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Kravchuk, Kuchma to face off in presidential race on July 10

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine's citizens will choose between two Leonids — Kravchuk and Kuchma — when they go to the polls on July 10 to elect a new president. But no matter who wins, it seems that the country is headed toward a stark regional divide, with the industrialized east pulling for closer ties to Russia and the nationalistic west pushing for independent Ukraine's acceptance into the European community.

In the first round of presidential elections, held on Sunday, June 26, the incumbent, President Leonid Kravchuk, captured 37.72 percent of the vote, while his former prime minister, Leonid Kuchma, finished second, garnering 31.27 percent.

More than 68 percent of the electorate turned out on the last Sunday of the month, a clear, sunny day throughout Ukraine, to cast their ballots for a new president, as well as oblast, city and raion representatives. (Results for these local elections have not been compiled, but it is known that democrats in Kyiv won 38 of the 75 seats in the city council.)

Thirteen percent of the presidential vote was won by Oleksander Moroz, the current parliamentary speaker and leading Socialist; Volodymyr Lanovy, a democrat and Western-oriented market reformer received 9.32 percent of the vote; followed by Valeriy Babych of the Ukrainian Financial Group, at 40 the youngest candidate and the only Russian to run for the office, who received 2.39 percent of the vote. Bringing up the rear were former parliamentary speaker Ivan Pliushch with 1.29 percent and Petro Talanchuk, the minister of education, who received .54 percent of the vote.

Vote for the economy

Whereas in 1991 people turned out to vote for independence, in 1994 people are turning out to vote for a higher standard of living and a better economy. Today, the average salary is between \$15 and \$20 a month, and meat prices have reached 80,000 karbovantsi a kilo



Marta Kolomayets

The incumbent, President Leonid Kravchuk (left), and former Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma cast their ballots in the presidential election on June 26.

(about \$2), allowing few to put meat on their table. Production has dropped to 40 percent, which, in turn, has made unemployment soar. (Many factory workers in eastern Ukraine have been given a mandatory unpaid three-month summer vacation.)

According to Mr. Kuchma, 90 percent of the people in Ukraine live below the poverty line and unemployment stands at 44 percent.

Mr. Kuchma and his supporters seek closer economic ties to Russia, whose economy seems to be flourishing by comparison, as a possible solution to help put Ukraine's collapsing economy back on its feet.

Although Mr. Kuchma has said he wants to build a strong, independent Ukraine, he is a staunch supporter of an economic union with Ukraine's northern neighbor. And, the more nationally oriented population in the western and central regions of Ukraine fear that once an economic union is signed, a political union, once again putting Ukraine under Moscow's watchful eye, cannot be far behind.

The 55-year-old manager of the Soviet Union's largest missile factory in Dnipropetrovsk, which worked closely with other factories in the now-collapsed empire, Mr. Kuchma says Ukraine should build relations with those countries that want to work together with Ukraine. "But, first of all, we should make order in our own home. We need a master to rule our land," he added.

Mr. Kuchma proposes to be that master, and to tackle economic problems plaguing Ukraine if he should become president. Although he is seen as a reformer among his constituency, Mr. Kuchma did little to introduce reforms during his 11 months as prime minister and has given few hints on how he plans to reform the economy if he is elected.

"If Leonid Danylovych runs the country the way he runs Yuzhmash, we'll be in good hands," said Tamara Ivanova, whose family works at the Yuzhmash in Dnipropetrovsk. "We need a decisive leader, like Yeltsin is in Russia. I think that Kuchma could be that leader," said the 44-year-old teacher at a Kyiv sports school.

Mr. Kuchma also appeals to the ethnic Russian minority in Ukraine, which numbers 11 million, and proposes that Ukraine have two state languages — Russian and Ukrainian.

Whereas Mr. Kuchma gained the majority vote in the east and in the south, winning 82.58 percent of the vote in the Crimea, 82.11 percent in Sevastopol, 53.61 percent in Luhanske and 53.59 percent in Donetsk, Mr. Kravchuk garnered 89.67 percent in Ternopil, 89.38 percent in Lviv and 87.78 percent in Ivano-Frankivsk, pitting the east against the west.

Mr. Kravchuk, 60, portrays himself as the sole guarantor of Ukraine's independence during this presidential race. "The main thing is that people should vote for an independent Ukraine," Mr. Kravchuk said on election day, as he cast his ballot near the presidential palace on Luteranska Street in central Kyiv.

"I have not gotten much from independence or Kravchuk," Halyna Skoropadska, a flower seller in Lviv, told the Associated Press. "But we are no longer a colony, and psychologically that means something to people here."

Others who cast their vote for Mr. Kravchuk are people who want stability. Although independence has not given them a higher standard of living, it has kept peace in this nation of 52 million, while blood has been shed in neighboring republics of the former Soviet Union and nearby Bosnia.

Marko Sheplyvy, an 82-year-old pensioner, receives 524,000 karbovantsi (\$12) a month. He cast his ballot for Mr. Kravchuk. "He's kept us out of war and that is good enough for me."

Indeed Mr. Kravchuk cannot claim any visible market reforms during his two-and-a-half-year presidency, but he can use the peaceful situation in Ukraine today as a playing card in his campaign, promoting the idea that he has led the country to independence without bloodshed.

"Kravchuk is exploiting genuine fears of war in

(Continued on page 3)

Presidential election results at a glance

Following are the results of Ukraine's presidential election as released on June 28 by the Central Electoral Commission in Kyiv.

Leonid Kravchuk 37.72%

Leonid Kuchma 31.27%

Oleksander Moroz 13.04%

Volodymyr Lanovy 9.32%

Valeriy Babych 2.39%

Ivan Pliushch 1.29%

Petro Talanchuk .54%

*Life in the CIS***Mafia, corruption and crime**

by David R. Marples

EDMONTON — Sheremetyovo Airport is a fitting gateway into the former Soviet Union. Taxis abound, offered by unsavory-looking characters. The wary traveler arriving here keeps his luggage locked, as theft is a serious operation that seems to involve a majority of the airport staff.

Downtown Moscow is vibrant with life. Hotel prices are on par with Zurich or Frankfurt, but without the comforts.

Friends speak darkly of Central Asians taking over the economy. Westerners, they maintain, and particularly governments such as the United States, are woefully ignorant of the way life is organized here.

From my own perspective, as a professor on his seventh visit to the CIS countries in two years, anxious to penetrate archives while attending a conference, two perspectives are immediately apparent. The former party hierarchy has yet to be displaced whether one is in Moscow, Kyiv or Minsk.

The astonishing release of Aleksandr Rutskoi and Ruslan Khasbulatov from jail for attempting to overthrow the government last October was not a case of Boris Yeltsin's leniency, but rather of his feebleness in the face of traditional forces.

Second, the black market has become the legal economy, and provokes comparisons with the American West in the 19th century. It is a violent business. In central Minsk, one of the red kiosks that dot the street selling goods, such as liquor and U.S. cigarettes, at inflated prices, has been burned to a cinder. The proprietor had evidently tried to avoid paying a percentage of his profits to the "mafia."

The quest for dollars has become more urgent in these cities as a result of hyperinflation and price increases. There is a small stratum, however, that appears to be thriving: young, ambitious, ruthless, they populate exclusive night clubs that are beyond the means of foreigners.

They drive Mercedes and BMWs that are stolen from the West (usually Germany). They are among the first to buy private property and they are rich beyond the wildest dreams of the majority of the population.

In Minsk, capital of Belarus, I learn of two shootouts between the militia and organized crime elements within the space of two weeks. Gunfights have become common. In Moscow, it is alleged, 50,000

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Chechen "hitmen" are on the loose, ostensibly with assigned targets.

I confess to being unable to discern Chechens from six or seven other nationality groups of similar appearance. Their capital city is called "Grozniy" (Russian for "terrible"), and their image appears to conform to this name.

Below this nebulous elite, my own contacts — professors, archivists, scientists — struggle to eke out a living on salaries of around \$25 per month. I am charged in dollars for a sullen woman to bring documents from the archives one floor up to my table. A photocopy of a document in Minsk costs \$50 per page. A sociologist (they have an uncanny survival instinct) offers me a small package of typed papers on current population surveys for around \$500 (U.S.).

I question the price and am informed that the expense is to pay for a translation from Russian to English. I ask for Russian versions instead and the price drops — to \$450 (U.S.). I decline the offer.

Over to the KGB archives, which are closed to foreigners. However, the KGB archivist is ready and willing to talk. I am ushered into the office of a youthful looking and highly articulate man of about 45. He has just completed a book on the "repressions" of the 1930s — or in Western terminology, the Stalin purges. Imagine, I reflect ruefully, having the authority to sift through such archives freely.

"It is not necessary," he informs me. "I have all the information you need. Whatever I say can be cited as 'KGB Archives of Belarus.'" Obviously they write history differently here.

"Are you having any problems in Minsk?" he asks me. "Because if you are, I can deal with them. I have files on everyone. Take Shushkevich, for example (the recently deposed speaker of the Parliament). When he was divorced from his first wife, she wrote some very nasty personal things about him. I have all these letters on file. If you have problems with Mr. Shushkevich, let me know."

Stanislav Shushkevich, it might be noted, was a candidate for president in the June elections. It is useful to know where real power lies. I suspect that my interlocutor would be a dangerous foe.

Thus the CIS in the 1990s is not a pleasant place. The foreigner will encounter the powers of the past — the party and KGB — and the power of the future — organized crime, the authentic name for what passes for capitalism in these countries.

I wonder, as I board a plane headed for Vienna with something approaching ecstacy, whether Mr. Yeltsin, Leonid Kravchuk and company have any relevance at all.

Nuke shipments to be discussed

KYYIV — Ukraine's Parliament voted on June 29 to debate suspension of nuclear warhead shipments to Russia. One hundred forty-one out of 270 deputies approved a proposal that the issue be discussed because of uncertainty over the future of the Crimea. A date was not set for the debate. (Reuters)

IAEA inspections for Ukraine

VIENNA — Ukraine has agreed in principle to submit its nuclear facilities to regular inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations' arm concerned with nuclear safety worldwide. The draft agreement commits Ukraine to use nuclear power solely for peaceful purposes and to abide by internationally accepted nuclear safety standards. (Reuters)

Kuchma, Kravchuk differ on NPT

KYYIV — The two contenders for Ukraine's presidency differ on accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. President Leonid Kravchuk told journalists that, if elected, he would call upon the Parliament to immediately accede to the NPT with "certain provisos." Leonid Kuchma has stated that the NPT is a low priority and that he would not press the Parliament to act until \$1 billion in aid for denuclearization is received from the United States — an amount far greater than any now allocated by the U.S. for aid to Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Voters nix sixth reactor

KYYIV — Voters in two districts in eastern Ukraine rejected the government's plans to complete construction of a sixth reactor at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power station, according to the results of a plebiscite released on Monday, June 27. The Zaporizhzhia facility is the largest nuclear power plant in Europe. (Reuters)

Poll on relations with Russia

KYYIV — A poll conducted by the Kyiv-based International Institute of Sociology reveals that public attitudes in Ukraine and Belarus toward Russia are similar. Fifteen percent of Ukrainians polled and 8 percent of Belarusians said relations with Russia should be "the same as with any other state, with closed borders and customs/passport controls." Forty-seven percent and 48 percent, respectively, prefer these relations to be "independent but friendly," with open borders. Forty-one percent of Belarusians and 34 percent of Ukrainians prefer the scenario of their country being "united in a single state" with Russia. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Naval exercises on Black Sea

SOFIA — Joint naval maneuvers including NATO warships and countries of the Black Sea region have been scheduled for July. Bulgaria's top military officer announced on June 20. The United States, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Ukraine, Romania and Bulgaria have agreed to hold joint naval exercises on the Black Sea in an effort to enhance mutual confidence and regional stability. The maneuvers are dubbed "Breeze '94." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Last of the Zaporozhtsi

ZAPORIZHZHIA — The Zaporozhets, the noisy, cheap Soviet car of the people, is no more. The last Zaporozhets, or Z68, was to roll off the assembly line on June 30. Known as the "tin can on wheels," the model made car ownership possible for millions of citizens of the USSR. Its production was ordered in 1960 by Nikita Khrushchev. Viktor Suzalenko, chief of research at the Zaporozhets plant in Zaporizhzhia, said the car "will be remembered as a citizen of its time. It is a no-frills car. Basic, yes basic. Style or how much fuel it drank wasn't an issue when it was designed. The key question was whether it could cope with the rotten roads in the Soviet Union." Now the plant that churned out the Zaporozhets hopes to stay open by producing the Tavria 1105, an aerodynamic five-door car with an engine built by Italian robots. (Associated Press)

Voters say fleet stays

SEVASTOPIOL — Voters in Sevastopol, home port of the Black Sea Fleet, were able to express their opinion on whether the fleet should remain in that city via a referendum held simultaneously with the presidential elections on June 26. Eighty-three percent of those voting said the fleet should stay in Sevastopol. Voter turnout in the city was 64 percent, and the overwhelming winner in the presidential race was Leonid Kuchma, who received 82.6 percent of the vote. Incumbent Leonid Kravchuk was second with only 7.2 percent of the vote, according to preliminary tallies. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Whom can the public trust?

KYYIV — There's bad news for the democratic bloc in one of the latest public opinion polls to be conducted in Ukraine by Democratic Initiatives. When asked whether there is a political party or movement to whom authority could be entrusted, 28 percent of the respondents

(Continued on page 18)

IN THE PRESS: Ukraine is key

Nationally syndicated columnist Cord Meyer, writing in the June 3 issue of *The Washington Times*, in an article titled "Wild card in Ukraine," notes:

"In the opinion of American officials, the fate of Ukraine casts an enormous shadow over the whole East-West relationship. An impoverished and disintegrating Ukraine will inevitably invite Russian intervention and the reintroduction of imperialist rule. Conversely, a stable and prosperous Ukraine strengthens the chances for democratic reform within Russia itself. ...

"As State Department officials see it, the United States has three major interests in Ukraine. First, in their opinion is the necessity for continuing the process of denuclearization under the Tripartite Agreement. Second and more difficult is the complex task of helping to turn around the still stalled Ukrainian economy. Once the draconian steps have been taken to control inflation, the United States, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund all stand ready with the necessary privatization of land and industry.

"Finally, State Department experts see a necessary role for the United States in helping to foster a durable relationship between Moscow and Kiev [sic]. Between independent and self-respecting nations there is room for mutually profitable and expanding trade, whereas an attempt to reimpose Russian imperial rule would be bad for both."

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Kravchuk, Kuchma...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine extremely skillfully," said Markian Bilynskyj, the director of the U.S.-Ukraine Institute for Democracy based in Kyiv.

"We have recognized that in Mr. Kravchuk we have a partner," said Dmytro Pavlychko, the head of the Ukraina Democratic Union. "He will not sell off Ukraine to anyone," added Mr. Pavlychko.

"I will defend Ukraine to the end; if I am to sit at the same table with the devil, or with anyone else, I will defend Ukraine to the end. A person's ambitions cannot stand higher than Ukraine. This is disrespectful not only to the office of the president, but to the people who elected him," said Mr. Kravchuk during a meeting with journalists at the Kyiv Press Club on Thursday afternoon, June 30.

The democratic movement and party Rukh, which has always stood in opposition to Mr. Kravchuk, causing perhaps an irreparable rift between democratic forces, has decided to support Mr. Kravchuk in the runoff elections (that decision is to be announced officially on July 2).

"We are not necessarily voting for Leonid Kravchuk, we are voting against Kuchma and Moroz," said Vyacheslav Chornovil, as he cast his vote for Volodymyr Lanovy in the first round on June 26.

"We are voting for statehood," said Mr. Chornovil, adding that although Rukh will help get Mr. Kravchuk elected, it intends to remain in opposition to the Kravchuk administration.

But even those citizens who voted for Mr. Kravchuk in December 1991, when the former Communist Party ideology secretary received over 60 percent of the popular vote, leading Ukraine along its path to independence, voiced no regrets about their decision three years ago.

"I believe that only Mr. Kravchuk could have kept us together, kept the country peaceful," said Daryna Dobchanska, who chose to vote for Mr. Kuchma this time.

"But now we need change, a new leader who can offer us a better life," she added.

Lanovy and Moroz voters

After the first round of voting, there was only a 6.5 percent spread between Messrs. Kravchuk and Kuchma, and the deciding votes will be those captured by Messrs. Lanovy and Moroz in the first round, totaling over 23 percent.

