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UKRAINE ELECTS LEONID KUCHMA PRESIDENT

Eastern industrialist is second president of post-Soviet Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — In an upset victory, Leonid Danylovych Kuchma was elected Ukraine's second president on Sunday, July 10, beginning a new era — for better or worse — in this country of 52 million people. Mr. Kuchma, 55, who is the former director of the world's largest rocket factory and the ex-prime minister of Ukraine, is scheduled to be inaugurated on Tuesday, July 19, in Ukraine's Parliament.

"As president of Ukraine, I will always work in the interests of Ukraine as a whole, not in the interests of separate regions," said the president-elect, during his first press conference on Wednesday afternoon, July 13, in an attempt to quell fears of a split between Ukraine's eastern and western regions.

"The first thing I want is national reconciliation," Mr. Kuchma declared, after flying into Kyiv from his home in Dnipropetrovsk on Monday evening, July 11. "What has been done during this presidential marathon is a crime. To say there is confrontation between the west and east is a political game," he added.

Despite the fact that last Sunday's trip to the polls was the fourth in as many months for Ukraine's citizens, voter turnout was high. Over 71 percent exercised their freedom of choice in these second presidential elections.

It was a close race to the end, but over 14 million, or 52 percent, of Ukraine's citizens cast their ballots for Mr. Kuchma. Mr. Kravchuk got 45 percent of the vote, with a little over 12 million people voting for the man

who led Ukraine in its early days of independence. About 644,000 voters, or 2.4 percent, crossed out both candidates on the ballot.

After the first round of elections on June 26, President Leonid Kravchuk led the race, with close to 38 percent of the vote; Mr. Kuchma finished second with over 31 percent. During his last two weeks of campaigning, Mr. Kuchma was able to capture over 21 percent, a feat that would be the envy of any American politician.

"The split between the east and the west was used to mobilize the electorate in eastern Ukraine. It became a challenge to eastern Ukrainians to prove that they were just as committed to the electoral process," said Viktor Nebozhenko, an independent sociologist, whose firm, Ukrainian Barometer, provided Mr. Kuchma's campaign team with information based on four national surveys. Demographically, more people live in Ukraine's east and south than in the west.

Most of western Ukraine voted loyally for President Kravchuk, where he received between 94 and 95 percent in the Galician oblasts of Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Lviv, because western Ukrainians perceive him as the guarantor of Ukraine's independence, although he was once the ideology secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

In the eastern oblasts of Luhanske and Donetsk, Mr. Kuchma received 88 and 79 percent of the vote, respectively, while in the Crimea, he got close to 90 percent of the vote, because citizens of these regions perceive the deterioration in relations with Russia as a prime factor in the breakdown of the economy in Ukraine.



Marta Kolomayets

President-elect Leonid Kuchma

Mr. Kuchma attributed his victory to Mr. Kravchuk's failure to tackle Ukraine's economic decline since independence was declared from the Soviet Union in

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President-elect Kuchma speaks to the press

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

Below, *The Weekly* offers some of Leonid Kuchma's first words to the press after being elected president on July 10. President-elect Kuchma has met briefly with the press on three occasions since his election.

KYIV — On Monday afternoon, July 11, as Ivan Yemets, chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, prepared to announce the official results of Ukraine's second presidential elections, Leonid Kuchma arrived at Kyiv's Zhulyany airport, returning from his home base of Dnipropetrovsk where he had

spent his last days on the campaign trail.

Looking tired but excited, Mr. Kuchma was met by a group of journalists who welcomed him with the words, "Good evening, Mr. President."

Earlier that day, Mr. Kuchma's campaign team, including his press spokesman Dmytro Tabachnyk, held a press conference to inform the mass media of Mr. Kuchma's victory. It is difficult to say who was more shocked by the news, as both Mr. Kuchma's advisors and journalists crowded into a small conference hall at the Khreshchatyk offices of the Ukrainian Association of Industrialists and Businessmen, where Mr. Kuchma has

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Ukraine Fund director killed in car collision outside Kyiv

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — George B. Yurchyshyn, 54, a Ukrainian American who was the director of the \$11.8 million Ukraine Fund, was killed on Friday, July 8, in a head-on collision near Boryspil International Airport here.

The U.S. Embassy in Kyiv confirmed his death later that day and has reported that an investigation by Ukrainian authorities is proceeding. Embassy officials said that if the family so requested they would pursue an investigation into the matter with Ukrainian authorities. Some of Mr. Yurchyshyn's close friends and colleagues in Ukraine suspect he was a victim of foul play.

Mr. Yurchyshyn and two of his assistants, Ukrainian citizens Serhiy Sokyro, 34, and Alexandra Kozak, 33, died in an automobile accident at about 1 a.m. on July 8 as they were traveling back to Kyiv from a business trip to Cherkasy. Mr. Yurchyshyn and Mrs. Kozak died instantly; Mr. Sokyro died two hours later.

The driver of the Mazda passenger car, Anatoliy Prylipka, escaped without serious injury, as did the driver and passenger of the minibus that allegedly col-

lided head on with the Mazda.

According to an Ukrainian Interior Ministry report, the minibus was driving in the wrong lane on an unlit section of a two-lane highway near the town of Boryspil.

Mr. Prylipka, the driver of the Mazda, said the minibus switched on its regular beams seconds before the collision. Witnesses at the site later told the Eastern Economist that the car's front wheels were twisted at a 90-degree angle from the impact. The Eastern Economist is a Kyiv-based English-language business publication that Mr. Yurchyshyn's fund has supported.

Both drivers were checked for blood alcohol content several hours after the incident, and neither registered as having been drinking, reported the business journal.

The U.S. Embassy in Kyiv called Mr. Yurchyshyn a "highly respected member of the American community in Ukraine." It reported that he played a key role in the establishment of market reforms in Ukraine and was most recently involved in fostering the development of promising Ukrainian enterprises as a manager of the Ukraine Fund, a venture capital fund of Clafin Capital management.

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Presidential election runoff results at a glance

Following are the results of Ukraine's presidential election runoff as released by the Central Electoral Commission on July 14. Of Ukraine's 37,531,666 eligible voters, 26,883,642, or 71.74 percent, voted in 33,623 electoral districts in the July 10 runoff election.

Leonid Kuchma: 14,117,684 or 52.14 percent

Leonid Kravchuk: 12,112,442 or 45.06 percent

INTERVIEW: George Yurchyshyn, managing director of Ukraine Fund

by Irene Kowal

Following is a BBC interview from May 21, conducted by Irene Kowal with George Yurchyshyn, managing director of the Ukraine Fund and former senior vice-president of the Bank of Boston.

Mr. Yurchyshyn barely remembers the town of Kalush in western Ukraine where he was born. He was 4 when his parents decided to leave Ukraine and with time settled in America. Forty-seven years later, he returned to his homeland.

What was your purpose in coming to Ukraine two and a half years ago?

I had two purposes. First of all, I had an invitation from the Foreign Advisory Council to the Ukrainian government which proposed that I come and help to develop and rebuild the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU). The second goal was that I had already started thinking about an investment fund which would invest in the private sector in Ukraine.

And now you are involved in this venture capital investment fund?

Yes, I came in October 1991 and was in the NBU until December 1992, and from that time I have devoted all my time to managing this fund.

Is this the first such fund on the territory of the former Soviet Union?

As far as we know, this is not only the first such venture capital fund in the former Soviet Union; in fact, today it is still the only one that's actively working, although a few others are being prepared in Russia and, in time, there will be more in Ukraine as well.

So how do you persuade Western investors to put money into Ukraine? Who are they?

That is an interesting question. At the very beginning, we turned to our existing investors, by this I mean that our company, Clafin Capital, which is in Boston, has been running a long list of investment funds for years focused on new businesses in America, so that we have a lot of investors. We first turned to them, and they pretty much put together the first amount of this fund. After that, we turned to a number of large financial institutions and with time, we accumulated the serious sum of \$3.5 million from the EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), also \$2 million from the IFC (International Finance Corp.), \$1 million from the Bank of Boston, where I worked for many years, an additional \$2 million from another investment fund, and finally private individuals contributed around \$3 million. In all, we intended to put together \$10 million. In fact, we ended up with \$11.8 million.

How do you find companies in whom to invest in Ukraine?

We are limited to investing exclusively in the private sector. This means we are looking for entrepreneurs, mostly people who are already involved in some kind of business, in some commercial activity, study what they are doing, what their needs are and the cases where they would like our investment, then we come to an agreement to contribute capital to the statutory fund of their enterprise, and in this way, become co-founders of the given company. In some cases, people come to us who do not have an existing business but have definite intentions and definite means. We study their proposition and, when they are persuasive, we get involved in their development.

Can you say specifically which firms



George B. Yurchyshyn

have interested you up to now, and what they do?

We have been working now for about 18 months. Last year we made seven investments, this year we've already made four. And I think that by the end of this year we should make six more investments. A short description would be something like this: the first investment was in a retail trade network; another investment was in Kyiv; another in a small workshop that sews sails for sailboats in Odessa; third, a tea packing company; fourth was a small workshop that makes contemporary furniture; still another was a trading network — a wholesale network — across Ukraine. Then, we invested in a printer in Cherkasy.

Not long ago, we invested, this is in fact our last investment last year, in a small factory that produces surgical needles combined with threads — something that's in short supply both in Ukraine and in the entire FSU. This year, we put money into businesses that manufacture building materials, in a new English-language weekly and lastly in a private factory in Khmelnytsky which makes high-quality Western-standard nails for export. In the future, I think we will be getting involved in a couple of projects in the processing of agricultural products, a large generator factory in Dnipropetrovske, in a ceramic factory in Slavianske and in a number of other products scattered across Ukraine.

How does your fund differ from investment funds in the West?

I would say very little. We, in fact, use the same approaches and the same technique for studying our investments and investigating the people who are proposing those investments. And, to a large extent, I like to emphasize that, in the end, we invest in people, in the management that will run a given project. This is indeed the most important thing. Another very important, but nonetheless secondary consideration, is the actual project in which they will be involved and its long-time prospects.

The idea of a free economic market in Ukraine requires a colossal psychological transformation. This idea influences the speed of development of privatization. Is the West really aware of this?

Well, I think that a lot of people both in Ukraine and more so in the West believed that changes in our market would take place much more quickly and

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Group of Seven offers Ukraine aid package of \$4.2 billion

JERSEY CITY, N.J.— The 20th annual economic summit of the world's leading industrial democracies, better known as the G-7, was held in Naples, Italy, on July 8-10. The leaders of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Canada, Italy and Japan discussed a multitude of issues concerning trade and monetary policy as well as aid to Ukraine and other Eastern European countries.

The three-day conclave paid an unusually large amount of attention to Ukraine's dire economic situation and the lingering danger posed by Chernobyl-type (RBMK) nuclear power plants, both in Ukraine and Russia. Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl was particularly vocal in emphasizing his country's support for increased aid to Ukraine, both to shut down Chernobyl and its brothers, and to provide the young country with the opportunity to qualify for large loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank hitherto unavailable to Ukraine.

At the same time, Mr. Kohl refused to commit German support for any serious aid increase to Russia, noting that his country had already provided more than its share [of aid].

French President Francois Mitterand also pushed an increase in international financing of Ukraine's nuclear clean-up and restructuring programs, because, as Mitterand adviser Anne Lauvergeon put it, "If another accident should happen, the rest of the world would have no excuse in not having acted to prevent what could be an even worse catastrophe than the first one."

Apparently, the G-7 countries have been pushed into action by the Ukrainian Parliament's 1993 decision to keep Chernobyl open and expand the country's nuclear energy program. The Parliament, in rescinding a 1991 pledge to close the station, cited chronic energy shortages.

In the end, the G-7 offered Ukraine an aid package worth some \$4.2 billion, conditioned upon the implementation of comprehensive economic reforms. The G-7 statement stressed the common Western desire to see a stable and independent Ukraine committed to support comprehensive market reforms.

The bulk of the money would come in the form of IMF, World Bank and EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) loans, and bilateral export credits (e.g. between the U.S. and Ukraine). Most of the funds will be available for such areas of need as transportation, telecommunications, health, agriculture and environmental clean-up.

The G-7 also earmarked some \$200 million for the closing of the Chernobyl power station, of which \$120 million has already

been covered by European Union pledges.

