dovzhenko film.
16. Surname of 19th century neo-classic Italian architects who worked in Kyiv and are buried at Baykiv Cemetery.
17. Cemetery where Olena Teliha is buried.
19. What the Khreshchatyk is.
20. Hotel.
21. By way of.
22. Eighteen young soldiers who died at this battle were buried at Askoldova Mohyla.
23. Suffix for hand, spoon or tank.
24. One of Kyiv's stadiums.
26. Sister of 11 Across.
28. Resident of Vydubychi.
29. Russian empress for whom Mariynsky Palace was built.
31. Color of domes of St. Andrew's Church.
33. Shape of monument at Askoldova Mohyla.
34. Hotel located on Entuziastiv Street.

35. What to do at the Ararat Shashlychna.

Down.

1. Structure on the Khreshchatyk that collapsed in 1989.
2. Church of the Tithes built by Volodymyr the Great.
3. Wheat or rye.
4. What Rusanivka is.
5. Cemetery where many of those executed by Stalin during the 1930s purges are buried.
6. One of several things in Kyiv named after Taras Shevchenko.
7. Items for 1 Down.
9. Street on which Rus and Intourist Hotels are located.
13. Condition caused by Stalin and 30 Down.
15. His statue stands on Kontraktova Ploshcha.
17. Architectural style of St. Andrew's Church.
18. Kyiv's international airport.
23. Street on which 24 Across is located.
25. What someone employed at Ivan Franko Drama Theater does.
26. Pecherska -----.
27. "Meteor" or "Voshkod."
30. The khan who destroyed Kyiv in 1240.
32. Color of 6 Down.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

Leonid Kravchuk's representative in Sevastopol, told journalists on December 16 that political motives were behind the murders of three local leaders in the Crimea in the past two months. Andrei Lazebnikov, chief spokesman of the Black Sea Fleet, was killed near his home on December 14. The other victims were Yuri Osmanov, a leader of the Crimea's large Tatar minority, and Yakov Apter, a member of Ukraine's Parliament. Police also said they suspected political reasons for Mr. Lazebnikov's murder in Sevastopol, headquarters for the fleet claimed by both Russia and Ukraine. (Reuters)

Transcarpathia hit by floods

UZHGOROD— Five people died after torrential rain caused flooding in western Ukraine, and local authorities asked President Leonid Kravchuk to declare a state of emergency in the region, Kyiv Radio reported on December 22. The radio said it would cost 1.8 trillion kbv (about \$140 million at the official exchange rate)

to repair damage in the Transcarpathia region near the Romanian border. The floods affected some 150 towns and villages, damaging dozens of bridges and dams, thousands of houses, and tens of kilometers of rail lines. Floods in the region killed 11 people last year. (Reuters)

Christmas tree thieves fined

DNIPROPETROVSKE— More than 80 Christmas tree thieves have been fined in the eastern Ukrainian city of Dnipropetrovske— more than a week before Julian calendar Christmas. After 1,000 trees were chopped down on city land last year authorities are fining thieves 1 million kbv (\$33) for a spruce— three times the average monthly salary— and 200,000 kbv (\$7) for a pine, local journalists said. "Among them was a 13-year-old girl and even a 90-year-old pensioner," said the city's head gardener, Anna Svintsytskaya. "People don't want to spend money to buy Christmas trees at markets," she said. "So they're just going and chopping them down— by city hall, on boulevards, in parks." A Christmas tree costs about 30,000 kbv (\$1) to buy. (Reuters)

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Thursday, January 6

PARMA, Ohio: St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral's seventh annual Christmas radio program for the sick and shut-in parishioners will be aired on radio station WRMR-AM 850, at 9-10 p.m. The program will consist of a Christmas message by Metropolitan Constantine and greetings from the parish clergy, as well as traditional carols. Services on Christmas Eve will be at 7:30 p.m., preceded by a parish Holy Supper (Sviata Vecchera) at 5:30 p.m. The Holy Supper is sponsored by the Senior Ukrainian Orthodox League for those who are unable to prepare the traditional 12-course meal.

Sunday, January 9

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Artists Association in the USA invites the community to attend the opening of an exhibition of works with Christmas/religious themes, at 1 p.m. at the association's gallery, 136 Second Ave. Fourth floor. Artists include: M. Czereszynsky, A. Fariou, S. Gerulak, I. Kuchmak, V. Lytvyn, S. Makarenko, O. Mazuryk, D. Naumko, W. Panchak and Y. Surmach-Mills. At 1:30 p.m. there will be a program of Christmas rituals and carols. Participants include: L. Liszczyński, the instrumental group Cheres and others.

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA) Whippany branch invites everyone to their annual "Yalyanka," to be held at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall on Jefferson Road and Route 10 East. Guests will be treated to a traditional Christmas Eve dinner and an artistic program, starring the children of SUMA. For information call Christine Bytz, (201) 989-4035.

Monday, January 10

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group invites the public to share an evening of reflections by Ukrainian Americans working in Ukraine for two international organizations engaged in assistance efforts there. Speakers are: Katya Bowers, director, Counterpart Service Center, Kyiv, and Mykola Deychakiwsky, deputy director, International Renaissance (Soros) Foundation. The evening will commence at

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

7 p.m. at St. Sophia's, 2615 30th St. N.W.

Saturday, January 15

TRENTON, N.J.: St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church invites the public to its traditional Malanka, which will be held at the church hall, 839 Yardville-Allentown Road. Music for your pleasure will be provided by Fata Morgana and will start at 9 p.m. Admission is \$20 for adults and \$10 for students, which includes a delicious buffet. For more information, please call the Rev. John Fatenko, (609) 585-1774, or Nataka Posewa, (609) 259-2763.