Neither the democratic Mr. Lanovy nor the Socialist Mr. Moroz have been willing to turn their support over to either of the two top vote-getters.

Because Mr. Kuchma is perceived as a reformer in the east, logic dictates that Mr. Lanovy's eastern constituency will turn out to vote for Mr. Kuchma. However, Mr. Lanovy's western voters will throw their support to Mr. Kravchuk.

The Moroz vote is a bit trickier, as both Mr. Kuchma and Mr. Moroz have been referred to as the "nostalgia vote-getters." They represent ties to the former Soviet Union, a return to Russia, although Mr. Moroz has

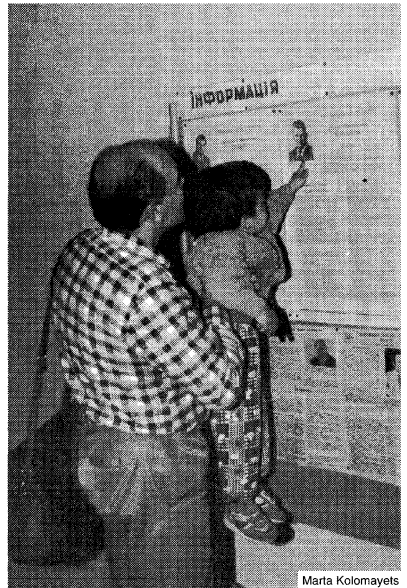
**Of the 37,585,503
eligible voters in Ukraine, 25,573,927
— 68.04 percent — turned out to
vote in the presidential election
on June 26.**

staunchly supported an independent Ukraine of a socialist character.

"Anyone who does not miss the days of the Soviet Union does not have a heart; and anyone who thinks it can be brought back does not have a head," said Mr. Moroz during a recent press conference.

After Mr. Kravchuk appointed Vitaliy Masol as prime minister, it seemed that he had the communist/socialist vote clinched in these elections. And, Mr. Kravchuk had counted on Mr. Moroz resigning from the presidential race and giving him his backing in the first round. But Mr. Moroz fought to the end, winding up an impressive third.

But the factor that will play the decisive role in the presidential runoffs on July 10 is voter turnout. Since the beginning of this year, Ukraine's citizens have been to the polls at least three times. Presidential runoffs on July 10 and extra Parliamentary elections on July 24 may finally get the best of Ukraine's citizens, who are tired of going to the polls, voting, yet getting no results. In the end, they simply want the answer to one question: When will life get better?



Marta Kolomayets

A future voter seems to indicate a preference.



Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil goes to the polling station.

RESULTS OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BY OBLAST/ELECTORAL REGION

No.	Oblast	Valeriy Babych		Leonid Kravchuk		Leonid Kuchma		Volodymyr Lanovy		Oleksander Moroz		Ivan Pliushch		Petro Talanchuk		% Invalid votes or against all candidates
		votes	%	votes	%	votes	%	votes	%	votes	%	votes	%	votes	%	
1	Crimea	19,272	1.93	74,243	7.43	825,250	82.58	33,623	3.36	12,640	1.26	2,975	0.30	2,224	0.22	2.92
2	Vinnitsia	24,094	2.24	478,319	44.42	211,292	19.62	103,968	9.65	163,821	15.21	20,733	1.93	9,531	0.89	6.04
3	Volyn	10,597	1.77	411,334	68.74	32,563	5.44	63,293	10.58	44,662	7.46	7,678	1.28	3,497	0.58	4.15
4	Dnipropetrovske	78,830	4.02	520,711	26.58	852,359	43.51	233,545	11.92	171,613	8.76	15,542	0.79	8,142	0.42	4.00
5	Donetske	51,401	2.13	387,957	16.08	1,292,627	53.59	149,429	6.19	372,708	15.45	37,005	1.53	11,389	0.47	4.56
6	Zhytomyr	20,739	2.49	386,620	46.36	163,357	19.59	89,531	10.74	116,652	13.99	11,091	1.33	5,152	0.62	4.88
7	Zakarpattia	34,480	6.64	283,673	49.72	96,062	16.84	58,570	10.27	24,215	4.24	13,723	2.41	8,655	1.52	8.96
8	Zaporizhzhia	21,728	2.20	234,344	23.76	477,982	48.46	76,262	7.73	122,690	12.44	9,326	0.95	5,186	0.53	3.93
9	Ivano-Frankivske	3,640	0.43	734,541	87.78	25,712	3.07	25,038	2.99	11,727	1.40	6,663	0.80	2,546	0.30	3.23
10	Kyiv Oblast	33,150	3.31	411,541	41.06	184,751	18.43	165,844	16.55	136,570	13.63	17,476	1.74	7,479	0.75	4.53
11	Kirovohrad	16,376	2.51	195,674	30.02	136,529	20.95	123,194	18.90	137,123	21.04	11,093	1.70	3,979	0.61	4.27
12	Luhanske	25,423	1.82	135,839	9.70	750,602	53.61	63,377	4.53	356,112	25.43	10,387	0.74	5,725	0.41	3.76
13	Lviv	6,971	0.42	1,485,789	89.38	58,903	3.54	27,181	1.64	20,186	1.21	8,133	0.49	3,264	0.20	3.12
14	Mykolajiv	18,021	2.72	238,843	36.11	220,711	33.37	58,445	8.84	82,524	12.48	7,127	1.08	3,977	0.60	4.80
15	Odessa	31,788	2.65	275,722	23.02	500,826	41.82	136,859	11.43	167,278	13.97	12,045	1.01	9,424	0.79	5.31
16	Poltava	25,689	2.53	300,357	29.53	288,943	28.41	144,225	14.18	186,043	18.29	22,444	2.21	5,622	0.55	4.30
17	Rivne	6,414	0.99	492,573	75.73	38,936	5.99	45,212	6.95	33,073	5.08	5,791	0.89	2,597	0.40	3.97
18	Sumy	19,081	2.52	174,936	23.07	229,784	30.30	87,200	11.50	189,270	24.96	13,168	1.74	5,048	0.67	5.24
19	Ternopil	3,194	0.44	665,871	89.67	18,371	2.51	13,792	1.89	7,685	1.05	5,315	0.73	1,752	0.24	3.47
20	Kharkiv	47,107	3.14	366,155	24.44	512,106	34.18	143,011	9.55	332,178	22.17	15,038	1.00	8,525	0.57	4.95
21	Kherson	13,836	2.22	161,595	25.92	222,719	35.73	61,294	9.83	121,366	19.47	7,123	1.14	3,785	0.61	5.08
22	Khmelnytsky	20,407	2.26	362,376	40.05	142,829	15.79	103,573	11.45	213,365	23.58	17,974	1.99	6,587	0.73	4.15
23	Cherkasy	20,858	2.42	336,853	39.09	155,120	18.00	109,068	12.66	179,920	20.38	14,417	1.67	4,753	0.55	4.73
24	Chernivtsi	15,133	2.92	279,310	53.95	106,107	20.50	37,825	7.31	33,225	6.42	7,054	1.36	4,869	0.94	6.60
25	Chernihiv	15,605	1.93	182,171	22.51	365,692	45.19	57,382	7.09	117,237	14.49	29,502	3.65	4,014	0.50	4.64
26	Kyiv City	44,484	4.72	366,118	38.81	171,944	18.23	237,228	25.15	79,131	8.39	11,471	1.22	4,689	0.50	2.98
27	Sevastopol	2,074	1.05	11,009	5.55	162,767	82.11	7,861	3.97	4,802	2.42	878	0.44	585	0.30	4.16
Total		630,392	2.39	9,954,474	37.72	8,244,844	31.27	2,455,830	9.32	3,437,816	13.04	341,172	1.29	142,996	0.54	4.43

Young reformer Lanovy seen as key player in Ukraine's future

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Volodymyr Lanovy, who won the support of close to 10 percent of Ukraine's voters in the first round of presidential elections held on Sunday, June 26, is perhaps one of the most powerful people in Ukraine today — at least until July 10.

His endorsement of either one of the two Leonids could provide the swing vote needed to ensure a victory, but Mr. Lanovy has opted to refrain from offering any political support in the run-offs.

"Neither candidate is a statesman. Neither can form a qualified team to work with. Neither can put his own interests aside to work toward the good of Ukraine," Mr. Lanovy told *The Ukrainian Weekly* on Wednesday afternoon, June 28.

Mr. Lanovy said he would consider accepting the post of prime minister or vice-president at the present time, if he was guaranteed *carte blanche* in forming a new government, a government geared toward market reform and closer ties with the West.

"The only way I would work with either president is if he gives me full and absolute power to form a government," Mr. Lanovy said.

"But neither one has approached me, nor do I think they will," said the 42-year-old president of the Center-for Market Reforms, who served as deputy prime minister under Leonid Kravchuk in 1992, but was fired for his "duplicity and criticism of the government."

During his press conference on Tuesday, June 28, Leonid Kuchma told

journalists that he could work with Mr. Lanovy, but has not offered him any concrete propositions.

"This was just a tactic Mr. Kuchma used to get my votes," commented Mr. Lanovy. "Back in 1992, Mr. Kuchma said he wanted to work with me when he became prime minister, yet I had to wait a month before he found the time to see me," said Mr. Lanovy.

Mr. Lanovy does not see a future for Ukraine under either Kravchuk or Kuchma administration.

Openly criticizing Mr. Kravchuk, he called the incumbent "a leader lacking vision, one who switches political slogans when the need arises and one who is ruining Ukraine from the inside."

Mr. Kuchma, on the other hand, he said, "has no idea how to build an independent, democratic Ukraine."

"Mr. Kravchuk may last six months, Mr. Kuchma may last a year," observed Mr. Lanovy. "And in the fall, we'll see new strikes and protests, as prices will continue to rise and the government will continue with [credit] emissions for the agricultural sector," he added.

Mr. Lanovy, whose platform during this presidential campaign was the only one proposing broad market reforms and offering concrete programs on tax reform and price stabilization, said he could offer either presidential candidate stability in his new administration, because he was able to secure votes in both the east and the west, while taking the country out of its economic turmoil.

"If Kravchuk wins, the east will come out and strike, and if Kuchma wins,

you'll have busloads of western Ukrainians picketing the Parliament," observed Mr. Lanovy, who garnered support among the urban population, the intelligentsia, businessmen, students and even miners in eastern Ukraine.

He came in second in the city of Kyiv, with 25.15 percent of the vote, and did well in the Kirovohrad, Poltava, Kyiv, Cherkasy, Volyn, Dnipropetrovske, Zhytomyr, Zakarpattia, Odessa, Sumy and Khmelnytskyi oblasts, capturing over 10 percent of the vote in each region.

Although Mr. Lanovy holds fourth place among the seven presidential candidates, with 9.32 percent of the vote, he thinks that in some oblasts the voting was doctored, because his own campaign team reported more support in central regions.

Some insiders say Mr. Lanovy was not really campaigning for president, but for the post of prime minister, and that his aim was to focus attention on Ukraine's catastrophic economic state. Banking on Ivan Plushch to make it into the runoffs, Mr. Lanovy had hoped to work together with Mr. Plushch to reform Ukraine's sagging economy. But after Mr. Plushch lost his post as parliamentary speaker, it seemed unlikely that he would do well in the presidential elections. However, Mr. Lanovy forged ahead, winning close to 10 percent of the popular vote.

"We are very pleased with Mr. Lanovy's showing, and consider it a concrete step in his political future," commented Vyacheslav Chornovil, the leader of Rukh.

Although the national Rukh organization did not back any one candidate, many



Volodymyr Lanovy

regional Rukh centers supported Mr. Lanovy as a Western-oriented, nationally conscious democrat.

Mr. Lanovy predicts that the votes he got in western Ukraine will transfer over to Mr. Kravchuk, while the votes he received in eastern Ukraine will be transferred to Mr. Kuchma. Central Ukraine could go either way, he said, adding that he thinks his supporters in Kyiv will refrain from going to the polls.

Many of them are just waiting for the statesman of tomorrow: Volodymyr Lanovy.

Central/East European Coalition meets with Pell to discuss U.S. policy toward Russian Federation

WASHINGTON (UNAW) — Representatives of the Central and East European Coalition (CEEC) on June 28, met with Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to discuss a number of issues of concern to the coalition.

The CEEC, a coalition of 16 national organizations representing Americans who trace their heritage to Central and Eastern Europe, were represented at the meeting by Asta Banionis (Lithuanian-American Community Inc.), Sonia Crowe (Armenian Assembly of America), Eugene Iwanciw (Ukrainian National Association Inc.), John Karch (Slovak World Congress), Mati Koiva (Joint Baltic American National Committee), Edith Lauer (Hungarian American Coalition), Joseph Lukitsch (U.S.-Baltic Foundation), Laszlo Pasztor (National Federation of American Hungarians), Armand Scala (Congress of Romanian Americans), Russell Zavistovich (Belarusian Congress Committee of America) and Martins Zvaners (American Latvian Association). Accompanying Sen. Pell was Michelle Maynard, professional staff member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

In introducing the Central and East European Coalition, Mr. Scala spoke of the concerns shared by all the member-organizations. Those common concerns focus on the foreign policy of the Russian Federation towards its neighbors and U.S. response to that policy. He presented the senator and Ms. Maynard a briefing packet compiled by the coalition.

Ms. Crowe then outlined the specific issues of concern to the coalition. On behalf of the CEEC, she requested that the Foreign Relations Committee hold a hearing on the Russian Federation at which non-governmental experts could present testimony. The suggested witnesses included Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Dr. Henry Kissinger and Gen. William Odom.

Sen. Pell pointed out that a hearing in March did include outside witnesses, but that the press left after Strobe Talbott had finished his testimony. Ms. Crowe

responded that the times and circumstances have changed and the committee might reverse the order of the witnesses to stimulate interest in their testimony. She also pointed out that the coalition had already met with Sens. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) and John Kerry (D-Mass.), who are supportive of the hearing.

Mr. Iwanciw added that in the "new world order" there is no blueprint for policy and that the testimony of outside witnesses could help the Clinton administration and the committee in their formulation of policy. Mr. Lukitsch added that Gen. Odom could be helpful in the formulation of U.S. policy in the military sphere, in light of the establishment of Russian bases in Georgia and possible violations of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty.

The Rhode Island legislator pointed out that time was short in this congressional session, but that hearings may be possible. He suggested that the European Subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.), might be the appropriate venue for such a hearing. He said he would speak with Sen. Biden about the idea.

During the session, Mr. Iwanciw raised the issue of foreign assistance to Central and East European (CEE) nations and the New Independent States (NIS). Pointing out that the coalition is concerned about the delivery of that assistance, he presented the senator with a packet outlining some of the problems with existing programs in the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). The packet also contained 26 recommendations for reforms.

After the senator left for his next appointment, the coalition members continued the discussion with Ms. Maynard. She pointed out that while Chairman Pell is committed to the enactment of the Foreign Assistance Authorization Act, it is uncertain whether there is sufficient time on the Senate calendar for its consideration. She did suggest that the CEEC meet with Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) about its recommendations for foreign assistance.

Washington center sponsors U.S. visits for Ukrainian teens

WASHINGTON — The American-Ukrainian Center for Reconstruction and Economic Development (AUCRED), a non-profit corporation registered in Washington, is arranging 30-day visits to the United States for 25 highly motivated teenagers from the Chernobyl area.

"These kids need a break from conditions which are pretty grim now," stated Valentina Galai Bronkema, director of AUCRED. "A month in the United States with typical families would provide them with an opportunity to practice their English, learn more about this country, and see how Ukrainian Americans live on a daily basis. They would also benefit from the fresh air, clean water and balanced meals," she added.

The program provides the teenagers (age 12-20) with a first-hand look at daily life in the United States and what Ukrainian Americans have accomplished in an environment of freedom and opportunity. "The best way for them to learn about the real America and to expand their mental horizons is in the warm embrace of the American home," stated Ms. Bronkema. "It is important that they understand that the United States means more than Hollywood, Wall Street and power. It also means generous hearts and good values."

The program is structured to provide the students with an introduction to the United States. It is hoped that some of the students would return later to study in this country and return to Ukraine with vital business and intellectual skills. "This first introduction can help these young Ukrainians face their futures with more optimism and confidence," said Ms. Bronkema.

AUCRED is searching for 25 Ukrainian American families who are willing to host a student in their home for one month. The parents of the teenagers pay for the transportation costs and AUCRED provides medical insurance for the students. Interested families are encouraged to contact AUCRED, care of Valentina Galai Bronkema, Suite E-601, 240 M St. SW, Washington, DC 20024; or by fax at (202) 863-1175.