This year's G-7 summit also represented a step forward for Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin, who attended a state dinner on July 10 with the leaders of the G-7 countries. For the first time, Russia has been given, if not a seat at the table, then at least a foot in the door to the exclusive capitalist club. Mr. Yeltsin was warmly hosted by the G-7 leaders, who indicated that next year's summit would involve political as well as economic issues, and that Russia would become part of a political G-8. This will enable Mr. Yeltsin to score some points at home with neo-imperialist and Communist critics who often portray him as a tool of the West, particularly the United States.

For all the good cheer that surrounded Mr. Yeltsin and the Western leaders, there are increasing divergences between Russian and Western strategic interests. Mr. Yeltsin indicated on July 10 that Russia may not withdraw all its 2,500 remaining troops from Estonia by August 31 of this year, as promised earlier. This came as a rebuke to President Bill Clinton, who had expressed confidence in the Russian's implementation of his promise.

Russia's official attitude towards direct Western aid to Ukraine was expressed by Economics Minister Alexander Shokhin, who commented, in regards to the \$200 million Chernobyl clean-up package, that "We [Russians] do not want...European and U.S. producers of reactors and nuclear fuel to push Russia out of a market in the Commonwealth of Independent States." At the same time he claimed that it was Russia which had pushed hardest for increased Western aid to Ukraine, citing alleged hidden Russian subsidization of Ukraine's economy to the tune of \$6 billion in recent years.

Reaction in Ukraine to the G-7 aid package was mixed, with Deputy Foreign Minister Oleksander Makarenko calling the \$200 million Chernobyl clean-up provision clearly insufficient, and President Leonid M. Kravchuk praising the package as the G-7's confirmation of Ukraine's importance as a state with a serious role in Europe and the world.

Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol reserved judgment on the package, saying that although Ukraine needs Western help to get started (with reform), actions speak louder than words. President-elect Leonid D. Kuchma had no comment on the G-7 package at press time.

This report was prepared by Yarema A. Bachynsky on the basis of dispatches from Reuters, UPI, AP and RFE/RL Daily Report as well as from articles in the Washington Post, Washington Times and The Financial Times.

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Eastern industrialist...

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December 1991.

Although Mr. Kravchuk has not been seen since his defeat on Sunday, Ivan Yemets, the chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, told reporters that Mr. Kravchuk "accepted the consequences of the vote with dignity."

Mr. Kravchuk sent Mr. Kuchma a congratulatory telegram on Tuesday, July 12. Mr. Kravchuk noted that he hoped Mr. Kuchma would help promote Ukraine's democratization, economic reforms and international prestige.

On Thursday morning, July 14, Mr. Kuchma received his certificate from the Central Electoral Commission, confirming his victory in the July 10 election.

At the commission's headquarters, its members, Mr. Kuchma's supporters and a group of journalists witnessed this historic moment.

Obviously moved, Mr. Kuchma solemnly promised to build one "united, sovereign democratic state of Ukraine."

Although he has been perceived as a pro-Russian politician, in his first days after being elected, Mr. Kuchma gave no such signs; he spoke only in Ukrainian and only of working for the good of the Ukrainian nation.

Most of the citizens of eastern Ukraine perceived Mr. Kuchma as a president who would pursue closer ties with Russia, but in the first few days after his election, he has done nothing to indicate that this will be his policy line. As a mat-

ter of fact, Mr. Kuchma has promised to work with all countries that will help Ukraine get on the road to market reform.

Difficult times ahead

Mr. Kuchma has a difficult road ahead of him: he must not only reconcile the citizens of Ukraine, who are divided along cultural lines, but he must find a constructive approach to the Communist-dominated Parliament.

One of his most important tasks is to heal the division between the east and west of the country. "I don't want there to be talk of eastern Ukraine and western Ukraine, I want there to be one united Ukraine," he said soon after his election.

Mr. Kuchma hopes that a healthy economy will satisfy all the citizens of Ukraine, but the job ahead is not easy.

He also faces a tough Parliament, chaired by Socialist Oleksander Moroz, who does not want a strong president as the head of the country. The Communists and Socialists in Parliament also do not agree with Mr. Kuchma about the pace of market reforms and privatization.

Mr. Kuchma wants aid and modern technology from the West, including the \$4 billion promised by the G-7. In order to get it, he has to move on economic issues such as privatization and monetary reforms.

At the moment, no political party in Parliament has voiced opposition to Mr. Kuchma. Most, including Rukh, are taking a wait-and-see attitude.

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PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL RESULTS OF RUNOFF ELECTION

No.	OBLAST	KRAVCHUK		KUCHMA	
		votes	%	votes	%
1	Crimea	103,119	8.88	1,041,671	89.70
2	Vinnitsia	564,836	54.32	440,079	42.32
3	Volyn	504,908	83.93	83,971	13.96
4	Dnipropetrovske	576,169	29.72	1,314,798	67.81
5	Donetske	469,677	18.49	2,006,417	79.00
6	Zhytomyr	462,336	55.64	345,392	41.56
7	Zakarpattia	382,683	70.52	136,787	25.21
8	Zaporizhzhia	268,135	26.83	706,536	70.70
9	Ivano-Frankivske	867,658	94.46	35,481	3.86
10	Kyiv Oblast	552,225	58.31	363,462	38.38
11	Kirovohrad	290,473	45.71	315,967	49.72
12	Luhanske	148,223	10.11	1,290,372	88.00
13	Lviv	1,727,052	93.77	71,746	3.90
14	Mykolayiv	279,806	44.66	330,841	52.80
15	Odessa	351,189	29.23	802,683	66.80
16	Poltava	371,945	37.44	587,760	59.16
17	Rivne	568,823	87.25	71,961	11.04
18	Sumy	221,920	28.92	519,940	67.75
19	Ternopil	749,499	94.80	29,646	3.75
20	Kharkiv	394,244	25.95	1,078,813	71.01
21	Kherson	199,361	32.08	401,741	64.64
22	Khmelnitsky	504,841	57.23	346,454	39.27
23	Cherkasy	422,846	50.78	380,666	45.72
24	Chernivtsi	309,176	61.84	176,342	35.27
25	Chernihiv	203,796	25.07	588,081	72.33
26	Kyiv City	603,139	59.74	359,271	35.58
27	Sevastopol	13,502	6.54	189,972	91.98
Total		12,111,603	45.06	14,016,830	52.14

Data provided by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) on July 11 based on Central Electoral Commission information.

George Yurchyshyn...

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more successfully than they have proved themselves over the last while (in all this time). Well, there are a number of reasons for this, most of which are obvious to everyone. I think the reality is that in a relative democracy, such significant changes take place over a longer period of time because few people really want to go through the radical social change - this is all associated with a definite amount of suffering for at least part of the population and various other unpleasant experiences when a person under pressure from the community must adjust to completely different conditions.

What is the general attitude of Ukrainian managers to economic reform?

It's very hard to generalize something like this. For one, we have contact only with the private sector, only with private enterprises. Obviously, the people, their approach, their way of thinking, are very close to the approaches familiar to us in the West. Obviously, the majority of management and bosses are still working at state enterprises, at state factories and, for the most part, they are used to acting and thinking in the old ways, although undoubtedly even they, slowly, slowly, are beginning to recognize the need to change their approaches. Some are doing this more successfully, but many still haven't gotten to the necessary point.

What are the key problems of private enterprises in Ukraine?

Well, we could say that the most basic problem is the fact that the private enterprises, as of today, still play a very small role in the over-all economy of Ukraine, so that many people are still suspicious of the reasons for and value of private businesses. Some state factories see these private entrepreneurs as a threat, and they aren't ready to work with them on mutually beneficial terms. There are definitely still some negative attitudes about private business and this, of course, complicates

the situation for private business people. But I have to say that, on the whole, our impression is that with every passing day people understand more and feel more inclined to the private market, to the need to see [the results of] one's own initiative, to solve the very difficult problems facing us today, and not to wait for someone else to solve them for us.

How can conditions be created for high-quality production?

Well, this is a very difficult question. I would say that the most necessary conditions are to create a more stable financial-economic program. It's very hard to do long-term investing, especially in the national currency, when, for instance, there's hyperinflation. This ruins the economy and psychologically undermines the intentions of entrepreneurs. I would say that a real and realistic program of economic reform and the control of inflation are the most important conditions needed for successful business. Obviously, there must be a generally positive environment for private business.

With your extensive experience with Western financial institutions, what observations/comments can you make about the development of banking in Ukraine?

In the Soviet Union, banks, although they weren't called banks, in most cases did not fulfill the role that banks play in a market economy. And those banks that existed were, of course, state banks, which to a large extent carried out operations between state bodies.

Today conditions have changed completely and there is a need, a significant need, for a network of banking and financial institutions. Building such a network from nothing, or virtually nothing, is not an easy undertaking. It requires a lot of people, people with the necessary experience. Of course, most of our people had no opportunity to gain this kind of experience, so that to a large extent we are working and learning at the same time. This isn't the most efficient way... but at the moment, there's no alternative.

Nevertheless, it's very urgent that the financial structures and financial networks in Ukraine grow considerably and become considerably more powerful.

The appearance of the hryvnia seems to be moving farther and farther to the horizon. Is the introduction of a proper currency useful for stabilization?

The existing coupon (karbovanets) is effectively Ukraine's currency, and it's important to understand that introducing the hryvnia should be the last stage of, so to say, a commitment to a real program of economic and financial reform.

Once there is a stable budget, when there are laws that will allow the NBU to better influence the monetary mass and other branches of the government will consciously act, with the understanding that the wealth of the land to a large extent depends on a stable national currency, that will be the time to introduce the hryvnia. To introduce it strictly as a symbolic gesture will lead to the hryvnia being devalued just like the coupon. This will be a simple change of one color of paper for another.

Are monetary controls the most important element of economic reform?

No, I would say the most important elements of economic reform are commitment to true privatization, not only on paper, but in fact the carrying out of actual privatization. This includes freeing prices so that market conditions must work better. This depends on the stability and logic of legislative acts so that financial, tax, customs and other laws don't change too often and instead evolve and create a stable fabric on which the economy can develop. Every economy, in order to grow abruptly, needs a certain stability in legislative acts, in the actions both of the government and of the Verkhovna Rada.

In your opinion, where's the strongest opposition to economic reform in Ukraine?

Opposition appears in many circles and for many reasons. Obviously there are those who are against economic reform for purely ideological reasons, and I sus-

pect the number of these people shrinks with each passing day. On the other hand, there are people who are possibly benefiting from political slogans and who are effectively against reform because they positions, their privileges, and so on - the so-called red directors, that is those administrative forces that exist in government bodies, in economic bodies, who for the most part have altogether not adapted themselves to market reforms and who don't want to really adapt. And, of course, there are other people who generally feel the unease of socio-economic changes, and are upset at the uncleanness, the uncertainty of the future.

The concept of individuality - the notion of personal responsibility - this is the foundation on which the Western economic model is based. How can this orientation be tied in with economic benefit/prosperity for the state?

Well, I think that the prosperity of a state depends on the prosperity of a population; not the other way around. The state should serve the people, the people should be encouraged to make use of all their talents, all their activity to reach personal wealth, while the state becomes wealthy through the taxes that these people pay. Thanks to investment and to the ongoing economic activity of the population, which wants to prosper, but by means of its own prosperity, the state will prosper.

Today in Ukraine one of the most serious problems is the material security of the family. People are worried about the living conditions facing their children. Taking into account today's left-leaning political trend, what do you foresee as the future evolution of Ukraine?

In principle, I am an optimist. If I weren't one, I wouldn't be investing much capital in Ukraine. Being an optimist, I must also be a realist. As I mentioned at the beginning of our conversation, I am personally convinced that these social changes will happen over the

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NIS aid coordinator briefs House subcommittee on Clinton policy

by Xenia Ponomarenko
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — Ambassador James Collins, senior coordinator, Office of the Ambassador for the Newly Independent States (NIS), on June 29, briefed the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East on recent issues involving Russia, Ukraine and the other countries of the former Soviet Union.

The ambassador outlined several goals the Clinton administration is pursuing in the NIS: namely, democratization throughout the region, ensuring that Russia maintains respect for the sovereignty of the countries of the NIS, building stable market economies in these countries, and reducing the risk of new nuclear regimes and spread of nuclear arms in the region.

Mr. Collins maintained that the U.S. has achieved success in its foreign policy towards the NIS because Russia has signed the historic Partnership for Peace agreement, Russia is working with the U.S. on issues including Bosnia, and the North Korean nuclear crisis, and Russia and Ukraine are "scrupulously" following the trilateral accord for Ukraine's denuclearization.