PECKVILLE, Penn.: The Ukrainian Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania welcomes everyone to their annual "Malanka," at Fiorelli's, 1501 Main Ave. This traditional New Year's event will include ethnic buffet dinner, dancing and cash bar. Music will be provided by the Villagers. Tickets are \$20 per person and can be obtained from any council member. For further information, please call (717) 347-1735.

PARMA, Ohio: The Brotherhood of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will sponsor its 30th annual "Malanka" dinner/dance in the parish center, immediately following the 6 p.m. vespers in church. A

Ukrainian orchestra will provide traditional music following the dinner. Tickets are \$15 and may be obtained by calling the rectory, (216) 886-1528.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The local chapters of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, the Women's Auxiliary of the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine and the Ukrainian American Youth Association SUMA invite all members of the Ukrainian community in the greater Hartford area to their annual "Malanka" dance, to be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave. Dance to the tunes of Charivni Ochi. Tickets are available by calling Ulana Tomaszewsky (203) 742-6305, or SUMA Cooperative (203) 296-6955. Donation: adults-\$20; students-\$15. Evening attire requested.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The Ukrainian Orthodox League cordially invites the Ukrainian community to the traditional "Malanka" celebration at the church hall of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, at 650-652 Irvington Ave. Live music by Stan Kosiv. Delicious hot buffet and cash bar, starting at 7:30 p.m. Donation is \$25 per person. A portion of the donations will be contributed to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. Come one, come

all. For more information, please call (201) 763-3932 or (201) 575-8645.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York and New Jersey invite you to join them for a lecture and open discussion on the topic of "Developing Businesses in Ukraine Today," featuring Andrew Dressel of the Kyiv Incubator Program and Mark Kapij of the Lviv Incubator Program. The incubators are organized by the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute with U.S. government funding. The incubators support and assist start-up business ventures in Ukraine and are modeled after a successful program in the U.S. Cocktails are at 7:30 p.m.; a brief membership meeting will precede the presentation, which begins at 8 p.m. Refreshments will follow. The evening's activities will take place at the Ramada Inn, on Route 10 West. Admission: non-members-\$10, members-\$8, students-\$5.

Sunday, January 16

WARREN, Mich.: The Detroit Regional Council of the Ukrainian national Women's League of America invites the public to an afternoon program of traditional caroling to be held at 4 p.m. at St. Josaphat's Hall. Refreshments will be served during the festivities. Donation: \$7. For additional information, call EKO Gallery, (810) 755-3535.

CIS summit...

(Continued from page 1)

consultations." However, the foreign minister would not confirm or deny the possibility of a U.S.-Ukraine-Russia summit in the near future.

Deputy Premier for Foreign Economic Relations and Investment Valentyn Landyk said the safety limits of 30 percent of Ukraine's SS-19 rockets would expire in 1994 and that they had to be shipped out of the country "immediately." Mr. Landyk also said the Russian officials at the summit were prepared to offer security guarantees

and a compensation package of reactor grade uranium and cash for weapons-grade material. However, he provided no details on Russia's offer.

Concerning the meeting of the presidents of Ukraine and Kazakhstan, Foreign Minister Zlenko said, "I think that [Ukraine and Kazakhstan] have a bright future as long as they are allowed to take their rightful place in the geopolitical order. They are capable of much. The world will soon become aware of this."

Mr. Kravchuk said: "The new geopolitical situation does not depend on a conversations between two presidents. The situation in the CIS is changing, and the elections in Russia have introduced some complications." President Kravchuk invited Kazakhstan's President Nazarbayev for a January visit.

Mr. Nazarbayev led the way in comments suggesting that republics are continuing their move away from the center. Quoted by The New York Times, Kazakhstan's president said after the summit: "We have realized we are different."

Repercussions of Zhirinovskiy victory

The anxiety that Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's election success caused among the newly independent states was also evident. Following the meetings, Ukraine's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasiuk expressed satisfaction, as quoted by Reuters, that his delegation succeeded in including the following into the summit's joint declaration: "Member states are concerned with nationalism, xenophobia, religious intolerance, expansionism and chauvinism." However, according to The Times item, the sentence did not appear in the final text.

Nevertheless, this sentiment led the assembled non-Russian CIS representatives to decisively reject Russian President Yeltsin's proposal to grant

special status to Russians living inside their borders.

Ukraine's minister of defense, Gen. Vitaliy Radetsky, seemed to be moving in a different direction, however (see story on page 1). Gen. Radetsky said the feasibility of joining a CIS joint defense council was discussed and is being studied in his country.

As another measure of Russia's continuing power and influence, President Yeltsin was chosen as the first to take the newly established presidency of the CIS, which is to be rotated every six months.

Multilateral issues

According to The Weekly special correspondent Borys Klymenko, on the way to Ashgabat, Ukrainian diplomats anticipated that questions of "bilateral relations" (primarily with Russia) would dominate the agenda, but officials said some issues could not be resolved bilaterally.

As an example, they mentioned the space launching facility at Baikonur in Kazakhstan, which they consider vital to Ukrainian interests. According to Ukraine's Vice-Premier for Matters of the Military Industrial Complex Valeriy Shmarov, as quoted by the Interfax agency, the problem of the space station could be resolved if a closed-stock company were formed by Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Russia.

The general director of Ukraine's National Space Agency, Volodymyr Horbulin, said joint space operations have been ongoing. Mr. Horbulin said "recently, Russia's Defense Ministry launched a satellite using a Ukrainian rocket, and a Ukrainian launching system was used to put a German unit into orbit." Mr. Horbulin rejoined that "Ukraine has received no compensation for these operations." Mr. Shmarov said, "talks between all three interested parties are essential."

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