CCRF's 11th airlift brings much-needed medical technology to Ukraine

by Roma Hadzewycz

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Del. — A \$1.1 million magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) system was airlifted to Ukraine from this U.S. air force base on June 21, as the culmination of a two-year joint effort by the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

The mobile MRI system was installed two days later at the Kyiv Emergency Hospital and Trauma Center, where it will be available to serve the needs of Ukraine's citizens and, most importantly, the children suffering the results of the Chernobyl nuclear accident's deadly fallout.

The trailer containing the MRI, built by General Electric Medical Systems of Milwaukee, was loaded onto a huge C-5 Galaxy cargo plane, the third largest cargo plane in the world and the largest in the U.S., along with 12 pallets of assorted medical supplies, medicines and five neonatal incubators — in all, 55 tons of humanitarian aid valued at \$3.5 million.

The precious cargo was destined for 12 medical facilities in various regions of Ukraine, including Kyiv, Luhanske, Chernihiv, Lviv, Kharkiv, Donetsk and Cherkasy.

The shipment constituted the 11th airlift organized by the New Jersey-based Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund to help the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident that shook Ukraine and the world in 1986. Other organizations that participated in coordinating the airlift were the Catholic Medical Mission Board, the UNWLA and the U.S. Congressional Wives Task Force, which recently helped organize hearings by the Human Rights Caucus of the House of Representatives on the effects of the Chernobyl disaster.

Officials at the Defense and State departments were instrumental in securing the use of a U.S. military transport plane for the medical relief mission.

Speaking at a press conference on the tarmac at Dover Air Force Base, Nadia Matkiwsky, executive director of the CCRF, spoke of the worldwide after-effects of the Chernobyl disaster: "As tragic as Chernobyl's impact has been on people living hundreds of miles away, it is particularly cruel to the people in Belarus, Ukraine and part of Russia living under the shadow of the reactor."

She continued, "The Chernobyl reactor is sinking and may reach the water bed of Ukraine's three main rivers. We already know that according to the World Health Organization, the rate of thyroid cancer in children living closest to the disaster site is 80 times higher than normal. ... We are also witnessing leukemia, Hodgkins disease, non-Hodgkins lymphoma, cancer of the kidneys, contamination of the intestinal tract, genetic changes resulting in birth defects."



Nadia Matkiwsky of the CCRF speaks at press conference. In the background is the mobile MRI unit airlifted to Ukraine.

Mrs. Matkiwsky went on to state: "Today we are fulfilling our promise and commitment to ... all the children of Chernobyl who were affected by this terrible tragedy and have since been scattered across Ukraine. It is our pledge not only to remember Chernobyl but to devote meaningful resources to these children's rescue. This is a mission that requires us to put our heart, our energies, our hopes and our dreams, and most of all our actions behind that painful remembrance."

Other speakers at the press conference included Sister Katherine G. Kelly of the Catholic Medical Mission Board, Luba Bilowchetchuk of the UNWLA, and Robert Kwolyk, who, as manager of MR market development at GE, was the CCRF/UNWLA's initial contact at the corporation.

Thomas Vena, chairman of the CCRF board, noted that the organization hopes to foster a new global awareness of Chernobyl's impact, and he noted the combination of forces — from private organizations to government to the corporate world — that was making history with this humanitarian shipment to Ukraine.

At the conclusion of the press conference, the Rev. John Kulish blessed the cargo and prayed for all the men and women of the U.S. armed forces and others who had worked for the success of

the relief mission.

While staging an airlift is run-of-the-mill work for the military personnel at Dover AFB, home to the 436th Airlift Wing, the only all C-5 base in the Military Airlift Command, handling a mobile MRI as cargo certainly wasn't, according to Maj. Chris Geisel, chief of public affairs.

None of the 35 C-5 aircraft based at Dover could accommodate the 161-inch height of the MRI trailer custom-designed by the Calumet Coach Co. of Calumet City, Ill. Thus, one of the two modified C-5s (which normally carry booster rockets for the space shuttle) stationed at Travis Air Force Base in California had to be flown in to handle this specialized cargo. In addition, the loadmaster for Travis flew in to supervise the MRI unit's loading, literally inch-by-inch, onto the cargo plane. The entire process took five hours.

Maria Janu, manager, MR mobile and alternate environments, at GE Medical Systems, explained that the airlift from Dover was exceptional for yet another reason: it had shipped the first magnetic resonance imaging system to be donated (in part) by GE to Ukraine, indeed the entire Commonwealth of Independent States.

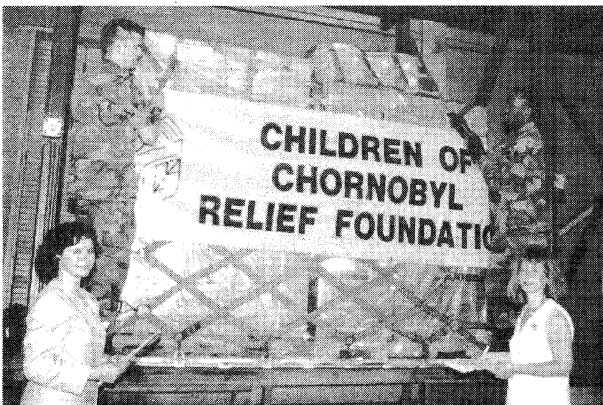
Dr. Ihor Sawczuk, a member of the CCRF board of directors who initiated the MRI project, put it another way: "It doesn't happen every day that our government gives a C-5 to two Ukrainian organizations to transport an MRI." Dr. Sawczuk, who is vice-chairman of the urology department at

Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and associate professor of urology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, explained that GE had released the \$1.1 million MRI for \$350,000 to the CCRF and UNWLA. GE, he continued, had also agreed to fund the training of a technician and a radiologist, to be conducted at one of GE's facilities in Europe; a one-and-a-half-year warranty (instead of the standard one-year agreement) and a set of instruments necessary for basic repairs of the unit.

"Even now it seems somewhat outrageous" that GE donated such a piece of equipment, said Dr. Sawczuk, pleased that his part in the unprecedented two-year project was completed as he had witnessed the mobile unit's unloading at Boryspil Airport on June 23, and its arrival that evening at Kyiv Emergency Hospital.

The next phase of the project is the work of Dr. Chrystia Slywotzky, assistant professor of radiology at New York University Medical Center, who will travel to Ukraine on a regular basis and maintain a dialogue with the technicians and physicians who will operate and use the MRI unit.

Dr. Slywotzky, who serves as the UNWLA's consultant on the MRI project, said also that she plans to call upon Ukrainian American radiologists to become involved as visiting professors who will interact and share their expertise with their colleagues in Ukraine.



Air Force and CCRF personnel prepare cargo for loading aboard a C-5.



Maria Janu of GE inside the custom-designed trailer that houses the MRI

Salenko shocks soccer world with record five goals

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As virtually everyone in the world must know by now, Ukrainian Oleh Salenko set a record for most goals scored in one game in World Cup competition, as he netted five against a hapless Colombian team on June 28, in Palo Alto, Calif. In doing so, Mr. Salenko single-handedly revived Team Russia's hopes of advancing into the second round of the tournament and wrote his name into soccer history alongside such great scorers as Italy's Paolo Rossi.

Riven by dissension over everything from coaching methods to financial compensation, the Russia side (with five Ukrainians, two Georgians and an Armenian) faced an ignominious exit from the proceedings of U.S. '94, after being publicly undressed in a 2-0 game by Brazil and then shellacked by the Swedes 3-1.

The game against Cameroon, played in Stanford University's stadium, was largely being watched to see if the African side would win by three or more, thereby securing third place in its group and potentially eliminating the surprising U.S. team from another.

One of the few positives going for the Russia team had been the play of

Ukrainian (Kyiv Dynamo) defender Viktor Onopko, who stymied many attacks and frequently tried to launch the disappointingly limp offense. The play of Serhiy Yuran, also of Kyiv Dynamo, was particularly uninspired, and he was yanked from the pitch at about the halfway point of the first game, and was kept off the starting line-up entirely for the next two.

Another sign of life was the goal scored by Kyiv Dynamist Mr. Salenko off a penalty kick in the game against Sweden. But nothing could prepare for the eruption that occurred on that fateful Tuesday.

The first goal came at the 16th minute, after a scramble in the penalty area. The second came when some Cameroonians began arguing about ball placement after a foul. Igor Korneyev put the ball in play, passed it to Ukrainian Illya Tsybalyar, who set up Mr. Salenko. Seconds before the end of the first half, a penalty kick was called against Cameroon. The goalkeeper, Jacques Song'o'o, snatched up the ball from where it was placed, in a futile gesture that earned him a yellow card and only delayed the inevitable: Goal, Salenko.

Two minutes into the second half, Cameroon rebounded with a goal by

veteran star Roger Milla, (who became the oldest, at 42, to score in the World Cup), but Mr. Salenko struck again in the 73rd minute.

Incredibly, he struck again in the 75th, vaulting him into World Cup immortality and past nine other players who scored four goals in one game. The last one to accomplish the feat was Spain's Emilio Butragueno, who took apart Denmark in Mexico City in 1986. After scoring, Mr. Salenko, who plays professionally for Valencia of Spain, ran over to the corner marker and sank to the turf with his head in his hands.

It should be mentioned that Mr. Salenko's effort might have been aided by problems plaguing the Cameroonians, whose veteran goalkeeper, Joseph-Antoine Bell, announced he was quitting the team the day before the game. Ongoing political difficulties had left all players on the Indomitable Lions, as they are known, without pay since January, and team morale decimated by constant intrusions. Mr. Bell decided he had had enough.

However, this will be only a footnote in the record books for the day that Oleh Salenko of Ukraine became the greatest single-game scorer in World Cup history.

Ukrainian studies established for foreign service

WASHINGTON — The School of Area Studies at the U.S. State Department Foreign Service Institute has instituted a Ukrainian area studies program geared towards training foreign service officers scheduled to serve in Ukraine. The program was organized by and is conducted by Ambassador Roman Popadiuk, who served as the first U.S. ambassador to Ukraine from 1992 to 1993.

The course, which runs for 44 weeks starting in August, focuses on such issues as the current political, economic, cultural and security challenges facing Ukraine. The history of Ukraine, including Kyivan-Rus', the Kozak period and Soviet Ukraine, is covered also in order to provide students with an understanding of the historical motivations and trends in Ukrainian history.

Ambassador Popadiuk, who holds a Ph.D. in international affairs and who taught on the college level prior to joining the Foreign Service, has also initiated a library acquisition program. The institute's library is acquiring books on Ukrainian history, politics and culture and has also subscribed to Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. In addition, Ambassador Popadiuk has supervised the issuance of a separate "Reader's Guide to Ukraine," listing some of the pertinent books, articles and periodicals available on Ukraine.

During the first academic year, 1993-1994, seven students from three different agencies were enrolled in the course. The agencies were the State Department, the U.S. Information Agency and the Agency for International Development. For the upcoming academic year initial enrollment is already at eight students.

The course has been able to make use of the Washington-area resources that are readily available. In this regard, students have met with Ambassador Oleh Bilorus and his deputy, Valeriy Kuchinsky, of the Ukrainian Embassy; Gen. Brent Scowcroft, who was President George Bush's national security adviser; Eugene Iwanciw, who heads the UNA Washington Office; as well as representatives from the business community doing business in Ukraine and various government agencies.

Ambassador Popadiuk is also working with the Library of Congress on a Ukraine multi-media project which is a computer-based prototype designed to incorporate visual, sound and written methods and resources to create as comprehensive a picture of Ukraine as possible in the form of an electronic data book.

The success of this project will lead to its application to other countries. The ambassador has been working closely on this project with Bohdan Kantor, assistant supervisor of the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress, and the division chief, Dr. Louis Mortimer.

In addition to these activities, Ambassador Popadiuk has been traveling around the country giving speeches on Ukraine, including an address to the Alaska World Affairs Council. He also has been writing on Ukraine and spearheaded two seminars on Ukraine, sponsored by the Office of Special Programs at the Foreign Service Institute, under the directorship of Fred Hill. One of the issues examined was the Crimea.

Dr. Kendall Myers is chairman of the

Young people find opportunities in Ukraine

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — We are used to hearing stories about people from the West, Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians, who are helping Ukraine, both as volunteers and as professionals. But Ukraine is also a land of opportunities, especially for young people, many of whom are going there to gain experience unavailable in their own countries.

Sport is one area where Ukraine can provide such experience, both in training and competition. Ukraine's legacy from the Soviet system has very few positive aspects, and sport is one of these few. Ukraine has good athletes, a well-developed training program and in many sports, international standing.

Twenty-year-old Danielle (Dania) Stodilka is a member of the Federation of Canadian Archers — Olympic Excellence '96 Squad and is training for the women's Olympic team. She became interested in competitive target archery while still a high school student. After winning numerous medals in municipal, provincial and Canadian competitions, she won the Canadian Junior Championship in 1992 and, last year, she was Canadian Indoor Challenge Junior Champion.

A student of metallurgy and material science engineering at the University of Toronto, Ms. Stodilka was always active in the Ukrainian community in Toronto — as a member of Plast and a student of the UNF West Toronto Ukrainian School. But she never connected her Ukrainian activities with her love of archery until last year, when she read the results of the World Archery Championships held in Istanbul, Turkey. The teams from Ukraine did very well: third and fourth places in the men's competition were won by Ukrainians, and the Ukrainian women's team placed fourth.

A few months later, in January of this year, Valeriy Borzov, Ukraine's minister of youth and sport, was speaking in Toronto and Ms. Stodilka asked him if a Canadian could get training in target archery in Ukraine. Mr. Borzov was pleased with her interest in the sport and



Archer Danielle Stodilka

promised to organize an invitation for her to Ukraine. Invitations from the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine and from the Ukrainian Archery Federation, both of Kyiv, finally arrived, and Ms. Stodilka left for Ukraine on June 3.

She was encouraged to go to Ukraine by the Federation of Canadian Archers. Target archery has been an official Olympic sport since 1972, although archery events were held at several Olympic Games at the beginning of the century. The sport of target archery is not well developed in Canada. (In last year's World Championships, the Canadian women's team placed 27th out of 28 competitors, and the men's team was 28th out of 34.) Because of the popularity of hunting with the bow and arrow in North America, field archery is much more popular here.

The powerhouses of target archery are Korea and Europe. For anyone in Canada or the United States seriously interested in the sport, training in Europe is a must. Thus the invitation to train in Ukraine is a golden opportunity for Ms. Stodilka.

Ms. Stodilka will stay in Ukraine for seven weeks. This is her first trip to Ukraine, and she was very excited, both

about visiting the country and about her chance to work with some of the best archers in the world. She will be a guest at the National Championships at Nova Kakhivka, not far from Kherson, and will also receive individual coaching from Ukrainian team members.

An archeological dig

Another area where young Canadians can get experience in Ukraine they can't get at home is in the study of history, particularly historical archeology and historical architecture.

Oksana Lypowecy, a 21-year-old student of art history at the University of Toronto, has a wide-ranging interest in her subject. She has completed her second year of studies, taken studio art courses at Sheridan College and last year spent the summer at the University of Siena, Italy, studying Renaissance architecture. In May, she had her first exhibit in Toronto. She has now gone to Ukraine to take part in an archeological dig in Kamianets-Podilskyi.

This summer marks the fourth field season of excavations in Kamianets-

(Continued on page 16)

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers

Soyuzivka program celebrates Father's Day

by Andre J. Worobec



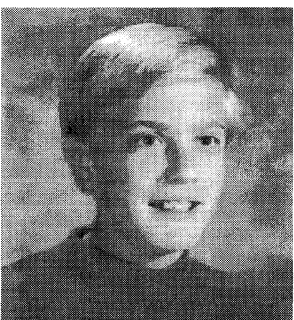
Ashley Nicole Shawaluk, who will turn 8 in November, is a new member of UNA Branch 83 in Philadelphia. She was enrolled by her mother, Michele Shawaluk.



Adam Nikolaus Mischysyn, 9, is a new member of UNA Branch 83 in Philadelphia. His parents are Rebecca and Andrew Mischysyn.



Larissa Frances Babak, age 1, is a new member of UNA Branch 292. She is the daughter of John and Kathryn Babak of Dearborn Heights, Mich.



Marco B. Koshykar, son of Walter and Helen Koshykar, is a new member of UNA Branch 13 in Watervliet, N.Y.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The Ukrainian National Association continued an annual tradition by celebrating its 10th Father's Day at Soyuzivka.