Ambassador Collins stated that the administration will continue its policy of not providing aid to Ukraine until there are economic reforms. The ambassador referred to Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski's recent conclusion that "Ukraine is on the brink of disaster." Mr. Collins said that without economic reform, there will be no good outcome for Ukraine.

In response to Rep. Lee Hamilton's (D-Ind.), Chairman of the Subcommittee, inquiry whether Ukraine is on the verge

of an East-West break-up, the ambassador replied that a break-up does not seem imminent, with the exception of the Crimea. The first round in the presidential election showed that Ukraine is a viable country, as demonstrated by the high election turnout. "Everyone voted," and voted as a part of something called "Ukraine," said Mr. Collins.

The ambassador explained that the assistance package for Ukraine consists of a total of \$700 million — \$350 million of Nunn-Lugar denuclearization funds and \$350 million for humanitarian, privatization and infrastructure assistance. Two-thirds of this non-Nunn-Lugar money is "stuck," according to the ambassador, because of lack of economic reforms in Ukraine. The ambassador testified that out of the entire NIS assistance package for the previous fiscal years combined, only 18 percent has been spent, adding that the lion's share of this 18 percent went to Russia. This translates into very little funding for assistance projects in Ukraine.

Rep. Hamilton asked whether Ukraine has been complying with the trilateral accord, which directs Ukraine to transfer nuclear weapons to Russia. The ambassador said all parties are complying, and are "ahead of schedule." The Indiana lawmaker asked what the administration's policy is towards the Crimea and whether ethnic tensions will rise as a result of the presidential election. Mr. Collins stated that the Clinton administration's policy towards the Crimea has been to support the territorial integrity of Ukraine. But the ambassador added that he believes the situation in Ukraine may not change though there could be a new president with a "new mandate" because of the problems with Ukraine's slow-

moving legislature.

Rep. Hamilton raised the matter of problems in aid delivery to the NIS. He noted that a Congressional delegation had traveled recently to Moscow and made recommendations on strengthening assistance to the region and he questioned the ambassador on the administration's response to these recommendations. The ambassador said that based on these recommendations, the Clinton administration is crafting exchange programs to bring small business leaders from Russia to the U.S., working to improve Russian infrastructure programs, and is establishing an Enterprise Fund for Russia that will provide capital for Russian enterprises through small Russian banks.

The Indiana Congressman underlined that when the U.S. Congress looks at U.S. assistance to Russia and the NIS, "we want quick disbursement, high impact on reform and effective coordination." He noted his impression that someone in the Department of State is not getting enough attention to persevere and get these programs delivered effectively and in a speedy manner.

Rep. Hamilton suggested to the ambassador that he carry a message to President Bill Clinton that there should be someone who is centered at the White House who can get through all the bureaucratic delay and "knock heads together" to move assistance programs forward.

He quoted from Ambassador Collins' own letter, citing procedural delays and contractual restrictions that make the expenditure of appropriated funds difficult. The congressman stressed the need for a high level coordinator to "crack heads together," since Russia's development into a democracy is the world's

"number one priority." "I have not heard a sense of urgency on the part of the president and the White House... we are impatient," said Rep. Hamilton.

Rep. William Goodling (R-Pa.), questioned Ambassador Collins on the presence of Russian troops in the countries of the former Soviet Union and the impact of this presence on U.S. assistance. The Pennsylvania representative wanted to know whether U.S. funds are subsidizing such troop presence, because President Boris Yeltsin can shift funds meant for Russian privatization towards military spending, since the U.S. is already providing such privatization assistance.

The ambassador replied that the administration supports the sovereignty of each of these countries. The ambassador claimed the Russian troops in each of the countries are remnants of the Soviet Red Army and not imposed by the new Russian Federation. Therefore, the U.S. response to this issue will vary depending on whether the country itself protests against the presence of these remaining troops. The ambassador agreed that the Baltic nations have been very clear on the removal of Russian troops from their territory, and the administration supports their position. Finally, he said he is "hopeful" that the troops will be out of the Baltics by August.

Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, asked Ambassador Collins whether the administration is seeking a Russian sphere of influence in the NIS. The ambassador said the Administration does not support unique rights for Russia in the region. Rep. Hamilton chimed in: "Mr. Gilman is pursuing an important point... 13 of the 15 former states have Russian troops." Mr. Collins replied that the administration's policy is, "if governments want the troops to leave — that is their right."

When Rep. Gilman wanted to know whether these countries are being pressured into accepting these troops, the ambassador replied that there are regional ethnic conflicts and civil wars requiring some presence. Rep. Gilman also wanted to know if the administration has any plans in the event that Russia fails to move forward and moves in on its neighbors. The ambassador said if things were to take a different turn in Russia, it would be examined "very carefully...I cannot speculate on what would happen."

This triggered a lengthy discussion on the Clinton administration's Partnership for Peace plan. The ambassador earlier lauded Russia's decision to participate in the Partnership for Peace (PfP) plan as a first step towards becoming a NATO member. Rep. Hamilton said he was puzzled about Russia's role. He noted that Russia signed a communique which said Russia was "more" than the other members of the PfP. Ambassador Collins denied that Russia would get any special treatment in the PfP; the communique was merely NATO's acknowledgment that Russia has a huge military force and was an effort "to acknowledge a reality."

The Indiana lawmaker rejoined that he found the administration's understanding of the PfP to be fundamentally different from the East European nations' understanding of the PfP as a mechanism against Russian power, and that it is unclear what role Russia will play as a PfP member. Rep. Hamilton pressured the ambassador to tell the subcommittee when Russia would become a full member of NATO, and whether this would occur before the nations of Eastern Europe are made members. The ambassador would not address Russia specifically and said that no members of the PfP are excluded from membership in NATO.

Technology summer schools opened in Ukraine

WASHINGTON — Three international technology summer schools will be held in Ukraine this summer. The program establishing summer schools began last year with a very successful summer school on Physics of Applied Optics held in Kyiv, co-sponsored by the American Physical Society (APS) and the newly established non-government Ukrainian Physical Society (UKPS).

This year, the three schools are all initiated by the UKPS with support of the APS, as well as several other American and Ukrainian organizations. It is expected that over 500 participants from all parts of Ukraine will attend the three schools. About 100 attendees will be from Eastern Europe, the Baltic States, and the New Independent States. Twenty will be from the U.S.A.

Limited space is still available for any scientists or engineers in the U.S. and Canada to attend each of the three schools. Interested parties should make contact with the organizers listed below.

- The International Summer School on Magnetism (ISSM) will be held in Kharkiv from August 28 to September 4. The list of invited guests includes scientists from Ukraine, the U.S., and the Russian Federation. The co-chairmen of the organizing committee are Academician Victor V. Ereminko and Prof. Philip Wigen from Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio.

- Inquiries should be made to Dr. Mikolaj I. Glushchuk, Institute of Low Temperature Physics and Engineering in Kharkiv: telephone, 0117 0572 320 468; fax, 0117 0572 322 370; and electronic mail, "school@ilt.kharkov.ua".

- Advanced Displays Technologies International School (ADTIS) will be held in Lviv from August 28 to September 4. The list of invited guests includes scien-

tists and engineers from Ukraine, the U.S., Poland, France, Lithuania, Belarus and the Russian Federation. The ADTIS co-chairmen are Prof. Y. M. Stakhrir, Lviv University and Prof. J. W. Doane, Liquid Crystal Institute, Kent State University in Dayton, Ohio.

Inquiries and mailings should be made to Prof. R. Y. Shuvar at Lviv University: telephone, 0117 0322 729 467; and by electronic mail, "root@wups.lviv.ua".

- Summer school on Chemistry and Physics of Surfaces (CPS) will be held in Kyiv from September 4-10. The list of invited guests to date include scientists and engineers from Ukraine, U.S.A., and other Central and Eastern European countries, including the New Independent States. The Organizing Committee co-chairmen are Prof. V. N. Zaitsev from Kyiv University, and Prof. D. E. Bergbreiter from Texas A&M University.

Inquiries and mailings should be made to Prof. Zaitsev: telephone, 0117 044 221 3266; fax, 0117 044 293 0639; and electronic mail, "anal@chem.univ.lviv.ua".

Scientists and engineers wishing to participate in these schools are encouraged to call or e-mail the points of contact listed above. Each school has drawn a large number of active scientists in Ukraine, and this will be an opportunity for them to meet and hear American scientists and engineers discuss topics of current interest. Included among the invited guests at the Kharkiv schools are the executive officer and the director for international programs of the American Physical Society; Dr. Judy Franz and Dr. Irving Lerch.

The schools are supported by funds from various sources. The Kharkiv school is supported by the American Physical Society, the National Science Foundation, Army Research Office, the Ukrainian State

Committee on Science and Technology and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The Lviv school is supported by funds from the National Science Foundation, the Advanced Projects Agency of the Defense Department, the Ukrainian State Committee on Science and Technology, and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The Kyiv school is supported by funds from the Army Research Office, the Ukrainian State Committee on Science and Technology and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

All three schools have also applied for support from the International Science Foundation founded by George Soros.

The over-all coordination of the summer school program is being carried out by Ukrainian Physical Society members Prof. Oleksander Slobodyanyuk and Wolodymyr Andreev from Kyiv University, and the American Physical Society representative Dr. George Gamota from the MITRE Institute in Bedford, Mass.

The summer school effort is one of several continuing programs started by the APS to help scientists in the former Soviet Union. To date the APS has also awarded over \$360,000 in small grants to scientists in Ukraine, helped deliver scientific journals, and most recently participated in helping the International Science Foundation review proposals for its large grant programs.

The Ukrainian Physical Society was organized in 1990 and is the first non-government professional organization modeled on Western principles of rotational leadership elected by the full membership. Members are chosen from all sectors of the Ukrainian population — academic institutes, universities, polytechnic institutes,

(Continued on page 14)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA bids farewell to Walter Sochan after 45 years

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Walter Sochan, supreme secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, was recognized for 45 years of service to the fraternal organization on Tuesday, June 28, as he was feted at a retirement luncheon attended by officers and employees of the UNA, Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and the Svoboda press publishing house.

It was 45 years ago almost to the day — June 20, 1949 — that Mr. Sochan had begun his career and life's work at the Ukrainian National Association as an employee of the Home Office's Recording Department. Later he became assistant to the supreme secretary. In 1966, he was elected a UNA supreme executive officer, first as supreme vice-president and recording secretary and later as supreme secretary.

During the luncheon, Mr. Sochan was bid farewell by his colleagues on the Supreme Executive Committee, as well as other persons with whom he had worked closely through the years.

First to speak was UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, who noted the outgoing supreme secretary's benevolent and affable relationship with his co-workers and thanked him for devoting 45 years of his life to the Ukrainian National Association.

She noted as well that the recently concluded UNA Convention had recognized the supreme secretary's dedica-



Walter Sochan, who retired as UNA supreme secretary as of July 1, addresses a farewell luncheon at the Home Office. Seated (from left) are Martha Lysko, Ulana Diachuk and Neonila Sochan.

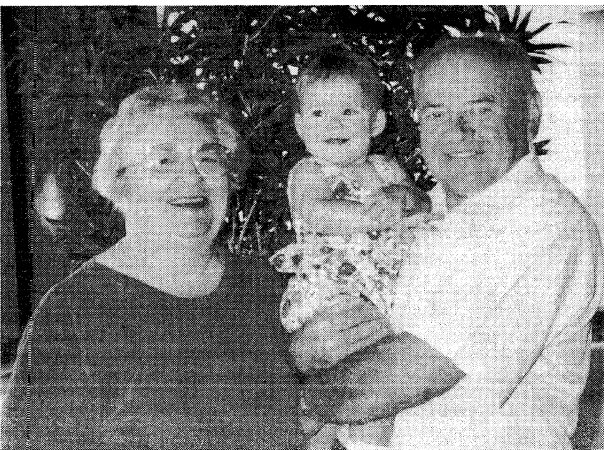
Young UNA'ers



Zachary Raymond Kachmar, born February 14 to Mychajlo and Natalie Martin-Kachmar of Sacramento, is a new member of UNA Branch 486. He is the grandson of Alex and Joanne Kachmar.



Jennifer Christine Betzler, daughter of Tami Beth Friedman Betzler, is a new member of UNA Branch 137. She was enrolled by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Pletchan.