On Sunday, June 19, shortly after divine liturgies in the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Ukrainian Orthodox chapel, an ecumenical moleben was celebrated jointly at St. Volodymyr's Chapel by the Rev. Volodymyr Zayac, pastor of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church; the Rev. Jaroslav Pryrist and the Rev. John Kulish, pastor of the Ukrainian Orthodox congregation of Kerhonkson.

After the service, each of the priests expressed good wishes to all fathers, grandfathers and others performing parental roles, and exhorted the faithful to love one another and strive towards unity, so that Ukrainians, bound together by the same language, culture and 1000 years of Christian heritage, would eventually worship God united in one common faith. The Rev. Zayac continued the theme, while the Rev. Kulish also expressed gratitude to the UNA for 100 years of fraternal work on behalf of the Ukrainian community and Ukraine.

The moleben ended with the singing of the prayer "Bozhe Velykyi, Yedynyi."

The service was celebrated for the intention of all fathers, "Batko Soyuz" (Father UNA) and the "Batkivshchyna" (homeland). St. Volodymyr's Parish Choir sang during the moleben.

A program of song and dance began at 3 p.m. in the Veselka auditorium. The performing artists for the program were the 45-member Vohon Dance Ensemble from Edmonton, directed by Ken Kachmar and Debbie Kachmar, his sister; and Olya Chodoba-Fryz, vocalist and bandurist from New York. Ms. Chodoba-Fryz was also mistress of ceremonies for the concert, a role she will be performing during this summer season at Soyuzivka.

Prior to the concert, Ulana Diachuk, supreme president of the UNA, greeted the guests and former Supreme President John O. Flis, who was in the audience. She thanked them for coming in large numbers and gave special mention to groups from the Albany-Troy-Watervliet, N.Y., and Woonsocket, R.I., areas. She wished the guests a "Happy Father's Day." All fathers and grandfathers were honored with the singing of "Mnohaya Lita."

The program began with Vohon performing "Pryvit" (Greeting), a dance that featured a rich array of costumes and dance steps representing five regions of Ukraine: Poltava, Bukovyna, Volyn, Zakarpattia and Lemkivshchyna. Included in this dance was the traditional bow to the audience with offerings of bread and salt.

Upon completion of this dance, Ms. Chodoba-Fryz sang three songs, including "Doniu Moya" (My daughter), a song usually sung at weddings, which expresses a father's love for his daughter.

Vohon followed with "Shabli" (Swords), featuring women executing steps with grace and precision, and the men performing a finely executed drill involving acrobatic leaps and precision maneuvers with swords.

Ms. Chodoba-Fryz followed with several more songs, and Vohon presented "Tamburinen," a co-ed dance with tamburines.

Ms. Chodoba-Fryz completed her performance with the song "Vziav by Ya Banduru" (If I Played on a Bandura) and with an excellent bandura performance of "Stukavka" (Rhythmic Dance), in which she displayed her skill as an accomplished musician and bandurist.

Vohon concluded the concert with the ever popular and well executed "Hopak." The audience showed great enthusiasm for this dance, applauding until the troupe presented encores.



UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk addresses the Father's Day gathering.



Bandurist/singer Olya Chodoba-Fryz performs.



The Vohon Ukrainian dance troupe of Edmonton presents a spirited number.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

No more smoke and mirrors

Many, many column inches of news space have been devoted of late by the press to the foreign policy shortcomings and failures of the Clinton administration. It has been noted, again and again, that Bill Clinton is a president who prefers to spend his time on domestic policy and allow his chosen "experts" to brief him and set the agenda on foreign policy. It has been said that the administration lacks a vision in foreign policy. The Washington Post's John M. Goshko recently reported that Foreign Service officers describe the Clinton administration's policies as "so ill-defined or so prone to sudden flip-flops that they collectively have become known within the bureaucracy as 'the lurch.'" Then, too, it has been pointed out that the Clinton administration's foreign policy has suffered from "inadequate articulation," "poor communication," etc. This week, public relations superstar/spinmeister David Gergen was tapped as "special adviser to the president and secretary of state," in a move seen largely as an effort to bolster the sagging image of the Clinton foreign policy.

As regards our primary concern, U.S.-Ukraine relations, we can say the Clinton administration has a disappointing record in terms of putting its money where its mouth is. Here, too, there are foreign policy failings as the administration deals with the new independent states that arose out of the ashes of the Soviet Union. And here, too, there is a major problem of "articulation."

Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, was quoted by the press as saying that: "The management of this program [aid to the former Soviet Union] has been uncoordinated and short on vision, and the implementation has been no better." He added, "We have tried in vain to discern what the administration's strategy is in each of the [former Soviet states] only to be frustrated by briefings that compound our confusion."

That is why Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) twice felt compelled to insist on amendments to foreign aid appropriations that spell out how the aid should be distributed to the newly independent states in general and, in particular, to Ukraine.

"I am moving to earmark funds for Ukraine once again, because I believe the administration will only provide assistance if they are directed to do so," he said. Noting that the president had announced a package of \$700 million for Ukraine, Sen. McConnell underlined that "the real numbers tell another story." He continued, "the administration has indicated that it will spend \$1.6 billion in Russia. Ukraine is only allocated \$166 million. In fact, so far in adding up the funds from 1991, 1992 and 1993, Ukraine has actually seen a little over \$40 million."

Eugene Iwanciw, director of the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office, notes in the commentary alongside this editorial that the administration's \$700 million assistance package for Ukraine is, well, mostly smoke and mirrors. Of the \$350 million for security assistance, for example, there really is a commitment for only \$100 million. Of the \$350 million for economic assistance, \$110 million is in credits which are to be repaid and \$45 million is for a so-called Western NIS Enterprise Fund that actually serves Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova, with the latter expected to be the biggest beneficiary. And, there are other "deductions" from that \$350 million that make the amount headed for Ukraine substantially less than that touted by the administration's officials.

In fiscal year 1995, though Ukraine is to receive \$115 million, it will actually get only \$65 million. For the current fiscal year, Ukraine will receive — depending on whom in the Clinton administration you believe — either \$135 million, \$166 million, more than \$200 million, \$240 million or \$350 million.

"The Clinton administration has provided different figures at different times to different audiences, i.e. a shell game," Mr. Iwanciw writes in his op-ed piece. Furthermore, he notes, assistance to Ukraine "has also been a pyramid scheme, with previous commitments added to current commitments to leave the impression of more assistance than is actually being given."

So, our message to the Clinton administration is: It's time to stop the "lurch," get rid of the smoke and mirrors, articulate precisely and get some meaningful assistance to Ukraine.

July
2
1808

Turning the pages back...

Vadym Passek was born on July 2, 1808, in Tobolsk, Siberia, where his father, a nobleman from the Kharkiv region, had been exiled, and he spent his youth there. He managed to

get accepted to Moscow University in 1826, and during his studies he joined the revolutionary circle of Alexander Herzen.

He continued his studies at Kharkiv University and almost joined its faculty, as holder of the chair of Russian history. However, the authorities blocked his appointment because of his ties to Herzen's group.

This fateful intervention of the tsarist police gave Ukraine one of its leading ethnographers and archaeologists. Passek moved from Kharkiv to return to his family's estate in the countryside nearby, and embarked on extensive ethnographic fieldwork. He also compiled historical and statistical descriptions of the Kharkiv gubernia.

Passek's historical surveys led him to join excavations of ancient fortified settlements and burial mounds (kurhany) around the towns of Valky and Izium. He published a series of articles on Ukrainian folk songs, marriage customs, folk beliefs and locales with particular folkloric significance.

Passek returned to Moscow in 1839 to join the Slavophile movement, but died three years later, quite young, of tuberculosis.

Source: "Passek, Vadim," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).



Letter from Washington

by Eugene M. Iwanciw
Director, UNA Washington Office

About U.S. aid to Ukraine...

While we have heard so much about United States foreign assistance to Ukraine, there are serious questions about both the amount and delivery of that assistance.

Upon the break-up of the Soviet Union, the Bush administration began providing foreign assistance to the New Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union. In fiscal years 1992 and 1993, the United States provided \$2.5 billion of assistance to the NIS, at least 63 percent of which went to Russia. During this period, \$137 million, or 5.9 percent, was earmarked for Ukraine despite the fact that Ukraine's population is a much more significant 18.19 percent of the NIS. It now appears that only \$40 million of assistance was actually delivered to Ukraine between 1991 and 1993.

Anti-aid for Ukraine

In July 1993, the Clinton administration convened a White House meeting of the so-called "Nagle Coalition." The purpose of the coalition of business, farm and human rights groups organized by former Rep. Dave Nagle (D-Iowa) was to support increased aid to the NIS. Ambassador Tom Simons, newly appointed coordinator of assistance to the NIS, and Nick Burns, special assistant to the president and senior director of the National Security Council, presided at the meeting.

At that meeting this writer pointed out that during FY 1992-1993 Russia had received a disproportionate share of the assistance, and that we were led to believe that in FY 1994 that would be rectified. Instead, administration documents indicated that Russia would receive about 75 percent of the FY 1994 assistance.

Ambassador Simons responded that the documents were just approximate and that Russia would probably receive only two-thirds, to which I responded that this still is more than the 63 percent Russia received in FY 1992-1993. Exasperated, Mr. Simons said, OK, then Russia will receive only 63 percent.

At that point, Mr. Burns took the podium and stated that Ukraine does not deserve any assistance and will not get any. When asked why, Mr. Burns responded that there is a lack of economic reforms in Ukraine. I then inquired whether a country's behavior is the criteria for U.S. assistance. Mr. Burns said yes. I asked why — in light of the illegal use of Russian troops in Moldova, Tajikistan and other places; the Russian Parliament's illegal attempt to annex Sevastopol; and Russia's illegal expulsion of minorities from Moscow — was aid to Russia not curtailed. Mr. Burns responded that the administration was not interested in these issues, only economic reform.

Since the Clinton administration was unwilling to consider assistance to Ukraine, there was no place to turn but the Congress. The UNA Washington Office took the lead in contacting key members of Congress on the need for an earmark of assistance to Ukraine.

The first success was an amendment by Sen. Harris Wofford (D-Pa.) to the Foreign Assistance Authorization Bill. It was adopted in principle by a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It stated that Ukraine was to receive a percentage of all assistance to the NIS commensurate with Ukraine's share of the NIS population. That would have translated to over \$450 million for

FY 1994 as the bill provided for \$2.5 billion in NIS assistance.

Since the full Senate Foreign Relations Committee would not be meeting until September to consider this legislation, the administration used the August recess to lobby the members of the committee, including Sen. Wofford, against the amendment. In the end, even the Pennsylvania lawmaker succumbed to the administration's pressure and rewrote his amendment into a non-binding "sense of the Senate" resolution, which expresses the sentiment of the Senate but lacks the force of law.

At the same time, however, the UNA Washington Office was working with Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), the ranking Republican member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Kentucky lawmaker, after a July visit to Ukraine, had become convinced of the importance of Ukraine to the United States. During subcommittee consideration of the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Bill, Sen. McConnell added the amendment that specified that "not less than \$300 million" of the \$2.5 billion be spent for Ukraine. Caught by surprise, the administration was unprepared to oppose the amendment in full committee and feared opposing it publicly during Senate consideration of the legislation.

The administration then resorted to lobbying House members assigned to the conference committee named to resolve the differences between the House and Senate bills. Despite strong administration opposition, the Senate conferees under the leadership of Sen. McConnell and with assistance from Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) prevailed and the bill with the "McConnell amendment" was signed into law on September 30, 1993.

In an early October meeting, Barbara Turner of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) stated that her organization was working on implementing the \$300 million of assistance mandated by Congress. The White House, however, continued to maintain, as it does until today, that the McConnell amendment is non-binding.

Administration turnaround?

After the signing of the Tripartite Agreement by Ukraine, Russia and the United States, President Bill Clinton announced a \$700 million assistance package for Ukraine: \$350 million in economic assistance and \$350 million in security assistance. Unfortunately, the facts do not substantiate the claims.

A March 4 document released by the State Department provided a breakdown of both the economic and security assistance. The \$350 million economic assistance program consists of \$240 million in grant assistance and \$110 million in credit programs. The credit programs are, in fact, loans that must be repaid and are generally aimed at the sale of U.S. agricultural products abroad. Within the \$240 million grant assistance program, there is a subcategory titled "Private Sector Development — \$95 million," which is footnoted. The footnote indicates that \$45 million of the funds are for a Western NIS Enterprise Fund. This Enterprise Fund will serve Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova, but is credited as

(Continued on page 12)

FOR THE RECORD

Sen. Mitch McConnell's statement on earmarking aid to Ukraine

Below is the text of the statement by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) on the introduction of an amendment earmarking aid to Ukraine.

I am moving to earmark funds for Ukraine once again, because I believe the administration will only provide assistance if they are directed to do so. After ignoring Ukraine last year, Congress managed to get the administration's attention by designating \$300 million for Ukraine. In fact, the president announced a package of nearly \$700 million when President Kravchuk came to town.

But the real numbers are another story. In planning materials submitted to the subcommittee, the administration has indicated that it will spend \$1.6 billion in Russia. Ukraine is only allocated \$166 million. In fact, so far in adding up funds from 1991, 1992 and 1993, Ukraine has actually seen a little over \$40 million.

For a year now, the administration has had two standards for providing aid — one for Russia and one for the rest of the NIS. Nowhere is the double standard more evident than Ukraine.

I'm not foolish enough to argue that Ukraine has made great strides in economic or political reforms — in fact the situation continues to be somewhat unsettled. Unlike Russia, where a chaotic situation produces administration calls for more aid to help the crisis, Ukraine is required to jump through bureaucratic hoops before aid is provided.

We seem to be asking a man with a broken leg to walk to the hospital where we promise we will help. The approach seems backwards — we should be helping him get back on his feet — we should be contributing to a process that will assure recovery and improvement. We should be helping secure a future of reforms.

Let me give you one example of the problems with the administration's approach to Ukraine. One obvious way to contribute to reforms is through exchange programs. Bringing students, farmers, doctors, lawyers, for that matter any professional to the U.S. to experience the remarkable benefits of political and economic freedom will assure the seeds of change will be sown when they return home.

I have consistently encouraged AID to expand the exchange program with Ukraine to build a base of reform-minded Ukrainians. If we can begin to change

minds, the system will follow. Exchanges are particularly important in countries where the environment limits the effectiveness of some of our other programs like privatization.

So, how much has this administration committed to exchanges for Ukraine? The answer is: not much. The subcommittee was notified that the administration planned to spend \$101 million on exchanges — \$91.6 million for Russia and \$8.4 for all the other republics. At the end of the day, Ukraine may eke out a few million all together.

Unfortunately, this pattern is repeated across the board. Promises are made, but little commitment is evident. The president assured the Ukrainian American community that there would be an independent Enterprise fund — instead, Ukraine was lumped into a multinational western fund — which by the way has no board and so far has spent no money.

Whether you consider its nuclear inventory or the fact that every Eastern and Central European nation links the region's stability to Ukraine's independence, we clearly have interests in her survival.

I am earmarking \$150 million for Ukraine to assure the administration moves beyond promises and commits resources to this incredibly important country. I am also setting aside funds for the development of the agricultural sector and related businesses.

Unfortunately, the administration is not looking at the unique capabilities and problems of Ukraine — they are simply trying to replicate Russia programs. I guess that makes their life simpler, but it doesn't make much sense. Ukraine once was the breadbasket for the region. If it is going to regain its economic footing, it would seem to make sense to shore up the agricultural sector and build up related small and medium-size businesses.

Instead, the administration is focused on a mass privatization effort which may produce results some day, but has little immediate impact. By focusing on restructuring and rebuilding the agricultural sector, we will help generate jobs, income and support for future reforms. It is pretty clear reform will evolve in Ukraine outside of Kyiv — bringing the federal government along with the tide. I think this amendment is balanced and sustains our important commitment to see Ukraine through this difficult transition.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Is suicidal nationalism killing us?

As an American-born Ukrainian in his early 60s, I thought the last vestiges of what I call the "partisan patriotism" of our so-called "political" (post-World War II) immigration had finally faded.

I was wrong. The self-appointed, self-anointed "protectors" of Ukraine are still at it.

It's not enough that some of them came to the United States and helped sow the seeds of dissent in our churches, our fraternal organizations, and in our major cultural and youth organizations.

It's not enough that some of them turned their backs on the organizations and individuals that sponsored them, welcomed them, and helped them find housing, employment and a place in Ukrainian American society.

It's not enough that they created their own religious, social, youth, political and cultural organizations, looking down their noses at the second (post-World War I) immigration's efforts to preserve the community. Their immigrant predecessors, they argued, were less educated, less politically astute and rather provincial in their approach to "Ukrainianism."

In discussions I had with the partisan patriot elite some 30, 20, even 10 years ago, they assured me that, unlike some children of previous immigrants, their children would never assimilate, never forget to speak Ukrainian, never grow indifferent to the Ukrainian American community. Today most of their offspring are rarely seen in the community, let alone active.

Was there no dissent in the Ukrainian American community prior to the second world war? There was. But the wounds were healing and it appeared that unity was within reach.

Was there no assimilation among the American-born? There was. But after many false starts, the second immigration had developed bicultural and binational strategies that appeared to be working with the younger generation.

Were all members of the third immigration partisan patriots? Hardly. Most were grateful for the opportunities the United States offered them and the support they received from the Ukrainian American community; many joined our existing churches and fraternals, breathing new life into these institutions. But the partisan patriots, although a decided minority, were more vocal and better organized. It was they who set the ideological agenda for the post-war years.

Do I dislike members of the third immigration? Absolutely not! I've been happily married to one for 30 years.

I was reminded of all this by articles that recently appeared in Svoboda questioning the right of Ukraine's newest emigres to settle in the United States. One writer went as far as to condemn these new immigrants for their alleged lack of Ukrainian patriotism. He wrote that the fourth immigration has neither a historical nor a logical reason to emigrate because Ukraine is now "a free and independent state." Really? If freedom and independence are so wonderful, why aren't people lining up to return?

That same writer asserts that his immigration left Ukraine to save their lives. No one can be condemned for doing that. But then who is the greater patriot, the person who ran for his life or the one who remained behind knowing full well the consequences of serving in the UPA or

preserving the faith in the underground Church, or protecting one's children from the tentacles of total Sovietization?

Many members of the fourth immigration are the sons and daughters, nephews and nieces, grandsons and granddaughters of Ukrainians who spent 10, 15 or 20 years in Siberia and Kazakhstan for their Ukrainianism. Who among us has the right to question their right to taste the fruits of life in a truly free and democratic society?

Do we need a fourth immigration? Absolutely. Our mainline institutions are dying, and we need new blood now, before it is too late. Most of our newest immigrants are young, well-educated, and could soon provide our community with energetic new leadership.

It is an absolute disgrace, in my opinion, that our community has done precious little to welcome and to nurture our newest arrivals as they try to adjust to American life. The same people who were given a helping hand by the "provincial" second immigration are now giving the back of their hand to the fourth immigration.

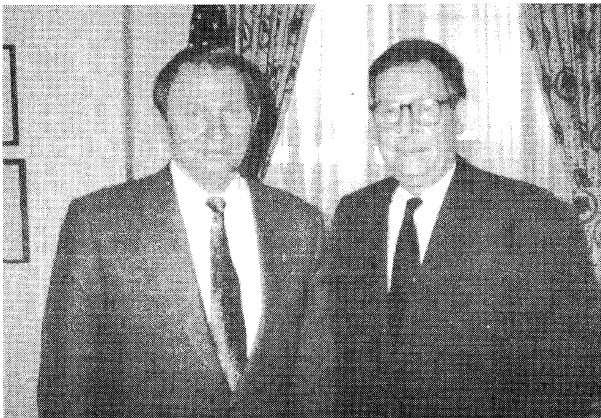
The fourth immigration is not looking for a handout. In discussions with many of them, I have concluded that they want to become part of our community, but they are turned off by what many of them perceive as a lack of sympathy for their present plight. "Even Ukrainians who want us here expect us to become active in the community immediately," one new arrival told me. "They don't appreciate the fact that we have certain basic needs — food, housing, jobs — that have to be met before we can afford to devote much time to community affairs." Like our very first (pre-World War I) immigration, our newest immigrants are working hard to send precious dollars back to their families in Ukraine, dollars which help hundreds of Ukrainians survive.

Fortunately, our newest immigrants are not totally neglected. In Chicago, at least, I am aware that the Selfreliance Credit Union and other members of the community are helping the fourth immigration adjust. Overcoming years of Soviet-induced organizational indifference, some members of the fourth immigration are beginning to appreciate the significance of the old American maxim "help yourself." Thanks to encouragement from Ukrainian Americans such as Roman Golash, Stephen Sambirsky, Dr. Peter Mociuk, Peter Tabor, Vasyi Khodchak and Ivan Oharenko, a new organization, The Ukrainian Assistance Committee, was established in Chicago on May 13. Possibly the first of its kind, the committee is headed by Dr. Ihor Maliniak, a new arrival.

It is time our community reviewed its policy of benign neglect of Ukraine's newest immigrants. They may not be "like us" when they arrive, but then the last immigration was not "like us" when they arrived either. We all had to adjust for the good of the community.

In view of the fact that within the next few months hundreds of Ukrainians who win the immigration lottery may emigrate in the United States, it's time for the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee to become more visible in our community and to provide us with some constructive leadership.

Finally, it's time for all of us to condemn the "suicidal nationalism" of our partisan patriots and to extend a welcoming hand to our newest Ukrainian Americans.



As other Ukrainian leaders before him, former Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, during his April visit to Washington, called on Sen. Mitch McConnell to discuss U.S. political and economic support for Ukraine.

Why Ukraine was barred from the 1994 World Cup

by Mark Papworth
and Dr. Oleh Szmel'skyj

CONCLUSION

The effect of high level back-room politics in soccer's international bodies, particularly FIFA's decision not to allow Ukraine to compete in the 1994 World Cup qualifiers, is especially poignant considering the wealth of Ukrainian soccer talent, which arguably could have held its own in major competition had it been given the opportunity.

A Ukrainian side consisting of veterans of USSR or CIS teams would include 16 players with a collective 416 appearances in international tournaments, a team that would consist of a splendid mixture of youth and experience.

Such a formidable line-up of Ukrainian players that have seen international competition completely refutes the argument put forth by Russian Football Federation President Vyacheslav Koloskov, that had Ukraine and not Russia taken the USSR's place in the World Cup qualifiers, a new team would need to be formed.

As it is, the present "Russian" World Cup squad has five Ukrainian players the squad, including Viktor Onopko, Serhiy Yuran, Oleh Salenko, Yury Nikiforov and Illiya Tsybmal. What damage will have been caused to Ukrainian soccer because of this slight by soccer's officialdom remains to be seen.

The lack of serious international competition could set Ukrainian soccer back for years. Were it not for the fact that many of Ukraine's current internationally experienced players are playing abroad, the small number of games played by Ukrainian club sides in European Cup competitions, and the 10 friendly international games played by the Ukrainian national team since Ukraine's independence, Ukrainian players, recent exposure to top flight soccer would have been virtually non-existent.

The list of Ukrainians abroad is extensive, and the teams they play for are far flung, from Europe, to the Middle East, to Asia.

Among those relocating to Europe are Oleh Kuznetsov (Rangers, Scotland), Oleksiy Mykhailychenko (Rangers, Scotland), Oleksander Zavarov (Nancy, France), Pavlo Yakovenko (Sochaux, France) and Gennadiy Lytovchenko (Admira Wacker, Austria). A player named Cherbakov (given name unknown at press time) was left paralysed after a

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recent car accident and was robbed of a career with Sporting Lisbon in Portugal.

Yuriy Moroz (Hapoel Kfar Saba), Vadym Tyshchenko (Hapoel Haifa), Ivan Getsko (Maccabi Haifa), Kanduarov (Maccabi Haifa), Tretyak (Beitar Jerusalem), all play in Israel. The promising Mykola Kudrytsky had begun playing for Bnei Yehoda, but was recently killed in a car accident. Viktor Mhlync played for the Hakoah team, but was recently suspended for taking bribes.

In Russia, expatriates Illiya Tsybmal, Pomazun and Pogodin all play for Spartak Moscow. Gudimenco wears Dynamo Moscow's colors, while Ivan Yaremchuk draws his cheques from the Kmaz team.

Two Ukrainians, Gusev and Shelepnytsky, play for Trabzonspor, in Turkey. Oleh Protasov and Ahrik Tsveiba play for Gamba Osaka in Japan.

This list does not include other talented players claimed by the Soviet Union/CIS, such as Serhiy Yuran, Andriy Kanchelskis, Oleh Salenko and Viktor Onopko, all Ukrainian-born. Regrettably for Ukrainian soccer, they decided to turn their back on their country of origin to play for Russia in the World Cup 1994 qualifiers, seeing this as their best opportunity to further their careers at the international level.

Mr. Kanchelskis is on record saying, "For the USA '94 qualifiers, FIFA replaced the CIS with Russia and the reality is that Ukraine must wait for competitive international action; although I could represent the Ukraine in friendlies, that is not much of an attraction for me. The World Cup is too big an event to miss."

Mr. Onopko (Player of the Year in Russia 1992 and 1993), who has called himself "Ukrainian for life," added: "My brother is only 20 and he has time to wait until Ukraine becomes really strong in world soccer; for me it would have been unpardonable to miss the 1994 World Cup, probably the only one in my career." This from someone all of 24 years of age, with enough time to possibly appear in two more World Cup finals, not to mention European Championships. This might suggest Mr. Onopko lacks confidence in Russia's future qualification for such events, particularly since both he and Mr. Kanchelskis talked about "a chance to appear at the World Cup" only after Russia had qualified.

Their questionable decisions came to light when a huge dispute erupted between players and Russian team coach Pavel Sadyrin. Some players criticized his style and methods as being naive and old-fashioned in tactical approach after their only defeat in the last game in the qualification round. Mr. Sadyrin, in turn, chose to pin the defeat on poor performances by his foreign-based players, including the Ukrainians Messrs. Yuran, Salenko and Nikiforov, faulting them with poor performances.

Then, 14 players caused a sensation by

announcing their intention to withdraw from the national squad just six months before the finals. They even sent a letter to Russian President Boris Yeltsin demanding Mr. Sadyrin be replaced by Anatoliy Byshovets, the Ukrainian former USSR/CIS squad coach, stating "all that has been achieved by the team in qualifying games is the result of the work done by Byshovets in his own time."

Mr. Byshovets had been forced to resign in the summer of 1992 after the CIS failure in the European Championship finals in Sweden. The letter also called the players "victims of mismanagement and financial machinations on the part of the national soccer federation." The players also complained of insufficient bonuses for reaching the World Cup finals and inadequate training conditions (for example, heating switched off at training camp, which forced them to spend cold winter nights with their coats on).

The players also grouched that, unlike Mr. Byshovets, Mr. Sadyrin always sided with the federation when conflicts arose. Federation President Koloskov warned them that FIFA might replace Russia with Australia in the finals if the internal conflict went too far — a case of yet more political blackmail.

The revolt seemed to subside in April, even though the players had received Mr. Yeltsin's support. Mr. Koloskov rejected the opposition's arguments as a mere red herring and suggested that the serious issue was money. By that time, former coach Byshovets had left for South Korea and was therefore not available as a potential Sadyrin replacement. Also, a £70,000 (about \$105,000 U.S.) a-man World Cup winning bonus was "agreed upon."

Mr. Kanchelskis was a casualty in this dispute. Originally on the "Russian" squad, he was dropped because of his disagreement with Mr. Sadyrin.

Another issue clouded in intrigue is the right of players to choose which country to represent on the international level. According to Mr. Onopko, it appears that after the CIS Federation break-up after June 1992, all players had the right to pick a national team they would represent in the future (World Soccer, April 94). Mr. Onopko revealed, "I'd received invitations from Ukrainian national team officials, but felt that Russia would reach USA 1994 and chose Russia as my national team."

In the Russia vs. Iceland World Cup qualifier on October 14, 1992, among the non-Russians playing for the Russian team were three Ukrainians, Messrs. Yuran, Onopko and Dobrovolsky. Strangely, this right to choose a country to play for was not reported or was overlooked at the time by FIFA/UEFA, who in January 1992 stated "any player from the former republics of the Soviet Union is eligible to play for the CIS" [in Sweden].

There was no mention from FIFA/

UEFA, neither during the Koloskov/Bannikov debate, nor in their general press releases from January 1992 to August 1992, when the Soviet Union's World Cup place was handed over to Russia, of such a decision. There was no inkling of this until an extraordinary article appeared in an English Sunday paper, The People, on December 12, 1993.

The issue concerned the English team's John Fashanu, whose father is Nigerian. A FIFA spokesperson was quoted as saying "friendly games do not count any more. Our new circular states that players who are eligible for more than one country make a choice when they play in a competitive tournament." Therefore, this England international team member could play for Nigeria in USA 1994 because his appearances in England colors were in friendly matches which, suddenly, according to the new FIFA regulation, did not count as they did previously.

Surely, whether a full international cap (credit for an appearance on a national team in international competition) is awarded in a friendly or tournament game, then it must be considered a competitive match. Unless of course you change the rules.

Even leaving this issue aside, consider this: Mr. Nikiforov and Mr. Salenko both appeared for Ukraine on April 29, 1992, at Ukraine's first international match against Hungary at Uzhhorod, and on June 27, 1992, in friendly match against the USA at Piscataway, N.J. They then appeared for Russia in a World Cup qualifying match against Greece on December 17, 1993.

According to whose rules? Certainly not FIFA's, since according to FIFA rules before December 12, 1993, they could not have done so since they were ineligible to play for more than one country — they're both Ukrainians by birth and had been listed as Ukraine team members. FIFA's new regulation did not appear until December 1993.

Postscript

According to the June 1994 issue of the World Soccer magazine, FIFA's all powerful executive committee could expand if an Egyptian proposal is approved by the FIFA congress to be held in Chicago in June. The proposal would provide one member more for CONCACAF, Asia, Africa and Europe and is part of the political maneuvers provoked by the break-up of the Soviet Union. Now that the Soviet Union no longer exists, the clause in the agreement by which the Soviet Union entered FIFA, namely the guarantee of a permanent vice-president, is no longer valid.

Consequently, the historical imperative of Vyacheslav Koloskov, the former Soviet representative and now "only" the Russian representative, and Russia's claim to retention of a permanent vice-

(Continued on page 19)



Logos of some of Ukraine's soccer teams: (from left) Zaporizhzhia Metalurg, Symferopil Tavria, Dnipropetrovsk Dnipro, Kharkiv Metalist.

A return trip to Ukraine: Kharkiv two years later

by Vera Kap

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

CONCLUSION

Finally, we were on our way to Kharkiv. The six-and-a-half-hour trip going east from Kyiv was quite different from the western half of Ukraine. The terrain is flat. The building of new homes is not as obvious as in the Bukovyna region. The roads seemed better though, or maybe it was just my imagination, since we were heading towards "my" city.

The road from Kyiv going east to Boryspil is an impressive four-lane highway. After passing Boryspil airport, the road becomes two lanes. Questioning why they didn't continue such a highway all the way to Kharkiv, our driver mentioned that all dignitaries and businessmen went only to Kyiv and then returned to the airport. So, their lasting impression no doubt was that all roads in Ukraine are wonderful. Sad to say, this highway is only 16 kilometers long.

Arriving in Kharkiv, I was surprised to see how little had changed in two years: no new buildings and very few renovations. We found our way easily to Hotel Kyiv. This hotel is not mentioned in "Ukraine: A Tourist Guide," because it is not available to tourists; it caters to businesspeople with a specific purpose in Kharkiv. One needs a letter from a Kharkiv business to register. I had such a letter.

Hotel Kyiv is a very nice and clean hotel with a restaurant, bar and gift shop. Our room cost \$80 per night and our driver's cost \$8. One morning, we were the only ones in the restaurant and overheard the manager chiding the waitresses to wash everything in hot water and to use soap. (That's a first!) She also reminded them to be friendly and provide good service, or else.

It's unfortunate that Hotel Kyiv doesn't take tourists, because the other hotels aren't so great. (By the way, I called Ohio from our driver's room and his bill was in coupons instead of dollars.) I was impressed with this hotel. It reminded me of the Grand Hotel in Lviv.

My main purpose in coming to Kharkiv (besides to see all my friends and colleagues) was to visit the schools that have been receiving books from Ohio. The last shipment we made (several organizations in Parma helped with collecting and financing) consisted of several series of readers and accompanying workbooks and dictionaries.

I wanted to see for myself if the books had arrived and if they were being used. Suffice it to say, not only were the teach-



Khotyn's 13th century fortress overlooks the Dnister River.

ers thrilled to have such books, but they were using the materials in the classroom, and ultimately, the children were benefiting.