Oleksandra Yaroslawa Verzole, seen here with her proud grandparents Theodosia and Yaroslav Kushnir, is a new member of UNA Branch 13 in Watervliet, N.Y. She was enrolled by her parents, William R. and Natalka Verzole.

tion, upon learning of his decision not to run yet again for office and to retire at age 70, with sustained applause and a standing ovation. Mr. Sochan was elected an honorary member of the UNA General Assembly for his decades of service to the organization.

Mrs. Diachuk also pointed out that Mr. Sochan had prepared the way for his successor as supreme secretary, Martha Lysko, who was elected to that position at the UNA Convention. This, the supreme president noted, will ensure an orderly and successful transition as the new UNA executive officers take over on July 1.

In turn, Mrs. Lysko spoke, emphasizing how much the Recording Department and all those who worked with Mr. Sochan would miss him. She noted also his devotion to the UNA and his wonderful cooperation with all people, and she pledged to try to emulate him as his successor. Finally, Mrs. Lysko said, "When we speak of the UNA, we think of Walter Sochan; there is no Soyuz without Sochan."

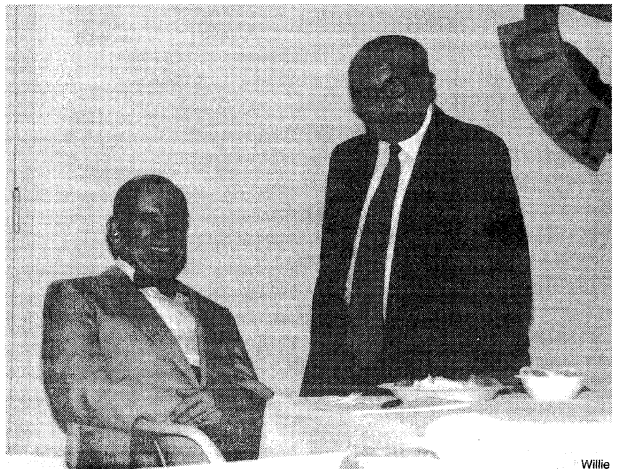
Best wishes to the retiree were expressed also by Ivan Kedryn Rudnytsky, who stated he is "proud that he (Mr.

Sochan) is my friend," and pointed to Mr. Sochan's hard-working, humble and responsible nature. The Svoboda editor emeritus also said that Mr. Sochan "wonders about everything: the fate of Ukraine, the UNA, our community," and stated that, with his retirement, employees are losing their defender on the UNA Executive Committee.

Olha Kuzmowycz, speaking on behalf of the Svoboda editorial staff in the absence of Editor-in-Chief Zenon Snylyk, recalled the friendly demeanor of Mr. Sochan, who each morning would greet the editors and exchange observations on current events. "We will remember you," she said to the supreme secretary. "For us you are an example of people who worked hard out of duty and dedication, a breed of which there are fewer and fewer people today."

Former UNA Supreme President John O. Flis remembered Supreme Secretary Sochan, "a truly remarkable man," as his fellow executive officer for 12 years, while UNA Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka offered thanks to the outgoing supreme secretary for his assistance and advice.

(Continued on page 11)



Former UNA Supreme President John O. Flis and Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan share a moment.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

A new era

The election of Leonid Kuchma as Ukraine's second president has ushered in a new era for this nation of 52 million. It has many people talking about the future of this country. Western Ukrainians think this is the beginning of the end of independence. Eastern Ukrainians think that they can now repave the road to the land of milk and honey, which points north to Moscow.

Mr. Kuchma hopes to prove them both wrong, and if he succeeds, Ukraine will be an independent, prospering nation, that serves as a bridge between the West and the East.

Mr. Kuchma believes that one must first make order in one's own home. As director of the Pivdenny Machine Building Plant in Dnipropetrovske from 1986-1992, Mr. Kuchma managed the largest rocket factory in the world, and he managed it well. Now, he has the job of managing a country faced with economic collapse, high unemployment, low production and fluctuating inflation rates.

Can he do it? Much remains to be seen. For example, to a large degree, it will depend on the team of advisors with whom he chooses to work. He has spoken of unity, but will he call on leaders from various factions of Ukraine's broad political spectrum to help him carry out reforms? Can he work with national democrats, centrists, Communists?

He portrays Ukraine as a bridge between Russia and Europe, a leader in the center of Eurasia that should take its place among rich and civilized nations, but will he remember to look to the West for aid and assistance, or will he only rely on his old allies from the Soviet military industrial complex?

Does he reflect eastern Ukraine's disillusionment with the West, and its nostalgia for the days of the Soviet Union? Is he willing to see if he can get real aid and cooperation from the West, instead of what he has called empty promises?

Mr. Kuchma still remains a mystery to many. Some remember him as the kamikaze prime minister who could not decide whether or not he should resign from the government.

Others remember him as the sheepish government leader asking Parliament: what should we build, socialism or capitalism?

Still others see him as a decisive businessman, a practical problem-solver who knows how to manage day-to-day affairs.

In 1990, Mr. Kuchma won his first seat in Parliament; in 1994, he won a second term, gaining a record 91 percent of the vote from his constituency in Chernihiv.

What appealed to a majority of the 14 million Ukrainian citizens who cast their ballot for Mr. Kuchma is that he is a reflection of them. He knows the horrors of the Soviet regime. He also knows the perks of the system. His manner is at times abrasive, sometimes flippant. He relates well to the factory workers who make up the majority of Ukraine's populace. He enjoys a good vodka.

His father died in the battle for Leningrad during World War II, his mother worked on a collective farm her entire life, and both his brother and sister worked in coal mines. He, like the majority of eastern Ukrainians, has known the realities of Soviet life. From the "Maloros" lands, he is now making the transition from the Russian to the Ukrainian language.

But Mr. Kuchma has also seen what the West has to offer. He has met with a number of Western leaders, most recently with Vice-President Al Gore in Washington, and he knows what economic reform can potentially give Ukraine.

Can he bridge the two worlds? In his first few days as president-elect of Ukraine, Mr. Kuchma has made all the right moves. He has insisted on building a united, democratic Ukraine; he has spoken only the state language, Ukrainian; he has supported bilateral, equal relations with Western nations and with Russia.

Now, let's hope the people of Ukraine, as well as those beyond Ukraine's borders, don't rush to any conclusions, but give him a real, fighting chance.

July
20
1944

Turning the pages back...

Dmytro Paliyiv was born in May 1896 in Perevozets, near Kalush, in Galicia. During the first world war, he served as an officer of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen and, as a member of the

Ukrainian Military Committee, participated in the November Uprising in Lviv in 1918.

After the war, he was a founding member of the underground Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO) and a member of its supreme command, but broke from it in 1924, leading one of its constituent organizations to form the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance (UNDO). A candidate of the Bloc of National Minorities, he was elected to the Polish Sejm in 1928.

After Pilsudski's coup in 1930, Paliyiv was arrested along with other Ukrainian deputies and jailed for three years. He fell out with the UNDO's attempted rapprochement with the Polish regime and founded the Front of National Unity.

When the USSR took control of Galicia under the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in 1939, Paliyiv escaped to the German-controlled Lemko region and avoided political life until 1943, when he joined the effort to organize recruitment for the Division Galizien at the recommendation of Volodymyr Kubijovyc, then head of the Ukrainian Central Committee.

Paliyiv was given the rank of captain and served as a political adjutant to the unit's commander, Gen. Fritz Freitag, and liaison between Ukrainian organizations and German authorities. Capt. Paliyiv was killed in the Battle of Brody, on July 20, 1944.

Sources: "Paliy, Dmytro," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); Heike, Wolf-Dietrich, "The Ukrainian Division Galicia, 1943-45" (Toronto: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1988).

Reaction to the election of Leonid Kuchma

Ukrainian Canadian Congress insists on independence, reforms

Following is the text of a communique concerning Ukraine's presidential elections released in Winnipeg by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

The Ukrainian Congress Headquarters, as the official spokesperson for the Ukrainian community of Canada, respects the decision of the electorate in Ukraine, which, by all available information, has chosen Leonid Kuchma as the country's new head of state over incumbent Leonid Kravchuk. The UCC, however, does have very serious concerns about what the presidential election results might mean for the future of Ukraine.

"Ukrainians in Canada are hopeful that the new president will take bold and concrete measures to implement genuine economic reform in Ukraine," said UCC President Oleh Romaniv. "The G-7 nations appear ready to provide Ukraine \$4 billion in support of real economic reform. Ukraine must move in that direction to reverse the tide of economic deterioration."

The Ukrainian community in Canada is

quite concerned by the overtly pro-Russian position President-elect Kuchma took during the election campaign. The election promise to foster closer economic ties with Russia was, in itself, not very surprising or disconcerting. The concern of the UCC and the majority of Ukrainian Canadians is that Ukraine remain an independent state in every sense of the word. Any steps towards any type of political or other kind of union with Russia harbor very great dangers for Ukraine's internal stability. As well, such action is totally unacceptable to Ukrainians in the diaspora, who have worked hard in assisting Ukraine during its three years as an independent state.

Ukraine's election results very clearly point to the divisions within the country. The UCC encourages President-elect Kuchma to enunciate policies and implement programs that will mend those divisions. Ukraine requires strong leadership to get the country on sound economic feet. Ukraine has no need of actions that will widen existing differences.

Helsinki Commission chair calls for political unity, economic reform

Following is the text of Sen. Dennis DeConcini's statement on Ukraine's presidential elections. It was released on July 13 in Washington.

Mr. President. In Sunday's presidential elections in Ukraine, former Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma emerged victorious over incumbent President Leonid Kravchuk, winning 51.5 percent of the vote to Kravchuk's 45.5 percent. Campaigning on the theme of strengthening economic ties with Russia and blaming President Kravchuk for Ukraine's serious economic ills, Kuchma drew largely on the support of the industrialized east and south.

President Kuchma's principal policy challenge will be to launch meaningful economic reform, which President Kravchuk, for all his successes in the international arena and in maintaining domestic stability, was unable to do. President Kuchma will have the difficult job of working with the Cabinet of Ministers and regional and local officials (where reformers have made gains in recent elections) to turn this dire situation around.

In this regard Mr. Kuchma may face opposition in Parliament. Whereas the Communists and their allies — the largest bloc of deputies — appear to back his call for closer economic ties with Russia, they may block economic reform, much as the previous Parliament did when he was prime minister in 1992. There is a danger of continued gridlock unless Ukraine moves forward on a new constitution that more clearly defines executive and legislative powers.

The other major political challenge for

the new president will be to bridge the gap between eastern Ukraine and more nationalist western Ukraine, which voted heavily for President Kravchuk, fearing that Kuchma would move Ukraine back into Russia's orbit. To his credit, the president-elect immediately called for political unity and articulated a willingness to overcome the east-west split. Mr. Kuchma will need to convince many of his countrymen that closer economic ties to Russia will not mean a loss of Ukraine's sovereignty or a turning away from the West.

Mr. President. Last Weekend, acting on a U.S. initiative, the leaders of the G-7 promised up to \$4 billion in finance from the IMF [International Monetary Fund] to Ukraine, contingent on progress on economic reform. As chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have had a long-standing interest in Ukraine. I am very encouraged that the West, especially the United States, is increasingly acknowledging Ukraine's importance and is beginning to back it with concrete support.

We need to sustain and nurture this growing interest in Ukraine and develop worthwhile assistance programs there, as an independent, democratic Ukraine is crucial to the stability and security of Europe. But the key will be what happens in Ukraine. The country's new leadership has the opportunity to consolidate independence and develop the political and economic bases for democracy and prosperity. No amount of foreign aid or good will can be a substitute for the commitment to freedom of Ukraine's people and political maturity of its leadership.

Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

President-elect...

(Continued from page 1)

served as president. The offices, with rickety chairs and squeaky wooden floors, had served as campaign headquarters for Mr. Kuchma.

Frazzled, but energized, Mr. Kuchma's team, headed by Valeri Pustovoytenko, was the first to admit that the July 10 results took them by surprise. Everyone waited for Mr. Kuchma, the new president-elect, to return to Kyiv.

When he did arrive, he spoke to journalists briefly, telling them that what he wants is to be president of one united Ukraine. It should be noted that Mr. Kuchma has held every official meeting with the press in the Ukrainian language.

Mr. Kuchma addressed various issues upon arriving at Zhulyany airport on Monday, July 11.

On his hopes for the future:

"The first thing I want is national reconciliation. What has been done during this presidential marathon is a crime. To say there is confrontation between the west and east is a political game."

On Ukrainian-Russian relations:

"I have always said that I want Ukraine to be a bridge, that we should have relations with Russia and other CIS states, as well as with the West. We should have relations with Russia, with Germany, with America, with Taiwan."