In one school, the books were so prized that they were kept in a classroom safe and taken out only for classroom use.

These three Ukrainian-language schools (I'd like to note that two years ago there was only one such school, and now there are four) also received Highlights, a children's magazine printed and distributed from Columbus, Ohio. The publisher had generously donated 300 copies to be sent to Kharkiv; these magazines were on the library shelves and being used by the students of the English Club.

The English programs in these schools are very strong. They have enough donated materials and the rest they purchased on their own from the Soros Foundation in Kyiv. Children start learning English in kindergarten, where it is the primary language. Students may pick up other languages, such as French, Spanish, German, Japanese and Chinese, in the fifth grade as electives.

I sat in on several English classes and was not very surprised by the antiquated methods of teaching. The students learn everything by rote. It is rare that they are

required to think and create their own sentences, their own thoughts. They recited and told me things that were well-practiced and well-rehearsed, but I sometimes wondered if they truly knew what they were saying.

I also noted that several of the English teachers spoke with a heavy Ukrainian accent and made grammatical mistakes while speaking. I asked my friends why these teachers were teaching if they were so weak in skills. The answer was an interesting one. The schools are having a hard time finding good English teachers because the teachers with excellent speaking skills have entered the business sector, where there is better pay. My friends should know: both are very fluent in English and both left teaching.

It's unfortunate for the students because they are not learning the English language as accurately as they should. Regardless of the abilities of the teachers, I was delighted by their enthusiasm and their interest. That same enthusiasm was visible in the students when I visited with them in the classrooms. They were all extremely polite and very sweet. They were all excited to see and hear an American speak. They are all accustomed to the clipped British accent rather than

the slower American drawl. When I spoke to them in Ukrainian, they were shocked.

I'll never forget the little boy who asked me, "How old are you?" That was the newest question they had been taught. Unfortunately he asked the wrong person, as I informed him that is a question one never asks a lady.

I also had the opportunity to sit in on a French class and observe. Since this is a subject close to my heart, I was curious to see how French was taught in Ukraine. It was sad to see that the teacher had no materials to work with. She had no posters, no flags, no pictures, no music and no videos. The textbooks were of the old school and the students memorized, translated and recited. The few flash cards she employed were made by the children's parents.

I felt so bad that she had nothing to share with the students about the country and the people whose language they were studying. But the children were so excited to recite their exercises and short poems for my benefit. They were eager to please and very serious in their endeavors.

After a long day of visiting schools, the evening was busy with a television

(Continued on page 14)



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About U.S. aid...

(Continued from page 8)

assistance to Ukraine. To add insult to injury; at one briefing, we were informed that Moldova is expected to be the biggest beneficiary of the fund.

At a June 7 White House briefing, Mr. Burns claimed that a Ukrainian Enterprise Fund with \$150 million in assets was already established. Only under questioning did he admit that it was the Western NIS Enterprise Fund and that its funds come out of the Ukrainian account. What he did not mention was that the fund is capitalized at only \$45 million; the balance may or may not be appropriated by Congress.

At that same briefing, Mr. Burns indicated that Ukraine will receive \$130 million of assistance in FY 1995. However, a May 23 State Department document titled "Congressional Briefing on Country Levels" tells a different story for both FY 1995 and FY 1994. For FY 1995, Ukraine is scheduled to receive \$115 million or 13 percent of the NIS total of \$900 million - \$15 million less than Mr. Burns claimed more than two weeks later. Subtract the \$50 million contribution to the Enterprise Fund and you are left with only \$65 million of actual assistance for Ukraine.

More interesting, however, is the section that lists Ukraine as scheduled to receive only \$166 million of assistance in FY 1994. This is only 7 percent of the NIS total of \$2,458 billion; Russia, by contrast, is scheduled to receive \$1.627 billion or 66 percent of the total. The text of the document states: "in Ukraine prospects for reform have improved measurably over the past six months. During this period, planned FY 1994 commitments of U.S. assistance have increased from \$135 million to over \$200 million in NIS assistance funds (when enterprise funds are included)."

In other words, U.S. assistance to Ukraine in FY 1994 will be either \$135 million, \$166 million, over \$200 million, \$240 million, or \$350 million according to Clinton administration documents and officials. Take your pick!

Even if the highest number (\$350 million) were accurate, Ukraine would receive only 14 percent of the total NIS assistance though it has 18.2 percent of the population. Russia, with 52 percent of the population, will receive at least 66 percent of the aid.

But the story does not end there. There

are regional funds that benefit more than one country. While it is difficult to determine which countries benefit and how much, some data have been recovered. In FY 1994, there is \$101 million for exchange programs between the U.S. and the NIS. The administration has informed Congress that \$91.6 million or 90.7 percent of the funds will be spent for exchanges with Russia. \$8.4 million (9.3 percent) will be for exchange with the other 11 NIS countries, which contain 48 percent of the NIS population.

Security assistance?

The administration's commitment of \$350 million for security assistance also is not accurate. This assistance comes from what is called "Nunn-Lugar" money, which is to be used for denuclearization and military conversion. The \$350 million commitment includes commitments made earlier by both the Bush and Clinton administrations and is not in addition to those prior commitments.

In addition, the aforementioned March 4 document of the State Department lists the origin of the \$175 million of funding from FY 1992-1993 (including the Science and Technology Center), \$100 million from FY 1994, and an additional \$75 million in FY 1995 subject to Congressional appropriations." In other words, the Clinton administration's claim of providing \$350 million in security assistance counts \$175 million already committed and \$75 million which does not and may not even exist. The true commitment is only for \$100 million.


Conclusion

How much U.S. assistance Ukraine will receive in FY 1994 is still unclear. Despite the enactment of the McConnell amendment mandating "not less than \$300 million" in economic assistance, the Clinton administration has provided different figures at different times to different audiences, i.e. a shell game. Assistance to Ukraine has also been a pyramid scheme, with previous commitments added to current commitments to leave the impression of more assistance than is actually being given.

While trying to piece together the level of assistance to Ukraine is like working in the twilight zone, tracking the actual delivery of assistance to Ukraine, a subject for another time, is one's worst nightmare come true.

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Pianist Mykola Suk to perform at international fest in Quebec

by Halyna Kolessa

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Well-known pianist Mykola Suk will be appearing in recital on Sunday, July 10, at 8:30 p.m. at the Festival d'Été International de Quebec. The concert will be performed at the Palais Montcalm, and the program will include works by Scarlatti, Beethoven, Bartok and Liszt.

Mr. Suk gained international recognition in 1971 as the winner of the first prize and gold medal at the International Liszt-Bartok Competition in Budapest. Often compared to Svyatoslav Richter, Mr. Suk has appeared to great acclaim as both soloist and chamber musician on all the major concert stages in the lands of the former USSR as well as in other parts of Europe and the Middle East.

A critic from the Finnish newspaper Keskisuomalainen said: "Suk's Bartok was biting intelligent and deeply mystical, his Liszt was colorful ecstasy. Today, Liszt is a composer who desperately needs Suk's interpretations because he succeeds in transforming virtuosity into poetry of the mind."

A performer of both traditional and contemporary music, Mr. Suk has premiered a number of concert and solo works written especially for him. Following his American debut at Weill Recital Hall in 1991, Mr. Suk has appeared with orchestras here and abroad. For example, he played the Chicago premiere of Schnittke's Concerto for Piano and Strings, and has recently returned from a very successful concert tour with the State Orchestra of Ukraine that took him through Austria and Germany. He opened that tour with the Rimsky-Korsakoff Piano Concerto at



Mykola Suk

the Wiener Musicverein. He has appeared also in solo recitals throughout the U.S., in Europe and in the Near East, and in a duo with violinist Oleh Krysa at New York's Alice Tully Hall and other U.S. stages.

Most recently, Mr. Suk participated in the 100th anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian National Association at Carnegie Hall.

Formerly on the faculty of the Moscow Conservatory, he now lives in New York City, where he is artist-in-residence and artistic co-director at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

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A return trip...

(Continued from page 11)

and radio interview. They were interested to find out what I was doing in Kharkiv and to hear my impressions of their schools and their students. The TV interviewer started the questioning in Ukrainian (because I asked her to) and changed to Russian after the first question.

I saw the broadcast the next evening, and it was very funny, really. The interviewer fired her questions in rapid Russian and I answered slowly and deliberately in Ukrainian.

I did see my students who had taken classes with me as part of the Ukrainian National Association-sponsored Teaching English in Ukraine project. Half of them have left Kharkiv. Three of them are working in the U.S., two in Spain, and one is teaching in Turkey. A few were working and couldn't leave their jobs.

But those who came had a common

story to tell: Life is worse than it was two years ago, and they are much poorer. They are worried about losing their jobs, which haven't paid them in months anyway.

It was with great nostalgia that I went to look at the Rukh building where Sonia (my daughter) and I lived for six weeks during the summer of 1992. That building was always alive with voices, people coming and going. The evenings were busier yet. Students were coming for English classes, groups meeting downstairs, the men's choir practicing and in competition with the women's church choir. Men were always milling around the front stoop, smoking and talking politics.

Two years later, no matter what time of the day we went by, no one was around and the building appeared empty. I inquired what had happened to all my friends who headed Rukh and whom I saw everyday buzzing around, working on problems and solutions.

At the end of 1992, Rukh split into two factions - those who wanted Rukh to

be a political party and those who wanted it to remain a political movement.

At the 1992 fall congress, Rukh Chairman Vyacheslav Chornovil proposed to make Rukh into a political party, but half of the Kharkiv delegation protested and walked out. Now the building belongs to the faction that believes in Rukh as a movement and that a person from any political party can be a member of Rukh. As with all splits (there is always strength in numbers), neither faction has any power in Kharkiv and neither has any influence. The nationalist idea is not a popular one in eastern Ukraine anyway (as I was told by my sources).

So, that building stands empty - a sign of our inability to reach compromise, to work together or to understand each other. Now, all is quiet.

One thing is about to change in Kharkiv for the better. It's the public telephone system. Public phones in Kharkiv have been free of charge (coins are extinct) and a great toy for vandals.

The authorities could not afford to monitor all phones and could not stay ahead with the repairs. So, the city fathers came up with an ingenious solution. Plugs will be installed next to the vandalized phones and in apartment buildings. People will be encouraged to buy their own receiver, plug in and talk.

It's also great for those without telephones in their apartments. These receivers are being manufactured by a local Kharkiv factory. The cost will be 250,000 coupons or \$5. For some retirees that a month's pension.

Two years ago, I thought the trolley buses were sardine-packed. Now it's even worse. Half of the trolley bus drivers have taken off for Russia, where the pay is better. So where does this leave the poor Kharkivites dependent on public transportation? Up a creek without a paddle, most of the time. The wait at the bus stop is long, and arrival at work or home is uncertain. Trying to get somewhere after 9:30 a.m. is near to impossible. After the morning rush, half of the buses that work return to the depot. That leaves one quarter of the buses on the road all day.

There are some privately owned trolley buses that operate the city routes. They charge 1,000 coupons, versus the public trolley buses that cost only 100 coupons.

Corruption has infiltrated every nook and cranny of Ukrainian society. Yes, I'm well aware that we are not totally innocent here either. But at least, at some point in time, the culprits are discovered and prosecuted. In Ukraine corruption is blossoming at an alarming rate and there's no one to stop it.

A case in point: When private companies sprouted two years ago, the need for tax regulation was made necessary. This created a new post called the tax inspector. My friend recounted the nerve-racking drama about the tax inspector lady who came to his place of business. One day she arrived unannounced and stayed for 10 days. She pored over the books day in and day out. She understood nothing. The accountants tried to explain to her how an ad agency works and how they do their billing. It's not like an average business.

Nothing made sense to her, and she decided that the company should be fined 60 million coupons, which is due cause for imprisonment for the director. The director, not knowing details of the financial structure of his company (that's why he had accountants and business managers) was stricken with panic. Fearing prison and against the advice of his staff, he fell into the pit. Yep, the tax inspector lady said she would lower his fine if he paid \$400. The director paid the bribe, and quickly paid the lowered fine. The problem is that he hasn't seen the end of the dear tax inspector lady. She'll be back.

So as we drove away from Kharkiv, I realized that some things had changed and others had stayed the same. Lenin still commands his spot on the square, in front of Kharkiv University. It's too expensive to take him down, so he remains bigger than life, a reminder of the past. Some of my colleagues are no better off, feeling more unstable now about the jobs they hold.

But my most troubling recurring thought concerned what I had witnessed in the classrooms. As an educator, it saddens me to see that the process of education is slow in changing. The children memorize and then recite, but they are not encouraged to think or to seek answers to their questions. The most valuable element of education is teaching children to think for themselves, teaching them to develop critical thinking and

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(Continued on page 15)

A return trip...

(Continued from page 14)

problem-solving skills. Education is discovery and a sharing of knowledge.

If students are drilled to perform as robots, then education in Ukraine will be mired in the past. Not until there is a change in the process will there be a change in the way students think, in the way they approach life, and in the way they question. Herein lies the problem: the teachers in Ukraine are not equipped with the tools that are necessary to educate the present generation. However, I know that steps are being taken to change that, too.

It is of paramount importance that teachers go to Ukraine to teach. I encourage all educators to do their share to help. That is why the UNA project Teaching English in Ukraine is a great vehicle for education. It exposes Ukrainian children and adults to Ukrainian Americans. We

are able to make a difference in the lives of students we teach and maybe, in our small way, change the direction of those we touch. It is important to show how we teach, how we approach our subject matter in unique and creative ways. We can prove that teaching is exhilarating and that learning is not only a challenge, but it can be great fun.

Each time I return to Ukraine, I experience something different, I see different things and I meet different people. They, in turn, have had a profound effect on me. I really believe that we have been blessed not being confronted with the hardships our families dealt with in the past.

Now that the doors are open, it is our duty to return and help in any way we can. Of course, we are faced with many inconveniences, sometimes downright miserable situations. Traveling to Ukraine is no trip to the French Riviera! That's a fact. But there is so much work to be done.



Detail of the entrance to St. George's Cathedral in Lviv.

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Saturday, July 9

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - CHERES**, Instrumental Folk Ensemble
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **VODOHRAY**

Sunday, July 10

2:15 p.m. **CONCERT - SVITLANA NYKYTENKO**, soprano
ANYA COOPER, pianist

Saturday, July 16

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - OBEREHY**, Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **OBEREHY**

Saturday, July 23

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - THE OLEKSA BEREST ENSEMBLE** from Kyiv
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **BURLAKY**

Saturday, July 30

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - DUMKA CHOIR**, New York
VASYL HRECHYNSKY, conductor
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **FATA MORGANA**

Sunday July 31

2:15 p.m. **CONCERT - ROMAN TSYMBALA**, tenor
STEPAN PIATNYCZKO, baritone
MARIA TSYMBALA, pianist

Saturday, August 6

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL**;
director: **ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY**
TARAS CZUBAJ, vocalist from Lviv
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **VODOHRAY**

Sunday, August 7

UNWLA DAY

Saturday, August 13

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - HALYNA KOLESSA** violist
WOLODYMYR WYNNYTSKY, pianist
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **OLES KUZYSZYN TRIO ("LUNA")**

Saturday, August 20

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - TROYANDA**, Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Winnipeg
OLYA CHODOBA-FRYZ, vocalist
ANDRIJ STASIV, pianist
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **ODNOCHASNIST**
11:45 p.m. Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1995"

Sunday, August 21

2:15 p.m. **CONCERT - TROYANDA**, Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Winnipeg
OLYA CHODOBA-FRYZ, vocalist
SYNY UKRAYINY, Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble

Saturday, August 27

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - CABARET: UKRAINIAN SOUVENIR**, duet
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **UKRAINIAN SOUVENIR**

Sunday, August 28

2:15 p.m. **CONCERT** - "New faces and voices from Ukraine"

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS

Young people...

(Continued from page 6)

Podilskiy. The director and chief promoter of the project is Adrian Mandzy, a graduate student of York University in Toronto. North American students taking part in the excavations can earn history credits from York University.

Kamianets-Podilskiy is a unique city in Ukraine. Since its founding in the 11th century, it has been ruled by various powers. Destroyed by the Mongols in the 13th century, it was incorporated into the Galician-Volhynian principality. Then it came under the rule of Poland and, in the 17th century, was seized by Bohdan Khmelnytsky. It was captured by the Turks, came under Polish rule again and, with the partition of Poland, was incorporated into the Russian Empire.

It served briefly, in 1918 and 1919, as the capital of the Ukrainian republic, falling under Soviet rule in 1920. Kamianets-Podilskiy was a trading center and home to four communities: Ukrainian, Polish, Armenian and Jewish. Both the historic buildings still standing and the remains of former structures make Kamianets-Podilskiy a rival of many restored European medieval cities and a major attraction for historians and archeologists.

Ms. Lypowczyk will take part in the excavations for seven weeks, from June 20 to August 12. This is her second trip to Ukraine; her first was in 1989 when



Oksana Zakydalsky

Art history student Oksana Lypowczyk

she was part of the Canada-Ukraine student exchange with the Junior Academy (Mala Akademia) in Lviv.

Her stay in Ukraine gives her the possibility of earning a university credit as well as the opportunity to add a dimension to her study of art history she would not be able to get in Canada.

Both Ms. Stodilka and Ms. Lypowczyk have promised to describe their experiences when they return to Canada.

At Soyuzivka...

(Continued from page 20)

1993, she appeared as the Queen of Shemakha in the St. Petersburg Malyy Theater of Opera and Ballet's production of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or" at the New York State Theater at Lincoln Center. Miss Cooper, a 15-year-old native of Moscow, currently attends the Fiorello LaGuardia High School of Music and Performing Arts in New York.

Throughout the weekend, artist Oleksander Tkachenko, a native of Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine, will exhibit his watercolors, ink, gouache and oil paintings.

Mistress of ceremonies during the weekend's programs will be Halyna Kolesa, as Olya Chodoba-Fryz, Soyuzivka's new mistress of ceremonies and program director, has a previous engagement. Entertainment program coordinator is Anya Dydik-Petrenko, newly elected UNA vice-presidentess.

For further information about Soyuzivka programs and accommodations, call the resort at (914) 626-5641.

Ukrainian studies...

(Continued from page 6)

European studies department under which the Ukraine course falls. He believes the course is very important, not only for preparing diplomats for service in Kyiv, but also as a foundation for examining policy and other implications for various U.S. government agencies.

The Foreign Service Institute is located in Arlington, Va., just outside of Washington, on a new 72-acre campus that was dedicated in October 1993. The institute also provides Ukrainian language training for United States diplomats scheduled to serve in Ukraine.

The institute's School of Professional Studies recently sponsored a diplomatic training program for representatives of the newly independent countries, including Ukraine. This program aims to help the participants from these countries to understand and manage the bureaucratic and diplomatic challenges faced by their respective foreign ministries, and to understand the workings of the U.S. government.

Ambassador Popadiuk noted that he believes that all of the institute's programs are helping to build a greater understanding and an appreciation of the importance of Ukraine within the United States government, and that they are contributing to a stronger bilateral relationship.

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7B, Aug 2 - Aug 16	Lviv • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Frankivsk • Karpaty • Kaniv • Fofania	AIR UKRAINE
8A, Aug 21 - Sept 4	UKRAINE'S III INDEPENDENCE V MEDICAL CONGRESS Kyiv • Symferopil • Yalta • Odessa • Kherson • Khoritycia • Zaportizhia • Dnipropetrovsk	AIR UKRAINE
7C, Aug 21 - Sept 4	Kyiv • Kaniv DNIPRO CRUISE (7 Days) ODESSA	AIR UKRAINE
9, Sept 7 - Sept 21	Lviv • Frankivsk • Karpaty • Olesko • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Fofania	AIR UKRAINE
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SPORTSLINE

WORLD O' "FUTBOL" Bronze medal for Ukraine's junior nationals

In the World Football (soccer) Championships for the 16-and-under age group played in Dublin, Ireland, Team Ukraine advanced all the way to the semi-finals, led by the coaching of Anatoliy Konkov and the strong play of Oleh Fedoruk of Kyiv and Oleh Yashchuk of Lviv.

In the semi-final game against Denmark, the Ukrainian side led 2:1 on goals by Serhiy Bilokon and Volodymyr Hopkalo, but then the officials intervened. With 10 minutes remaining in regulation, a Ukrainian defender was sent off, and in the ensuing play the Danes managed to equalize.

After extended time, with Ukraine continuing to play down one man, the match was still not decided. The accepted but controversial system of penalty kicks was set in motion, and Ukraine came out the loser, 5:3.

Nevertheless, the young nationals acquitted themselves excellently in the bronze medal game on May 8, which they won decisively, 2:0 against Austria, on goals by Serhiy Zhura and Oleh Yashchuk.

The U.S. World Cup squad's Ukrainian trainer

As the U.S. side in World Cup '94 has made the unexpected trip into the round of 16, a man audiences have often seen running onto the field is not a player on the squad, but an integral part of it nevertheless. He's Andy Rudawsky, a Ukrainian from Wilmington, Del., team trainer.

Mr. Rudawsky was featured in Wilmington's News Journal on June 22, in an article that quoted a number of players crediting his expertise with keeping them in cleats. Fernando Clavijo, a 37-year-old veteran defender, said, "I'm the oldest one on the team and I've had my injuries. Rudy's the guy who's been keeping me going all the time." Sweeper Marcelo Balboa, who caught the world's fancy with his bicycle-kick goal attempt against Colombia, and speedy attacker Roy Wegerle said they owed their rapid recoveries from injuries and surgery to Mr. Rudawsky.

He was hired by the U.S. Soccer Federation, pulling him away from jobs at William Penn High School and the Schweizer Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Center in New Castle, Del., in April 1991. He has traveled the world with the team since, as well as changing base to the squad's training center in Mission Viejo, Calif.

Mr. Rudawsky has a history of involvement in the game as well, having worked as a successful youth team coach, and his enthusiasm for it is palpable. "Without a doubt, the best part of the job [as trainer] is just being able to watch soccer at its highest level," he told the News Journal reporter. "All of the players I watched and admired and read about became my close friends. They're like my brothers."

Mr. Rudawsky said he will probably stay with the team for another year, and then return to Delaware to work in a "clinical setting." He also hopes to land a coaching position, since he believes his experiences with the U.S. national team were invaluable.

Former U.S. soccer Olympian honored

U.S. Soccer Olympian Myron Worobec was inducted into the New Jersey Institute of Technology's Athletic Hall of Fame in May. Mr. Worobec, who

grew up Newark's Ukrainian community and played in local youth leagues, established a NJIT season scoring record (13 goals), was named to a number of regional all-star teams, and competed under the U.S. flag at the Pan Am Games in Winnipeg in 1967 and the Olympic Games in Mexico City in 1968.

Sister Cities Youth Cup

Nine days after the finals of the World Cup are played in the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif., the Sister Cities project will be staging a tournament for youths from the U.S., Argentina, Australia, Costa Rica, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Russia and Ukraine. Louisville, Ky., will host the Sister Cities Cup, sanctioned by the FIFA, the international soccer body, and by the U.S. Youth Soccer Federation.

Teams in 8-18 age groups will play at least three games each prior to the elimination rounds that will determine champions. For more information, contact the tournament coordinator, Carol Butler, Sister Cities of Louisville, 605 W. Main St., Louisville, KY, 40202; telephone (502) 574-3397.

TENNIS ROUNDUP Men's tour

In the Wimbledon tune-up Queen's Club tournament Greg Rusedski continued his stellar season, ousting 11th-seed Andrea Gaudenzi of Italy, 7-6, 6-2, in the first round. He fell in the third round, however, to first-seed Wayne Ferreira of South Africa, 3-6, 7-5, 3-6.

At press time, the Wimbledon tourney was in full swing, and Canada's Uke breezed passed Niklas Kulti of Sweden in the first round, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, but was stopped short in the next by Sweden's Stefan Bergstrom, 4-6, 4-6, 6-7 (5-7), in a hard-fought contest. Nevertheless, when the mid-June ATP rankings were released, Mr. Rusedski vaulted to a career-high 40th in the world.

Ukraine's Andrei Medvedev defeated Haiti's Ronald Agenor and the Czech Republic's Slava Dosedel to get to the fourth round, where he met Boris Becker, always a bear on London's grass.

Theirs was an epic five-set see-saw battle, lasting four hours and 53 minutes and played over two days, with the first stage of the match being suspended because of darkness. With both men booming serves at each other and breaking frequently, Mr. Medvedev won the first set 7-6, taking a tie-breaker 7-5. The German took the next two, 7-5 and 7-6 (7-3 in the tie-break), but Mr. Medvedev fought back to take the fourth set 7-6 (7-3). He also benefited from the German's 17 double faults over the course of the match.

The final set was knotted at 1-1 when the match was suspended. When it resumed the following afternoon, the Kyivian broke Mr. Becker's serve, but was broken back in the eighth game for a 4-4 tie. Four games later, the German broke Mr. Medvedev again, winning the set 7-5, to advance to the quarter finals. Mr. Becker credited his victory to the fact that his superior volleying at the net prevailed over Mr. Medvedev's baseline game.

Women's tour

In a women's tune-up, Ukraine's Olena Brioukhovets bowed out, 4-6, 6-3, 1-6, to Germany's Christina Singer in the first round of the Birmingham Grass Court tourney. Nevertheless, in the land of strawberries and cream at the All-England Club, Ms. Brioukhovets got past the first round and Alexandra Fusai of France, 7-5, 7-5. She met her match, so to speak, in Belgium's Dominique Monami, who dispatched her 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.

Also playing for Ukraine, Mr. Medvedev's sister Natalia did not get as far, losing a first-rounder, 6-3, 6-2, to Indonesia's Yayuk Basuki.

More successful was Larysa Nieland née Savchenko, born in Lviv but playing for Latvia. Ms. Nieland, 28, trounced Kimiko Date of Japan, 6-3, 6-2, to advance to the fourth round, and then contributed to this year's upset parade by ousting 14th seed Amanda Coetzer of South Africa, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

However, she then ran into the hot Lori McNeil of the U.S., who turfed out Germany's powerhouse Steffi Graf in the early going. Ms. McNeil prevailed 6-3, 6-4.

At press time, Ms. Savchenko-Neiland was still in the running however, since she has hooked up with Ms. Medvedev in the women's doubles competition, in which

the tandem is seeded seventh. On June 27, they overpowered Kristina Boogert and Nicole Muns of the Netherlands, 6-3, 6-4, to reach the fourth round.

CYCLING Poulnikov on the rise

Vladimir Poulnikov edged Nelson Rodriguez of Colombia in the final sprint to win the 20th stage of the Tour of Italy on June 10. After the completion of the final 122-mile leg run from Turin to Milan, the Carrera Jeans Tassoni racer was listed in 11th, while teammate Marco Pantani of Italy came in second behind Russia's Yevgeniy Berzin.

Then, on June 23, Mr. Poulnikov came in a very close second over-all to Pascal Richard of Switzerland in the 922-mile Tour de Suisse race, finishing 62 seconds behind.

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Exhibit features ethnic resorts

DELHI, N.Y. — "The Best of Both Worlds: Ethnic Resorts of the Catskills," an exhibit presented by the Delaware County Historical Association, will open on July 2, at the Historical Association site in Delhi, N.Y. The exhibit will remain at DCHA until October 30, after which it will travel to several cities in the East.

Linda Norris, DCHA's director, said, "Although the 'Borshch Belt' represents the Catskills to many Americans, we've discovered that the Catskills are unique in that they are home to resorts catering to a wide spectrum of Americans. Urban dwellers of many backgrounds — Ukrainian, Polish, Irish, Italian, German, Latino, Asian, Greek and African American — all traveled to the Catskills to escape the summer heat and find a

place, say many, that looked like home, be it the Rhine or the Caribbean."

"In these resorts, visitors can enjoy the amenities of an American-style vacation and, as well, take part in the traditions of their homeland. In East Jewett, Carpathia House offers seminars on Ukrainian culture, while in East Durham, young step dancers compete to the music of Ireland. At other resorts, Italian Americans play bocce ball, German Americans enjoy a schlachtfest, and Latino musicians play bomba and plena music," she added.

The exhibit includes re-creations of several resort spaces: a 19th century porch, the birch bark stage at the Mountain Brauhaus, a bar from an East Durham resort, the dining room arches from Villa Vosilla, and the red-and-black stage from the Pleasant Acres resort.

Also featured are dozens of modern and historic photographs: the porch at the Grad Hotel, circa 1944; a 1960 band at the Shamrock House, and guests at the Col Spring Hotel, run by famed Syrian chef and restaurateur Saber Khouri, circa 1940.

In the contemporary photos, today's resorts owners, guests, workers and performers compete in bocce tournaments, dance, learn to make traditional Ukrainian breads, play the bouzouki, prepare pierogies, pasta and roast pork, and enjoy the outdoors as resort-goers have for generations.

Objects in the exhibit reflect an equal diversity. The Newmans of Paradise Farm have loaned a Jamaican painting that, according to Hilda Newman, illustrates the way that the Catskills look like home to them. Karl Bauer's Bavarian landscapes suggest another similarity — the Catskills and the mountains of Germany.

The sounds of the resort can be found

in instruments: a button accordion and bodran (drum) from East Durham, a Greek bouzouki, a Ukrainian bandura and a Puerto-Rican guiro as well as an "ethnic" juke box where exhibit-goers can hear tunes from a variety of traditions.

The Historical Association will also present "Performance 94: The Catskills Ethnic Entertainment Series," 16 programs (at various Catskills locations) by Ukrainian, Irish, Caribbean, Jewish, Armenian, German, Greek and Latino groups; the series begins July 9 and concludes September 17.

"The Best of Both Worlds" exhibit was made possible by a major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities; "Performance 94" was funded by the National Endowment for the Arts.

The exhibit will take place in DCHA's main exhibit hall in the north wing of the administration building, two miles north of Delhi on New York State Route 10. DCHA's historic site and exhibits are open from 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Tuesday through Sunday. For information and directions call (607) 746-3849.



Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for February

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

TOTAL AS OF JANUARY 31, 1994	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD.	TOTALS
17,259	41,150	5,335	63,744	
GAINS IN FEBRUARY 1994				
New members	41	45	5	91
Reinstated	7	64	1	72
Transferred in	3	17	5	25
Change class in	3	-	3	3
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	-	2	2	2
TOTAL GAINS:	54	128	11	193
LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1994				
Suspended	8	6	10	24
Transferred out	3	17	5	25
Change of class out	3	-	-	3
Transferred to adults	2	-	-	2
Died	2	67	-	69
Cash surrender	8	17	-	25
Endowment matured	18	46	-	64
Fully paid-up	13	30	-	43
Extended insurance	-	-	-	-
Certificate terminated	-	5	9	14
TOTAL LOSSES:	57	188	24	269
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN FEBRUARY 1994				
Paid-up	13	30	-	43
Extended insurance	3	4	-	7
TOTAL GAINS:	16	34	-	50
LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1994				
Died	2	40	-	42
Cash surrender	3	11	-	14
Reinstated	2	6	-	8
Lapsed	2	2	-	4
TOTAL LOSSES:	9	59	-	68
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1994				
17,263	41,065	5,322	63,650	

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR FEBRUARY 1994

Dues and Annuity Premiums From Members	\$ 286,617.76
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	118,812.19
Investment Income:	
Banks	\$ 302.95
Bonds	416,279.95
Certificate Loans	1,884.43
Mortgage Loans	27,866.90
Real Estate	27,158.42
Short Term Investments	7,301.19
Stocks	7,102.12
Total	\$ 893,325.91
Refunds:	
Advertising	\$ 14,032.50
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	868.95
Investment Expense	1,150.00
Operating Expenses Washington Office	2,582.14
Rent	92.62
Reward To Special Organizer	1,041.49
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	22,122.89
Taxes Held In Escrow	217.33
Total	\$ 41,907.92
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	\$ 10,574.89
Exchange Account-UNJRC	293,765.90
Profit On Bonds Sold or Matured	166.71
Transfer Account	580,047.00
Total	\$ 884,554.50
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$ 95,523.88
Certificate Loans Repaid	1,202.36
Mortgages Repaid	72,309.22
Short Term Investments Sold	200,000.00
Total	\$ 369,035.44
Income For February, 1994	\$ 2,188,823.77
DISBURSEMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 1994	
Paid To Or For Members:	
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals	\$ 7,536.60
Cash Surrenders	20,922.09