On President Kravchuk:

"I regard him with respect. He was the first president of Ukraine and should go down in history as such. But he should have recognized that economic difficulties were not only brought about by external reasons. If he had admitted the problems, not just spoken about a sovereign state but instead spoken about a sovereign economy, things might have been different."

During his first press conference, on Wednesday afternoon, July 13, which lasted less than 30 minutes, the president-elect graciously thanked journalists from Kyiv as well as the foreign press corps for their work. It should be noted that Mr. Kuchma has had a turbulent relationship with the press since his days on the campaign trail, but at this first news conference, he told reporters that he is always ready to cooperate with them.

On changes in the government:

"I will keep the promises I made during my campaign, and I will concentrate on economic issues, because today they are the most important for our country. I have already met with Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol, and we understand each other. But, certainly, I will make changes in the government."

On first actions as president:

"My first decrees are basically ready. They pertain to issues that block our economic progress, including tax policies. Secondly, we must bring order to our house. These are our two main concerns, concerns for the president, the government and our people."

On the institution of the presidency:

"I am deeply convinced that today the post of president is very necessary in Ukraine."

On the Crimea:

"I would like to think that the issue of the Crimea has been resolved. Citizens of the Crimea made their choice, they voted for a Ukrainian president, they voted for Ukraine."

On the conflict between Ukraine's eastern and western regions:

"As the president of Ukraine, I will

always work in the interests of Ukraine as a whole, not in the interests of separate regions. I would like to remind you of the first presidential elections in 1991. People in the east and south voted for Leonid Kravchuk. Love for the president will depend on his work and on the work of the executive branch for the good of the people. I promise that we will work only for the well-being of an independent sovereign Ukraine."

On state language:

"From the first day of my campaign to the last, I have said that there should be only one state language: Ukrainian. And we should give state support to the development of Ukrainian culture."

On relations with other countries:

"I would be happy to see Germany and other countries of the West begin to cooperate with us, not just declare that they want to work with Ukraine, to help it with economic reform, but to work with us. Our doors should be open because without new technologies, we don't have any future. I am convinced of this. I understand that to achieve this, we need constant rules to play by, so that no one in the West doubts that Ukraine will change its economic or political course tomorrow. And, we should have laws that interest investors in coming to Ukraine."

On the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty:

"It terminates in 1995 and a new phase begins. I will return to this question at a later date."

On the G-7:

"They made a lot of promises. I don't want these to be empty promises. I will do everything in my power to cooperate with them. I will meet with everybody, starting now. We need this support, because without it we will not survive."

On relations with Russia:

"Our relations with Russia are of a strategic nature. But our relations with Russia should not be at the expense of relations with other countries, both in the East and in the West."

At the end of his first press conference, President-elect Kuchma promised that he would meet with the press on a regular basis, so that it could receive information straight from the source. He noted that a good relationship with the press is good for both parties concerned.

On Thursday afternoon, July 14, President-elect Kuchma arrived at the Central Electoral Commission to receive a certificate confirming his election to the country's highest post. Truly moved by the moment, he told all present, including journalists:

"I solemnly promise to honestly execute the duties of president of our country and do everything in my power to give people hope for a brighter future."

"As our programs have promised, I hope to build one, united - I underscore - united, sovereign, democratic state of Ukraine. And I would like to ask the mass media to stop fueling any conflicts among the regions, but work for the building of a united state."

"I am ready to fulfill my obligations as outlined in the current Constitution, and I am convinced that in the near future we will have a new Ukrainian Constitution."

Addendum

Data for the chart "Results of presidential election by oblast/electoral region," published in the July 3 issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, was provided by The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES).

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Kuchma victory no need for despair

When some Ukrainians learned of Leonid Kravchuk's defeat, they began to act like North Koreans following the death of Kim Il Sung. I was among them.

Upon further reflection, however, I realized that all is not lost. Ukraine is still independent. And her future is still bright.

Was Leonid Kuchma's upset victory a setback for Ukraine? Perhaps. Perhaps not. One thing is certain, however. Leonid Kravchuk was Clintonesque in his leadership style. He talked a great game, but his walk was lame. What Ukraine needs now is less rhetoric, more action.

Mr. Kravchuk appealed to Ukrainian patriotism; Mr. Kuchma appealed to Ukrainian pockets.

As we all know by now, the vote was split along the Dnipro River. The right bank went for Mr. Kravchuk (e.g., 94 percent of the vote in the Lviv region). The left bank voted for Mr. Kuchma (e.g. 88 percent in Luhanske).

Mr. Kravchuk had his chance after 1991, when over 90 percent of the people of Ukraine voted for independence and the mood was one of ebullience. He failed to capitalize on that chance when he resisted economic reform.

During the campaign Mr. Kuchma claimed, that 90 percent of the people of Ukraine live below the poverty line and unemployment stands at 44 percent. It's not easy to be a patriot when you're out of work and wondering about your next meal.

Mr. Kuchma has said that Ukraine should build relations with those countries that want to work together with Ukraine. This includes Russia. "But first of all, we should make order in our own home," he concluded. "We need a master to rule our land." If that's what he really wants to do, more power to him.

Will Ukraine remain independent? Of course. Mr. Kuchma is no fool. I predict that he will prefer being a big fish in a little Ukrainian pond than a little fish in a big Russian pond. As soon as he begins to enjoy the perks of statesmanship - visits to foreign lands, meetings with foreign dignitaries, constant press attention - he'll realize (if he doesn't already) that it's better to be a Ukrainian president than a Little Russian satrap.

There is reason for optimism. Ukraine has more going for it today than it did in 1918, when it declared its independence the first time. Ukraine was unknown then. Today, the world has experienced Russian imperialism and is finally ready, despite the zig-zag policy of the United States, to give the 52 million people of Ukraine their due. The approval of \$4 billion (almost exactly what the U.S. pays the 5 million people of Israel every year) by the G-7 nations is a good beginning.

If Mr. Kuchma is wise, he'll play on growing Western fears of Moscow's return as a predator state. We all know that few Russian politicians, regardless of political ideology, are ready to give up on Ukraine. Just because Russians want to absorb Ukraine, however, doesn't mean they will. Their economy is in such a bad state they just can't afford to try. One doesn't improve one's economic state by absorbing another economy that is in even worse shape. This is especially true of eastern Ukraine where outmoded coal mines and over-subsidized industrial plants would continue to be a drain.

I happen to be optimistic about Ukraine because I recently heard a presentation by

Dr. Alexander Motyl of Columbia University's Harriman Institute. Dr. Motyl made some interesting points which bear repeating. Among other things, he reminded all of us that Ukraine has come a long way since 1991.

Ukraine emerged from totalitarian rule with no intermediary institutions to protect the individual from the government. Today, the church is fast becoming a viable institution. There are co-ops and credit unions. Ukrainian elites are learning from the West. A civil society is emerging, if ever so slowly.

Politically, the situation is also improving in Ukraine according to Dr. Motyl. Some ministries are becoming rather competent; the Ukrainian army seems more dedicated to preserving the nation-state; there is a tolerance for multilingualism; and ultranationalism, always a danger in a multi-national state like Ukraine, does not seem to have much support.

Although there is always a chance the Crimea or the Donbas may secede, such secessionist movements have been notoriously unsuccessful, Dr. Motyl argues. Ukraine won't become a Yugoslavia because it's not a federation. If anything, Russia, which is a federation, stands a greater chance of having a series of Bosnias, right in its own backyard.

Another reason for optimism, Dr. Motyl assured us, is that economic collapse doesn't inevitably lead to national collapse. I am reminded of the years of astronomical inflations suffered by Argentina and Chile. Today, both nations are still intact. Both nations are recovering.

A nation is not built on the economy alone. Politics and moral tone also are determinants of the national health. Today, there is more democracy in Ukraine than in Russia. With the rise of moral institutions such as the Church, morality should also improve. Although it is of little solace now, the truth is that all of Eastern Europe is experiencing a moral vacuum in these post-Soviet times.

During his presentation, Dr. Motyl was the first to admit that his rosy scenario may be misguided. "I've been wrong before," he told us with a smile. Russia can still cause Ukraine a lot of trouble, especially if the West turns a blind eye towards Russian expansionism. "Finlandization" is always a possibility for Ukraine.

What can we in North America do to help Ukraine? Dr. Motyl suggested that we 1) remain patient, 2) concentrate our efforts on intermediary institutions - family, Church, co-op, voluntary organizations, 3) expect incremental rather than dramatic changes, 4) accept the fact that in some spheres Ukraine needs to begin at the beginning.

Don't suggest radical solutions to Ukraine's problems, Dr. Motyl told us. The "big bang" doesn't work. And don't worry too much about setbacks.

Now that Mr. Kuchma, hardly a man we in North America wanted to win, is president of Ukraine, what can we do? If we believe in democracy, we can stand up, applaud his election, pray for an orderly transition of presidential power, and wish him the very best.

In the immortal post-election words of Chicago's first Mayor Daley, "the people have spoken."

As for the season for Mr. Kravchuk's defeat, permit me to quote Mayor Daley again. "He didn't get the votes."

The origins and brief history of Ukrainian soccer

by Mark Papworth
and Dr. Oleh Szmel'skiy
PART I

Football was first played in the Russian empire in the late 1880s, when two Scottish brothers took some balls and a Blackburn Rovers' strip for the use of workers at their Chamrock cotton mills near Moscow.

The first organized match took place in the interval between horse races at a racecourse in 1892. These early kick-and-rush games were transformed by the adoption of the English Football Association rules in 1896. This was followed by the formation of the first soccer club, Victoria, and a league in 1901 in St. Petersburg.

Moscow and other cities soon followed suit. These city leagues were mainly dominated by the clubs of the many foreign residents, most notably Britons. It was not long before the Russians changed all that and started their own leagues around 1903. The Tsarist Football Federation was founded in 1912 and immediately joined FIFA, sending a representative team to the Stockholm Olympics that same year, where it lost 2-1 to Finland. In a consolation match, Germany swamped the Russian side 16-0.

Kyiv stands as one of Eastern Europe's traditional centers of soccer. The game began there in the early part of this century, and the city was involved in the first major controversy of the "Russian Championship" in 1913.

Although held under the auspices of the "All-Russian Football Union," the Russian Championship was strictly a competition for clubs representing various cities in particular regions. The winners from one region went on to play the winners from another. For example, Kyiv competed for "the Russian Championship" against opponents from Ukraine only. In the 1913 quarterfinals, the Kyiv team was beaten by team Kharkiv, who in turn lost a mixed-up semifinal to Odessa — a game classed by Kharkiv as friendly since the referee failed to show up. Odessa claimed its right to go to the final, Kharkiv protested, and Kyiv lodged a formal complaint against Kharkiv for, in modern terms,

Mark Papworth is editor of the Peterborough United Independent Football Supporters Magazine and a contributor to the official history of the Peterborough United Football Club in England. Dr. Oleh Szmel'skiy is chairman of the Ukrainian Professional and Businesspersons Association of the UK and author of several articles on osteopathic medicine.

bringing the game into disrepute.

All to no avail, however. In the end, there were no winners because the All-Russian Football Union annulled the entire "championship."

Before 1917, those who played in the thriving Moscow Football League were either foreigners or members of the upper classes. After the February revolution, the entire sport came under state control. However, because of the civil war, very few matches were played. This was especially so after the second revolution in October 1917.

Until 1921, the territory of the USSR was ravaged by fighting between tsarist White Russian forces, Menshevik and Bolshevik Communist, nationalist and anarchist groups. Not surprisingly, this reduced enthusiasm for soccer, particularly as famine affected many areas.

Although Soviet authorities fully replaced the old tsarist regime in 1922, they did not take the place of the Tsarist Football Federation as a member of FIFA. The United States did not recognize the Soviet Union until 1933, and one can only speculate what effect this political stance had on international sporting links. There is no document that suggests the Soviet Union took over tsarist Russia's mantle in FIFA. The USSR was finally admitted in 1946 as an entirely separate entity.

The 1920s saw an explosion of the game, and playing soccer became less of a bourgeois pursuit. It was swiftly adopted by soldiers and students. Clubs such as Moscow Club Spartak (1922), OLLS (1923, which became the CSKA in 1927), Proletariat Kuznitsa (1924), Kor (1923) and Dynamo Moscow (1923) were founded.