Death Benefits	\$2,804.00		
Dividend Accumulations	1,459.85		
Dues And Annuity Premiums From Members Returned	398.60		
Endowments Matured	92,392.23		
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	1,300.00		
Interest On Death Benefits	313.55		
Payor Death Benefits	115.85		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	345.11		
Scholarships	300.00		
Trust Fund Disbursed	1,106.25		
Total	\$ 178,993.53		
Operating Expenses:			
Real Estate	\$ 57,447.28		
Svoboda Operation	97,619.28		
Washington Office	16,591.91		
Official Publication-Svoboda	106,132.82		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising	28,770.99		
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life	1,629.16		
Field Conferences	1,322.36		
Medical Inspections	499.84		
Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses	402.79		
Reward To Organizers	8,982.25		
Reward To Special Organizers	338.15		
Total	\$ 318,446.83		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Employee Benefit Plan	\$ 46,068.35		
Insurance-General	500.00		
Salaries Of Executive Officers	19,091.99		
Salaries Of Office Employees	67,734.75		
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	20,171.89		
Total	\$ 153,566.98		
General Expenses:			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$ 5,625.00		
Bank Charges	279.35		
Books And Periodicals	495.00		
Dues To Fraternal Congresses	130.00		
Furniture & Equipment	1,262.60		
General Office Maintenance	2,036.60		
Insurance Department Fees	1,946.69		
Operating Expense of Canadian Office	175.00		
Postage	3,368.22		
Printing and Stationery	1,788.91		
Rental Of Equipment And Services	1,829.60		
Telephone, Telegraph	2,339.49		
Traveling Expenses-General	1,453.57		
Total	\$ 22,730.73		
Miscellaneous:			
Convention Expenses	\$ 5,962.28		
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	283.83		
Donations	1,000.00		
Exchange Account-Payroll	293,765.90		
Investment Expense-Mortgages	475.00		
Loss On Bonds	107.68		
Professional Fees	4,710.00		
Rent	944.93		
Taxes Held In Escrow	611.29		
Transfer Account	580,000.00		
Ukrainian Publications	2,639.00		
Total	\$ 890,499.91		
Investments:			
Bonds	\$ 147,975.00		
Certificate Loans	2,634.43		
E.D.P. Equipment	4,645.00		
Mortgages	248,937.60		
Real Estate	2,270.00		
Short Term Investments	371,327.55		
Stock	3,944.39		
Total	\$ 781,733.97		
Disbursements For February, 1994	\$ 2,345,971.95		
BALANCE			
ASSETS	LIABILITIES		
Cash	\$ 618,391.13	Life Insurance	\$ 75,531,885.06
Short Term Investments	3,470,808.23		
Bonds	80,222,459.22		
Mortgage Loans	4,522,845.19		
Certificate Loan	638,092.80	Accidental D.D.	2,098,752.22
Real Estate	2,990,579.97		
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			
Equipment	690,472.82	Fraternal	(1,472,940.98)
Stocks	1,716,060.10	Orphans	438,085.40
Loan To D.H.-U.N.A.			
Housing Corp.	104,551.04	Old Age Home	(2,839,835.68)
Loan To U.N.J.R.C.	8,834,553.19	Emergency	52,867.67
Total	\$ 73,808,813.69	Total	\$ 73,808,813.69

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA
Supreme Treasurer

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

said "no," 57 percent replied "don't know," and 14 percent said "yes." When asked which political current they support, the results were as follows: 28 percent — not informed about such currents; 18 percent — don't know; 11 percent — socialist; 10 percent — communist; 8 percent — national democratic; 5 percent — social democratic; 3 percent — Christian democratic; 2 percent — nationalistic. (Democratic Initiatives)

Preview...

(Continued from page 20)

ADVANCE NOTICE

Saturday-Sunday, August 13-14

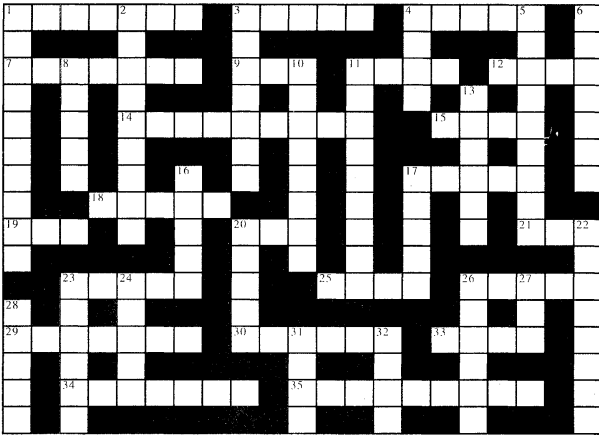
SLAOTSBERG, N.Y.: St. Mary's Villa, 150 Sisters Servants Lane, is holding its 40th annual Dormition Pilgrimage. The theme for the pilgrimage is the family in accordance with this year's designation as the International Year of the Family by Pope John Paul II. Pilgrimage schedule: Saturday, August 13: 5 p.m. — divine liturgy (in English); celebrant and homilist, Msgr. Leon A. Mosko blessing of water, blessing of families, St. Mary's chapel; 6:30 p.m. — repast at pavilion; 8 p.m. — candlelight procession to grotto, moleben (in English), Bishop Michael Dudick of Passaic, celebrant and homilist. Opportunity for confession during the evening and Sunday morning. Sunday, August 14: 8 a.m. — divine liturgy (in English) at the grotto, Mitred Archpriest Ihor Pelensky, celebrant. 9 a.m. — akathist (in Ukrainian), St. Joseph's Chapel; akathist (in English), St. Mary's Chapel; 10:30 a.m. — pontifical divine liturgy (in Ukrainian), Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, celebrant and homilist, blessing of flowers, veneration of Dormition shroud; 12:30 p.m. — divine liturgy (in English) at the grotto; the Rev. Jonathan Morse, celebrant and homilist; 1:30 p.m. — blessing of families, St. Mary's Chapel; Blessing of Religious Articles, front of St. Joseph's Home; blessing of the sick, large tent on road; hymn fest for youth, St. Mary's terrace. 3 p.m. — moleben to the Mother of God, grotto. For additional information, call (914) 753-5100.

Oops!

John Lechicky, not Julian Krystov as noted in the June 26 Preview of Events, is the musical director of the Echo of the Steppes Bandura Ensemble.

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



Author! Author!

Across

1. This Myron's column is featured regularly in The Ukrainian Weekly.
3. Author of the Iliad.
4. Author of "The Inferno."
7. His poetry collection "Za Gratamy" (Behind Bars) was smuggled to the West from a camp in Central Asia.
9. — de plume.
11. Dissident poet Vasyl who died in Perm 36 and was reburied in Kyiv's Baikiv Cemetery.
12. Literary genre of "Slovo o Polku Ihorevi."
14. Author of "Zacharovana Desna" (1957).
15. Venue for Nobel Prizes.
17. His "Yellow Prince" was the basis for the screenplay of "Famine-33."
18. Literary genre of "Zakhar Berkut" or "1984".
19. Typewriter feature.
20. Pen filler.
21. Sixth sense.
23. Aesop creation.
25. ——— Christian Anderson.
26. Author of the Mazepa trilogy.
29. Author of "Cataract."
30. Chronicler of Ukraine's princely era.
33. ——— upon a time.
34. Oleh Olzhych.
35. Author of 12 Across?

Down

1. Co-author of "The Hidden Nations" (1990).
2. Humorist author of "Vitamins" and other satirical works about life under the Soviets and emigre misadventures.
3. Author of "Sobor."
4. Co-author of "The Hidden Nations" (1990).
5. John Le Carre's forte.
6. Poet Pavlo who was "reconstructed" during the Stalin years.
8. His count spent more time in prison than in Monte Cristo.
10. Kyivian prince who wrote "An Instruction for My Children" (c. 1117).
11. Author of "Kharkiv Fables."
13. Bosnian-born Yaroslava whose works include "Maty i Dochka" (A Mother and Daughter) and "Provaliia" (The Abyss).
16. His Phileas Fogg took an 80-day trip around the world.
17. What not to judge by their covers.
20. His Nora lived in a doll house.
22. Author of "History's Carnival."
23. Lviv's university is named in his honor.
24. Author of "Novum Organum."
26. This author heard the call of the wild, but not in England.
27. His raven kept saying "Nevermore."
28. Memos.
31. Author of "Pygmalion."
32. Her Atlas shrugged.

Why Ukraine...

(Continued from page 10)

president is considerably weakened. Mr. Koloskov retained the vice-presidency pending a decision on the issue by the FIFA congress in Chicago.

Over the course of the last year, the political infighting has been intense. As FIFA Secretary Sepp Blatter had stated in an interview published in the March 1993 edition of World Soccer, "The situation regarding the [former] Soviet Union is wide open. That place on the executive was created specifically for the Soviet Union [upon its integration into FIFA immediately after World War II]. Now the Soviet Union no longer exists. Europe wants to keep the place for itself. But the non-Europeans are opposed. I don't know what will occur."

So the Russians wanted to keep the vice-presidency for themselves; failing that, the Europeans hoped to keep it within Europe; failing that, the Africans believed they deserved it. Now everyone may gain an extra bite of the cherry. However, that will not console the Ukrainian soccer fan when watching the 1994 World Cup Finals.

Representatives of international football (soccer) bodies who can be contacted concerning the blocking of Ukraine from participation in the 1994 World Cup and other international competitions, include:

Sepp Blatter, Secretary of FIFA, FIFA House, Hitzigweg, Ch. - 8032 Zurich, Switzerland. FAX 1 384 9696; and Gerd Aigner-Meant, Secretary of UEFA, P.O. Box 15, Ch. - 3000 Berne, Switzerland 15. FAX 31941 1 838.

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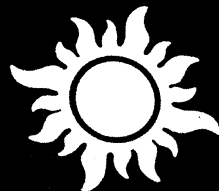
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday-Sunday, July 2-3

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.: The annual Festival of Ukrainian Song and Dance, sponsored by the national executive board of the Ukrainian American Youth Association and its Estate Administration, will be held at the SUM-A Estate in Ellenville, N.Y. Headlining the program will be the Verkhovyna dance ensemble and the Dunay chorus of the Ukrainian Youth Association branch in Edmonton. Shows will be held Saturday at 6 p.m. and Sunday at 5 p.m. Dancing on Saturday and Sunday nights will be to the tunes of two bands from Montreal: Burlaky and Veselka.

Saturday-Sunday, July 9-10

BINGHAMTON, N.Y.: Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its annual Ukrainian Festival on Saturday, July 9, noon to 10 p.m., and Sunday, July 10, noon to 9 p.m. at the Sacred Heart Ukrainian Picnic Grounds on Brooks Road in Castle Creek. All are welcome to come and enjoy the food, music, dancing and entertainment.

Sunday, July 17

PALOS PARK, Ill.: The Ukrainian Festival 1994 will take place, rain or shine, at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, located at 8410 W. 131st St. (between Harlem and LaGrange roads 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.). The festival offers many kinds of activities for all ages. Bingo, volleyball, horseshoes, the Moon Walk, crafts, games and races for all ages, clowns and much more. There will be dancing to the music of 42nd Street, and the local Ukrainian dance troupe of over 40 adults and children will perform in the afternoon. Festival-goers can enjoy Ukrainian food: kovbasa, stuffed cabbage rolls, kapusta,

varenyky and a sweet table of all homemade goodies. Tours will be given of a traditional Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and at 3 p.m. a healing service will take place with the Tears of the Crying Icon, "Our Lady of Cicero." A sum of \$1,700 in cash will be given away via a raffle. So come and enjoy the day. There is plenty of parking and admission is free (bring lawn chairs if you wish). For information call (708) 448-1350 or (708) 361-5165.

Saturday and Sunday, July 23-24

BALTIMORE: Ukrainian Festival at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church adjacent to Eastern Avenue and Montford Street in Fells Point from noon to 6 p.m. Featuring live Ukrainian music, arts and crafts exhibits, songs and native Ukrainian dancing, ethnic food and drink, authentic Ukrainian customs. For further information, call Andrew A. Charchalis, (410) 366-4851.

Monday-Friday, July 18-22 and July 25-29

TORONTO: "Summer Days" at St. Vladimir's Institute is a special program for children age 6-13. The main focus of this program is to let children discover the multicultural heart of Toronto through guided tours, arts and crafts, music, cooking, exercise, games and storytelling. The guided tours will also include a look at Toronto's theater, government, law, business and trade centers. Admission: first child \$125 per week, each additional child \$100 per week (lunch and materials included), from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. To register call (416) 923-3318, Visa and Mastercard accepted. Space is limited, so register early.

(Continued on page 18)

Summer concert series opens at upstate New York art center

JEWETT, N.Y. - The Music and Art Center of Greene County Inc., Ichor Sonevsky, music director, has announced the Summer Concert Series as follows.

• Saturday, July 7: Festive season opener - with performance program by Lilea Wolansky (soprano), Taras Filenko (piano), Promin vocal ensemble (Bohdanna Wolansky, conductor), members of Ukrainian Stage Ensemble (Melasia Sonevsky, Sofika Zielyk, Xenia Zielyk-Iwasykiw), Lydia Krushelnitsky, master of ceremonies, and exhibition of Ukrainian folk costume accessories - headresses and necklaces, at 8 p.m.

• Saturday, July 16: Vagran Saradjian, cello, and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano, will perform works by Rachmaninoff, Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky, Ravel, Lysenko, de Falla, at 8 p.m.

• Saturday, July 23: An evening of songs and arias featuring Stepan Piatnychko, baritone; Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano. Works by Verdi, Puccini, Leoncavallo, Lysenko, Dankevych and Ukrainian folk songs, at 8 p.m.

• Saturday, July 30: Second music-literary evening with music performance by Kalyna Cholhan (mezzo-soprano), V. Markiw (piano), literary reading by Olha Kuzmowych and Yuriy Tarnawsky and drama skits by Ukrainian Stage Ensemble members (Melasia Sonevsky, Sofika Zielyk, Xenia Zielyk-Iwasykiw) and others. Lydia Krushelnitsky, mistress of ceremonies, starting at 8 p.m.

• Saturday, August 6: A fashion show with live models will showcase the application of Ukrainian embroidery to modern clothing. Larysa Zielyk, mistress of

ceremonies, at 8 p.m.

• Friday, August 12: Children's concert - participants of the Ukrainian folk singing workshop, at 8 p.m.

• Saturday, August 13: Svitlana Nykytenko, soprano, Anna Cooper, piano, will present works by Villa-Lobos, Mozart, Bellini, Verdi, Bernstein, Maiboroda, Dychko, Sonevsky, at 8 p.m.

• Saturday, August 20: A chamber trio - Nathalia Khoma, cello; Halyna Kolesa, viola; Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano - will perform works by Enescu, Chopin, Schumann, Brahms, Kolossa, Beethoven, at 8 p.m.

• Saturday, September 3: Maria Hirska, soprano, Oleh Chymyr, baritone, Anya Klymashivska, piano, will present works by Rossini, Mozart, Verdi, Gounod, Skoryk, Sonevsky, at 8 p.m.

Tickets are \$12; \$10 for senior citizens; \$8 for members. For reservations and additional information, please call (518) 989-6479.

The center will also present workshops in Ukrainian folk art: July 25-29 - bead necklace stringing, embroidery; August 1-5 - Easter egg decorating, ceramics; August 1-12 - folk singing (for children); August 8-12 - traditional food making.

Workshops will be held daily Monday-Friday; the fee for a one-week workshop is \$35. Cost for the two-week folk singing workshop is \$65. For additional information call Mrs. Zielyk, (518) 989-6218.

The Exhibition of Ukrainian Folk Costume Accessories (necklaces and headresses), is on view through July and August, every Sunday, 11:30 a.m.-1 p.m., at the Grazhda.

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At Soyuzivka: July 9-10

KERHONKSON, N.Y. - Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's Catskill resort, will feature the music of the Carpathian Mountains at its July 9 evening concert and launch its Sunday afternoon classical music concert series on July 10.

The Cheres Ukrainian Instrumental Ensemble will headline Saturday's 8:30 p.m. concert. The ensemble's musicians, who are all graduates of the Kyiv Conservatory of Music, perform the sounds and melodies of the Carpathian Mountains on hand-made instruments crafted by local Carpathian masters. Founded in September 1990, the ensemble performs in hand-embroidered, tradi-

tional Carpathian garb.

A dance following the concert will feature the music of the New York band Vodohray at 10 p.m.

On Sunday afternoon, July 10, at 2:15 p.m., Soyuzivka will host the season's first Sunday afternoon classical music concert, featuring Svitlana Nykytenko, soprano, and Anya Cooper, pianist. A \$5 donation benefiting the performers will be collected at the door.

Ms. Nykytenko, a native of Donetsk, is a 1989 graduate of the Kyiv Conservatory of Music. In the spring of

(Continued on page 16)



The Cheres Ukrainian Instrumental Ensemble headlines at Soyuzivka on July 9.