Metaphorically speaking, these clubs were all at the forefront of a different revolution altogether. For example, all the Dynamo clubs were run by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and players were nominally police or army officers. Through local police forces, many offshoot clubs were started, such as those in Tbilisi (1925), Minsk (1928) and Kyiv (1927). Hence Dynamo Tbilisi, Minsk and Kyiv.

Kyiv's soccer development was inevitable after intense interest developed in the local league and cup competitions. This resulted in the Youth Brigades building the Krasny Stadium. The stadium was opened in 1923, but did not host its first competitive match until Kyiv's formation in 1927. A friendly game against Moscow Club Sparta resulted in a 6-2 defeat for Dynamo Kyiv.

In the 1930s, most clubs in the USSR revamped their names to highlight their

socialist background. Moscow Club Sparta became Spartak Moscow (1935), Proletariat Kuznitsa became Torpedo Moscow (1936), and Kor became Lokomotiv Moscow (1936). These name changes coincided with the first "All-Union League Championship" organized by amateur sports clubs in 1936, along with a cup competition.

Dynamo Kyiv, then known as Kyiv Select XI, took part in the 1931 competition. This was the first inter-city competition. This was also the first major "national" knock-out competition, since previous tournaments had been organized territorially or regionally.

Kyiv Dynamo took its place in the history books as a founder member of the fledgling (All-Union) league in 1936. It was a league in which almost half of the participants were teams based in Moscow. To finish runners-up then was no mean feat.

The early years of the championship were subject to a number of changes and experiments. Apart from Dynamo Kyiv, the only other prominent Ukrainian clubs of the time were: Dnipro (established in 1936 as Stal Dnipropetrovsk) and Shakhtar Donetsk (founded in 1935 as Stakhanovets Stalino) but their impact at best was minimal in either league or cup competitions.

The bulk of modern day Ukrainian teams were formed much later: Chornomorets Odessa (1958), SKA Karpaty Lviv (1963), Metalist Kharkiv (1944, as Lokomotiv), Bukovyna Chernivtsi (1949), Kremen Kremenchuk (1959), Krivbas Kryvyi Rih (1959), Metalurg Zaporizhzhia (1949), Nyva Ternopil (1959), Tavria Symferopol (1958), Veres Rivne (1958), Volyn Lutsk (1960) and Nyva Vinnytsia (1958).

Apart from Dynamo Kyiv's runner-up position in the inaugural championship in 1936, only Dynamo Tbilisi, who was beaten in two successive cup finals, threatened to break Moscow's domination of the sport prior to the advent of the second world war and the consequent invasion of Ukraine in June 1941.

In the course of the brutal two-year Nazi occupation of the country, the new stadium in Kyiv (which had been scheduled to open on the very morning of the Nazi invasion) was destroyed. The Germans used it as a vehicle depot and obliterated it upon their retreat in November 1943.

Not surprisingly, there was no league soccer during the war years. Yet it was during this time that the most famous event associated with Dynamo Kyiv



The emblem of the Ukrainian Football (Soccer) Federation.

occurred. A few kilometers northeast of Komsomol Square, on Marshal Rybalko Street, was the small Start stadium.

Here a poignant sculpture commemorates the infamous "Match of Death." It took place in August 1942. Despite the enslavement and starvation of much of Kyiv's population during the occupation (approximately 200,000 perished in this city between 1941 and 1943), the Germans "invited" the locals to a game.

The Germans fielded their XI team versus Dynamo Kyiv. The stands were filled with soldiers armed with machine guns, and when Kyiv took the lead, they started firing. Several players were wounded, but play continued and the Ukrainians had the tenacity to win 5-3. Within a few days the entire team was rounded up. Two were spared for work duties, one escaped, the rest were executed. Not content with wreaking death and destruction, the Nazis could not even bear to lose a game of soccer.

Post-war Ukrainian soccer club history

Both league and cup competitions resumed in 1945, with Moscow clubs dominating as they had before the war. In the 1940s, they won everything in sight (Zenit Leningrad had managed a Cup victory in 1944), but after that, all anyone could manage was Dynamo Tbilisi's runner-up finish in the 1946 Cup Final.

In the next decade, Dynamo Kyiv managed second-place finishes in the all-Union league twice in 1952 and 1954.

Then, finally, in the cup final of 1954, Moscow's grip was broken. Dynamo Kyiv beat Ararat Yerevan 2:1, only the second time in the history of Soviet soccer that a piece of silverware did not fin-

(Continued on page 9)

TABLE 1
European Cup Appearances
Ukrainian Clubs

(up to and including end of 1992-1993 season)

Team	European Cup	Cup Winners' Cup	UEFA Cup	quarterfinals, all cups	Total late round appearances
Dynamo Kyiv	1976-1977 semifinal (lost) 1986-1987 semifinal (lost) 1991-1992 semifinal (lost)	1974-1975 final (won) 1985-1986 final (won)	none in semis or finals	11 reached, 5 won	18
Dnipro Dnipropetrovske	none in semis or finals	none in semis or finals	none in semis or finals	2 reached, both lost	2
Shakhtar Donetsk	none in semis or finals	none in semis or finals	none in semis or finals	1 reached, lost	1

TABLE 2
Russian Cup Appearances
Russian Clubs

(up to and including end of 1992-1993 season)

Team	European Cup	Cup Winners' Cup	UEFA Cup	quarterfinals, all cups	Total late round appearances
Dynamo Moscow	none in semis or finals	1971-1972 final (lost) 1977-1978 semifinal (lost) 1984-1985 semifinal (lost)	none in semis or finals	4 reached, 3 won	8
Spartak Moscow	1990-1991 semifinal (lost)	none in semis or finals	none in semis or finals	4 reached, 3 lost	5
Torpedo Moscow	none in semis or finals	none in semis or finals	none in semis or finals	3 reached, all lost	3
CSKA Moscow	1992-1993 semifinal (lost)	none in semis or finals	none in semis or finals	1 reached, won	2

Seven interns from Ukraine study Canada's political system

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA – While their own country wrestles with the Crimea's threat of secession, seven students from Ukraine are witnessing the dilemma facing Quebec's future in Canada.

They're part of the four-year-old Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Internship Program, sponsored by the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation at the University of Toronto. The seven – five men and two women, the highest number of Ukrainian students to participate since 1991 – are spending their summer working with members of Parliament: five Liberal, two Reform and one New Democratic Party member.

Ihor Bardyn, director of the foundation, said that neither the two-member Progressive Conservative Party caucus nor the separatist Opposition caucus, the Bloc Quebecois, are involved. In a way, the bloc's noninvolvement may not be surprising.

Two of the students, Hlib Krivenko, a 24-year-old law student at the Ukrainian State Law Academy in Kharkiv, and Serhiy Myshkiv, a 23-year-old law student from Chernivtsi University, have made comments in the Canadian media supportive of national unity.

In the June 13 edition of *Mclean's*, which dealt with the threat of Quebec's separation, Mr. Myshkiv, who's been working for Reform MP Ian McClelland (Edmonton-Southwest) is quoted as saying, "If one part of the nation thinks only about themselves it is not good. There is too much attention paid to the problems of Quebec."

However, comparing Canada's and Ukraine's unity difficulties hasn't been the focus of the summer program. All seven interns have spent time working in their respective MP's offices in Ottawa, observing the daily Question Period in the House of Commons, and attending strategic policy and committee meetings. "I've learned a lot about Canada's democratic system," said Mr. Mysihkv.

Some, like Irena Shinkarenko, a 20-year-old law stu-



Ukrainian interns with Ukraine's ambassador to Canada: (from left) Alexandr Lysenko (Kyiv), Ruslan Deinitchenko (Sumy), Serhiy Myshkiv (Chernivtsi), Ambassador Victor Batiuk, Nazar Bobitskij (Lviv), Stephan Patten (McGill University, Canadian Coordinator), Michael Bardyn (University of Western Ontario, Canadian coordinator), Irena Shinkarenko (Kharkiv), Olha Makara (Kyiv).

dent from the Ukrainian State Law Academy in Kharkiv who's working for Liberal MP David Walker (Winnipeg-North Center), also got to spend some time in her MP's constituency.

"Ottawa really is more exciting for them," noted Shelley

Greschuk, an executive assistant to Mr. Walker. "Working in the constituencies doesn't really give them a chance to understand Canada's political process as much. So I had to

(Continued on page 11)

The origins...

(Continued from page 8)

ish in one of the Moscow clubs' cabinet.

Seven years later, two Ukrainian clubs completed a historic "double." Dynamo Kyiv won the league and Shakhtar Donetsk the cup competition. Their first league triumph in 1961 was followed by years of unprecedented success, not only for Dynamo Kyiv, but for Ukrainian clubs in general.

Dynamo Kyiv went on to claim a record 13 championships, up to and including the penultimate Soviet Union season in 1990, one more than Spartak Moscow. Following Dynamo Kyiv's second title in 1966, Ukrainian clubs won 14 championships, compared to only seven won by Russian clubs. Dynamo Kyiv also boasts a record nine Soviet Cup wins — the same number as Spartak Moscow.

Spartak Moscow did win the 1991-1992 Cup, but it was played as the CIS Cup. During the fifth and sixth rounds, all Ukrainian and other ex-Soviet republican clubs withdrew to form their own leagues. This only left Russian clubs competing, and therefore the 1991-1992 tournament is not officially recognized as the last Soviet Cup Winners competition.

Eight of Kyiv's cup wins were achieved after 1964, ending with a record-breaking 6:1 score against Lokomotiv Moscow in 1990, the last recognized Soviet Cup Final. It is interesting to note that in 31 Cup Finals, 1960-1990 inclusive, only on 12 occasions was a final contested without a club from Ukraine. In

fact, from 1973 to 1991 there were only four Russian victories.

Historically, Dynamo Kyiv was also at the forefront of Soviet soccer's attempt to make its mark on the European club scene. After the formation of the three premier European club competitions, the European Cup (established in 1955-1956), the European Cup Winners' Cup (1960-1961) and the Fairs Cup (1957-1958, now called the UEFA Cup), the Soviet Union retreated into self-imposed exile.

However, the Soviet authorities eventually relented. They allowed just one entrant for the 1965-1966 season, instead of the usual number of entries for each competition permitted for a state. The previous season's league champions would represent the entire USSR.

Thus it was that Dynamo Kyiv created yet another piece of history. The team reached the final eight before losing to Scotland's "Celtic" side. Obviously encouraged by Dynamo Kyiv's performance, the Soviet regime gave its blessing for clubs to appear in all three competitions. In 1972, Dynamo Moscow reached the Cup Winners' Cup, only to lose 3:2 to Scotland's Rangers.

The first ever Soviet winner of a European club competition was Dynamo Kyiv. They beat Ferencvaros 3:0, in the Cup Winners' Cup Final, held in Basel, Switzerland, in 1975. The annual European Super Cup, held over two legs later in the same year, pitted Dynamo Kyiv against the European Cup winners and defending champions Bayern Munich, who had just celebrated the second of their three successive European Cup victories.

TABLE 3
European Cup Competition, Over-all Record Ukrainian Clubs

Total late round appearances:	21
Total quarterfinals reached:	13
Total semifinals reached:	5
Total finals reached:	2
Total cups won:	2

TABLE 4
European Cup Competition, Over-all Record Russian Clubs

Total late round appearances:	16
Total quarterfinals reached:	12
Total semifinals reached:	5
Total finals reached:	1
Total cups won:	0

Dynamo Kyiv triumphed 3:0. It was Bayern's first home loss in 32 matches. Also in 1975, Ukrainian Oleh Blokhin was voted European Footballer of the Year.

After several more quarter/semifinal appearances (see Table 1) Dynamo Kyiv again reached and won the Cup Winners' Cup Final, in 1986. The match was against Spain's Atletico Madrid and produced another 3:0 winning margin for the Kyiv side.

Unfortunately, the team was defeated 1:0 in the East European Super Cup by Steaua Bucharest. The year ended on a happier note when Ihor Belanov became the second Ukrainian to be crowned European Footballer of the Year. The only other player from the USSR to be so honored was Russia's incomparable goalkeeper, Lev Yachine.

Since 1986, Dynamo Kyiv has twice reached the semifinals of the European Cup, on both occasions losing to the eventual winners.

Dynamo Kyiv's performance on the continent is reflected by the table of combined results in Europe's three cup competitions. Its 139 points puts Dynamo Kyiv in 19th on the all-time list. By comparison, Spartak Moscow was the best placed Russian side, in 35th position.

Dynamo Kyiv's performance in all European Cup competitions up to the end of the 1991-1992 Season was as follows: (Legend: GP - games played; W - wins; D - draws; L - losses; F - goals for; A - goals against; PTS - points)

GP	W	D	L	F	A	PTS
106	59	25	22	173	84	143

The team's best rating is in the Cup Winners' Cup, in which Dynamo Kyiv is seventh best of all time, with the following record:

GP	W	D	L	F	A	PTS
30	20	6	4	72	27	46

Dynamo Kyiv did much more than simply breaking Moscow's stranglehold on the top echelon of sports in the USSR.

In fact, they surpassed Moscow's teams, both in internal competition and on the European front. Now that the Soviet Union is dead, we can officially pronounce Dynamo Kyiv the most successful team ever in Soviet soccer history.

A question of style

An honorable mention must also be given here to Dynamo Tbilisi. The Georgians also had a good cup tradition at home in the late 1970s and early 1980s. They won the league championship in 1978 and made many forays into European trophy competitions.

Dynamo Tbilisi reached the quarterfinals of the Cup Winners' Cup twice in the 1980s. Indeed, in the 1980-1981 season, they beat Carl Zeiss Jena 2:0 in the final. The following season they lost a semifinal to Standard Liege. In this respect, the Georgian team has a far better record than all of Moscow's clubs except Dynamo Moscow, and they left a far better impression on anyone who attended their matches.

It was a well-known fact that when it came to playing the game, the enlightened, outward-looking coaches and soccer scientists of Ukraine and Georgia were way ahead of the Moscow-based theorists. The official leadership of the Soviet game remained rooted in the political conservatism that held the USSR back.

Dynamos Kyiv and Tbilisi thrilled European club soccer with skill and imagination, while the Moscow clubs bored opponents and fans alike with their old-fashioned highly disciplined, physical approach.

Perhaps it is fitting then, that one of the greatest footballers who benefited from such a style and philosophy should end his career as the top all-time Soviet league goal scorer (211 goals), most capped international (112), most goals in international play (42) and owner of the record for Soviet league appearances (432). Step forward, Dynamo Kyiv's Oleh Blokhin.

The record of Ukrainian clubs in European cup competitions is shown in Tables 1 and 3.



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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Graduates from medical school

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Dr. Danylo P. Oscislawski from Linden received his medical degree from the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey — Robert Wood Johnson Medical School on May 25. Dr. Oscislawski immigrated to the United States from Poland in 1986 at the age of 17 and completed his high school classwork at Clifton High School in Clifton, N.J. As an undergraduate at Cook College, Rutgers University, he was on the dean's list for all semesters and was the recipient of the William H. Martin Scholarship for exceptional academic performance in biology.

After his sophomore year at Cook College, Dr. Oscislawski was accepted to the B.S./M.D. articulated medical school program. He demonstrated an early interest in research. During his third and fourth year of college, while he was simultaneously taking medical school courses, he also engaged in an independent research project in the Department of Microbiology, where he studied repetitive DNA sequences in different genes.

In addition to his academic pursuits, Dr. Oscislawski organized the Cook College commuter organization and served as its vice-president. He also engaged in intramural tennis and volleyball and found time as well to volunteer at Elizabeth General Medical Center in their emergency room. He spent his summers teaching tennis and as a lifeguard at the Sitoh Sports Camp in Glen Spey, N.Y.

In 1991, Dr. Oscislawski graduated with high honors and a bachelor of science degree in biology from Cook College and automatically became a second-year medical student at the UMDNJ — Robert Wood Johnson Medical School. After his second year of medical school, Dr. Oscislawski spent the summer work-



Dr. Danylo P. Oscislawski

ing at Roswell Park Cancer Institute on a surgical oncological research project. Upon graduating from medical school, he decided to specialize in emergency medicine and matched with one of the best training programs in his field — Detroit Medical Center/Wayne State University.

Throughout his academic years, Dr. Oscislawski was an active member of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Elizabeth, N.J., and a multiple recipient of the Michael Harasimik Educational Scholarship Fund. He is a member of the Ukrainian National Association and a multiple recipient of its scholarship awards. He is a son of Maria Oscislawski, a former Russian-language professor and presently a UNA employee, and Eugene Oscislawski, a former merchant marine chief officer, who is presently a gold seal stationery engineer and secretary of UNA Branch 234, Zaporizska Sitch in Elizabeth, N.J.

Retires from U.S. Navy

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va. — Lt. Cmdr. Andrew Petro Swystun, son of Roman and Irene Swystun, retires from active duty in the U.S. Navy on August 29.

His 22 years of service have taken him as far south as the Straits of Magellan and as far north as the coast of Norway. The Navy has taken him as far west as the Pacific Ocean west of the

state of Washington, and as far east as the Indian Ocean.

As an F-14 radar intercept officer, Lt. Cmdr. Swystun participated in such events as the Iranian hostage rescue attempt in May 1980, the Libyan fighter shoot-down a year later and the filming of the movie "Final Countdown."

He spent three years teaching leadership and management skills to over 600 naval officers and another three years as the director of a Navy Family Service Center. He also spent two years in the overhaul of the USS Enterprise (CVN-65).

Lt. Cmdr. Swystun is currently working on his master's degree in counseling and plans to stay in the Norfolk, Va., area with his wife, Judy, and their two children, Nathan and Julianna. He is a member of UNA Branch 40.

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UNA bids farewell...

(Continued from page 5)

Among other well-wishers was Raisa Rudenko who recalled that Mr. Sochan was among those UNA'ers who had greeted her and her husband, Mykola Rudenko, as these former Soviet political prisoners arrived to build a new life in the United States.

Finally, Mr. Sochan himself addressed the assemblage, expressing his thanks to all who had worked with him, assuring them that they will not be forgotten, and promising to help the UNA whenever called upon.

He reiterated his remarks to the UNA Convention that the UNA is near and dear to him and that he "will always work for its benefit. If there is such an

opportunity, I would not decline to help the UNA begin its insurance activity in Ukraine." He added, "I dream also about in some way helping Ukraine on its road to completely independent statehood."

Mr. Sochan's wife, Neonila, conveyed greetings from former UNA Supreme Secretary Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch and his wife, while Mrs. Lysko presented a gift from all the employees, as well as personal gifts and best wishes from Supreme Advisor Anne Remick and Branch Secretary Roman Prypchan of Chicago. Greetings and best wishes on his retirement were faxed to Mr. Sochan from the UNA Washington Office staff.

The fond farewell at the UNA Home Office was concluded with the cutting of a retirement cake and the singing by all present of "Mnohaya Lita."

Seven interns...

(Continued from page 9)

make sure that Irena got her money's worth by visiting different community-based activities, such as the local Ukrainian-English bilingual program."

Mr. Bardyn explained that the \$40,000 program, funded by a donation from the Mazurenko family in Toronto, has attracted interest from students in the regions of the Crimea, Odessa and Kharkiv. This year's student profiles put law students at the top of the heap, with four of the seven studying law in Ukraine, followed by international relations and foreign languages. Of course, all Ukrainian participants must speak at least one of Canada's two official languages, English and French.

Throughout their term, which runs from the end of April to the end of July, the Ukrainian parliamentary interns are

given assignments to test their knowledge of Canadian history, geography, politics, and their linguistic comprehension.

Two of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress's parliamentary interns - a program which runs alongside the Ukrainian one - are assigned to keep a watchful and helpful eye on their Ukrainian counterparts.

Next year, Mr. Bardyn said he hopes that 10 Ukrainian students will travel to Canada, and that the foundation's internship program will expand into France, where students will experience the French parliamentary tradition.

And maybe the Bloc Quebecois will become involved. This year, they had a nice opportunity. Alexandr Lysenko, a 22-year-old law student from Kyiv University, only speaks French. He got assigned to two Liberal MPs** Morris Bodnar (Saskatoon-Dundurn) and Raymond Bonin from Ontario's Nickel Belt riding.

Kyyivan Pecherska Lavra



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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Babych in finals

Vancouver Canucks defenseman Dave Babych, had the time of his life in this year's 1993-1994 playoff run. He scored the game-winning goal in Game 5 of the Stanley Cup finals against the eventual champs, the New York Rangers.

"It's been a hell of a treat, I'll tell you that," Babych said before Game 6 in Vancouver. "It's something that I've never experienced before. Every time it seems that someone gets traded from a team that you're on, they seem to either be in the finals or winning Stanley Cups."

Babych played six years for the Hartford Whalers after starting his career with the Winnipeg Jets. "It was evident in Hartford when all the guys got traded to Pittsburgh, and the same thing happened in Winnipeg," he said. "It's a lot nicer playing than watching your friends enjoy that success."

Babych, who turned 33 on May 23, was the second pick over all of the Jets in the 1980 entry draft. He was traded by Winnipeg to the Whalers on November 21, 1985, for winger Ray Neufeld. Babych played with the Whalers until the end of the 1990-1991 season, when he was claimed by Minnesota in the expansion draft. The North Stars then traded him to the Canucks for defenseman Tom Kurvers.

Reaching the finals "is a different feeling," Babych said. "It's one of total team confidence. It's amazing. During the season, things are up and down, even for the better teams. Then all of a sudden, it all comes together in the playoffs, when it's supposed to. The most rewarding thing is when you play as a unit, it's more gratifying."

Babych fondly recalled his days as a Hartford Whaler. "I enjoyed playing there," he said. "People were great to me there. There were some tough times, but through it all, I never had any sour feelings towards the organization."

"We went to that second round against Montreal, when they won the Cup in 1986, and we were there. If we'd won that overtime, who knows what could have happened? It could have been another situation like now, because a lot of teams were very close, as it is now."

"It was nuts in Hartford then. We went to the second round, and they had a parade for us. It wasn't a parade where there were just a few people. It was amazing."

This past year Babych scored four goals

and had 28 assists for 32 points in the regular season, his highest scoring total since 1989-1990 with the Whalers. He was also nominated by the Vancouver media for the Bill Masterton Award, given annually to an NHL player who "best exemplifies the qualities of perseverance, sportsmanship and dedication to hockey."

Based on his 1993-94 on-ice accomplishments during the regular campaign, and especially the Stanley Cup playoff run, Ukrainian Dave Babych will probably be back in a few months for still another NHL season. He certainly earned it!

Final Ukrainian utterings: Toronto Maple Leaf left wing Dave Andreychuk scored an historic goal as the Leafs defeated Pittsburgh on March 11. Andreychuk tied Frank Mahovlich's 1960-1961 team record for goals by a left wing, with his 48th. He eventually broke the 50-goal plateau on March 24 - a career high. He finished the season with 53 tallies.

Buffalo's Dale Hawerchuk scored two goals on March 20 giving him a total of 31 for the season - his 10th year with 30 goals or more. "Ducky" finished the regular season with a total of 35 goals.

On April 4, Winnipeg Jets left wing Keith Tkachuk notched his 40th goal of the season - a personal best in his still very young NHL career. He finished the campaign with 41 goals.

This year's annual Hartford Whalers Booster Club award dinner presented Ukrainian defenseman Alexander Godnyuk (acquired from Florida early in the season) with its Newcomer of the Year Award for 1993-1994. Godnyuk was further rewarded with a new contract. The Whalers came to terms with Godnyuk on a two-year, plus-option deal, worth a total of about \$1.8 million.

New Jersey Devils defenseman Ken Daneyko saw his league-leading 388-game consecutive playing streak end because of a separated shoulder suffered in a 5-2 victory over Montreal on March 29. Daneyko went on to miss the next five Devils games in an effort to recharge his physique for the first round of the playoffs against the Buffalo Sabres.

Free agent defenseman Jeff Chychrun has agreed to a one-year deal with the Hartford Whalers. General manager Paul Holmgren said the team has an option to extend the deal with the veteran Ukrainian blueliner.

(Continued on page 13)

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George Yurchyshyn...

(Continued from page 3)

course of many years. There will be many steps forward, occasional steps back - but the general movement, the over-all psychology of the people, is towards more of a market economy.

This doesn't mean that we should do this without looking out for the security of those people in the society who are truly without resources. But we must limit that group which we will protect/support to those who truly are unable to take care of themselves. There is a serious number of such people. For those, we obviously must make a lot more. At the same time, we must require from the majority of the population significantly more work, more energy, more commitment and responsibility for their future.

Thank you very much, and I wish you great success in all your endeavors in Ukraine.

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

Tverdovsky a top prospect

The phrases used to describe this young potential hockey superstar are "incredible" and "almost unbelievable." The expectations attached to such superlatives must be preceded by among others, the word "great". As proof, witness the 1994 Hockey News Draft Preview magazine's rating of Ukrainian prospect Oleg Tverdovsky.

"I played against Bobby Orr and this guy is Bobby Orr," said Ottawa Senators director of hockey operations John Ferguson. "Vancouver has the Russian Rocket (Pavel Bure). Well, this kid is the Russian [Oops, John, the kid's actually Ukrainian!] skyrocket."

Of course some hockey pundits are too quick to compare an upcoming rising star to the greatest defenseman to ever play the game. Most recently, the Stanley Cup champion New York Rangers' Brian Leetch, the first American to ever win the Conn Smythe Trophy (for playoff MVP), has begun to draw comparisons to the legendary Orr. Though lacking somewhat in speed, one-on-one rushing abilities and defensive acumen, the mention of Leetch in the same breath with Orr is

not totally preposterous.

However, Leetch, now a six-year veteran of the NHL and is 26 years old. Tverdovsky, a native of the Donetsk coal-mining region of the Ukraine, is only 18. Incredibly, he left home at 14 for Moscow, where he honed his hockey skills in preparation for the Russian national league. Hartford Whalers director of amateur scouting Bruce Haralson tempers the notion of Orr comparisons.

"Talentwise, he's got big-time skills," said Haralson, who watched Tverdovsky at the world junior and European championships. "As a skater, he's got very quick feet, really quick bursts. But I wouldn't say he's got a great stride. He doesn't have the speed Bobby Orr did. He's got excellent vision on the ice, has an excellent shot and really competes hard."

Tverdovsky was the top-rated European player according to the NHL Central Scouting Bureau. He is a 6-foot, 183-pounder from the Krylia Sovietov Moscow team in the Russian pro league. "Excellent passer and playmaker with great, long opening passes," say the scouts.

The Central Scouting Bureau does not cross-reference Europeans against Canadians and Americans, but the Hockey News rated Tverdovsky third

(Continued on page 14)

PLAYER	TEAM	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
W. Gretzky	Los Angeles	81	38	92	130	20
D. Andreychuk	Toronto	83	53	45	98	98
D. Hawerchuk	Buffalo	81	35	51	86	91
K. Tkachuk	Winnipeg	84	41	40	81	271
B. Bellows	Montreal	77	33	38	71	36
D. Khristich	Washington	84	29	29	58	73
A. Zhitnik	Los Angeles	81	12	40	52	97
P. Bondra	Washington	72	24	19	43	40
B. Fedyk	Philadelphia	74	20	18	38	74
D. Babych	Vancouver	70	4	28	32	52
P. Elyniuk	Tampa Bay	67	13	15	28	64
S. Konowalchuk	Washington	62	12	14	26	31
M. Osborne	Toronto	74	9	15	24	147
A. Godynyuk	Hartford	69	3	19	22	75
C. Leschyshyn	Quebec	77	5	17	22	65
R. Romaniuk	Winnipeg	24	4	8	12	6
T. Hrkac	St. Louis	35	6	5	11	6
M. Krushelnyski	Toronto	55	5	6	11	28
D. Berehowsky	Toronto	51	2	8	10	63
K. Daneyko	New Jersey	78	1	9	10	176
J. Sandlak	Hartford	27	6	2	8	32
E. Olczyk	N.Y. Rangers	37	3	5	8	28
G. Shuchuk	Los Angeles	61	3	4	7	30
R. Matvichuk	Dallas	29	0	4	4	20
B. Gretzky	Tampa Bay	12	1	2	3	2
J. Kocur	N.Y. Rangers	76	2	1	3	129
G. Paslawski	Calgary	14	2	0	2	2
D. Chyzowski	N.Y. Isles	9	1	0	1	4
D. Struch	Calgary	2	0	0	0	4
G. Andrusak	Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0	2
G. Pankiewicz	Ottawa	3	0	0	0	2
F. Bialowas	Toronto	5	0	0	0	12

PLAYER	TEAM	GP	MIN	GA	W	L	T	AVG	SHO	PIM
D. Wakaliuk	Dallas	36	2000	88	18	9	6	2.64	3	34
K. Hrudey	Los Angeles	65	3717	228	22	31	7	3.68	1	6

In Memoriam

WALTER BACAD

June 12, 1994

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8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - "LVIVYANY" (VESELYI LVIV)** Vocal-instrumental Ensemble
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
ANNA BACHYNSKY, soprano
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 WYNYTYSKY, pianist
OLEK KUZYSZYN, singer; composer
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **OLEK 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 STASIW, 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
"LVIVYANY" (VESELYI LVIV), 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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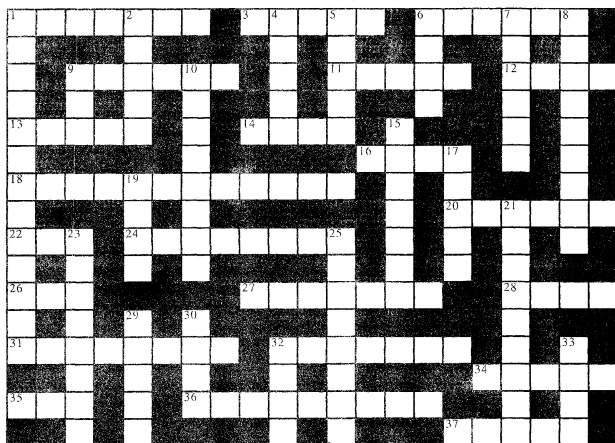
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by Tamara Stadnychenko



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Across

1. Ukrainian snacks.
3. Baked for Ukrainian Easter.
6. Baked for Ukrainian Easter.
9. Number of courses served for Sviat Vechir.
11. Elaborate cake.
12. Citrus fruit.
13. Ingredient that makes 3 Across rise.
14. Ukrainian coffee.
16. List of food available in a restaurant.
18. Traditional Ukrainian welcome.
20. Served with 18 Down for Sviat Vechir.
22. Alcoholic beverage.
24. Ukrainian poppyseed cake.
26. Shynka.
27. Wrapping for 31 Across?
28. In ——— veritas
31. Rice-stuffed Ukrainian dish.
32. Fancy sandwiches.
34. Gin and ———.
36. Ukrainian donuts.
37. ——— or famine.

Down

1. Ukrainian meatballs.
2. ——— tooth.
4. Scent from the kitchen.
5. On Sviat Vechir, a spoonful of this is thrown to the ceiling for good luck.
6. Just a ———.
7. Braided bread.
8. Ukrainian fire water.
9. — for two
10. They're stuffed with potatoes and served with smetana.
15. Oseledets.
17. Compote.
18. Ukrainian beet soup.
19. ——— waiter.
21. Ukrainian frying pan.
23. Commeal mush.
25. Skinny kovbasa?
29. Covering for Ukrainian table.
30. Reply to a dinner invitation.
32. 14 Across is served in these.
33. After-dinner candy.

Ukraine Fund...

(Continued from page 1)

In an interview with the Wall Street Journal in January of this year, Mr. Yurchyshyn talked about the excitement of discovering new businessmen and women.

"Everywhere else, entrepreneurs have a track record. Here most people have not had a chance to test themselves. So, you have to determine whether or not they're re-thinking long-term," he said. Often, choosing the right entrepreneur depends more on a gut feeling and a "certain chemistry," he explained.

Mr. Yurchyshyn was born in Kalush, Ukraine, on May 28, 1940, and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1945. He returned to Ukraine in 1989 to teach at the International Management Institute in Kyiv.

He worked as an advisor to the National Bank of Ukraine between 1991 and 1992 before turning to manage the Ukraine Fund in 1992. He had gained tremendous experience in banking as the vice-president of the Bank of Boston from 1972 to 1989 and used his expertise and knowledge to assist the creation of a new central bank in Ukraine and later to create the Ukraine capital venture fund.

George Logush, a friend of Mr. Yurchyshyn who also spends most of his time working in Ukraine, told the Eastern Economist: "Those of us who were starting to work in Ukraine back then were part of a generation who had made up

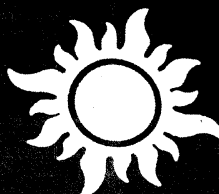
their minds to come 'home' and do something of significance. We knew there was a future and a need, that everything was starting from the ground floor — and we wanted to do it."

"All the false starts we had back then, all the times we had to go back to the drawing board. George had enormous faith," recalled Mr. Logush. (For more on Mr. Yurchyshyn and his Ukraine Fund, see interview on page 2.)

When he was not busy looking for new ventures to invest in, Mr. Yurchyshyn, who had a contagious smile and bursting energy, spent his time wandering the art galleries of Ukraine, browsing in artists' studios and showing his rich collection to art enthusiasts. He had a marvelous collection of paintings, graphics and sculptures, the envy of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Yurchyshyn is survived by his wife, Anita, daughters, Alexandra, 21, and Anya, 16, and mother, Iryna. Alexandra, who had arrived in Ukraine just one week prior to her father's death to work as a summer intern for a Western consulting company, accompanied her father's body home to Boston on Monday, July 11. A memorial service is scheduled in Kyiv on Monday, July 18, at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

In the U.S., a panakhida was to be offered on July 13 and the funeral liturgy was to take place the next day at Christ the King Church in Boston. Burial was to be held on July 16 in Glastonbury, Conn., at the Ukrainian cemetery of St. Michael's Church.



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1. A 50% deposit is to accompany the text of the advertisement.
2. All advertising correspondence should be directed to: Mrs. Maria Szeperowycz, Advertising Manager, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, July 21

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The annual meeting and elections of the Ukrainian Community Cultural Foundation Inc. will take place at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church parish hall at 7:30 p.m. With a down payment and negotiations taking place to purchase property for a Ukrainian Cultural Center in Whippany, all members, and professionals and interested individuals in the surrounding Morris, Essex and Union counties, as well as other organizations, are asked to attend and get actively involved in this necessary project.

Friday, July 22

PHILADELPHIA: The Department of Recreation of the City of Philadelphia and the Ukrainian Festival Committee of the Ukrainian Community of Metropolitan Philadelphia present the Ukrainian Festival of Music, Song and Dance "Echoes of Ukraine" at Robin Hood Dell East, Ridge Ave., 33rd and Dauphin streets in Fairmount Park, at 8 p.m. The festival will feature prominent soloists of the Kyiv Opera: Svitlana Nykytenko, soprano, Anya Cooper, piano accompaniment; Honored Artist of Ukraine Yaroslav Hnatiuk, baritone; Laureate of Cello Competition of the USSR and Ukraine Larisa Bairamova, cello; Igor Shwec, violin; Ukrainian Folk Ballet Ensemble Lyman; Ukrainian Opera Ballet from Ukraine; Ukrainian Dance Ensemble Kazka. Tickets are free. The Ukrainian Festival Committee invites all Ukrainian Americans, as well as all residents of Philadelphia and vicinity to come and enjoy an evening of the best of Ukrainian music, song and dance performed in a beautiful setting of an outdoor amphitheater. Tickets available at: Department of Recreation Ticket Office, Parkside and Belmont avenues; Philadelphia Visitors Centers, 16th and JFK Boulevard, and Third and Chestnut

Street; Wanamaker Ticket Office; Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (215) 663-1166; Hanusey Music Co., 224 W. Girard Ave., 627-3093; Fantasy Gift Shop, 5728 N. Fifth St., (215) 276-4719; Ukrainian Byzantine Rite Church Supplies, 805 N. Franklin St., (215) 627-0660. Also available in Ukrainian parish offices and at the gate before the concert.

Sunday, July 24

UNIONDALE, N.Y.: The annual picnic of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church begins at noon. Free admission with plenty of food and beverages available for purchase. Music by The Wave, featuring Ukrainian and American music, starts at 3 p.m. Fun for all. St. Vladimir's Parish Grounds, 226 Uniondale Ave. For more information call (516) 485-0775.

Sunday, August 7

JOHNSON CITY, N.Y.: Ukrainian Festival by St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Ukrainian food, art, crafts, song and dance. Come enjoy the Ukrainian spirit. Free parking. St. John's Memorial Center, from 11 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

ONGOING

July 1-31

LAMBERTVILLE, N.J.: Riverrun Gallery at the Laceworks is hosting "The Sacred and the Profane," a multi-national exhibition of contemporary Eastern European art. Among the works featured are figurative paintings (oil on canvas and watercolor on paper) by Valeryi Skrypka of Ukraine. For all those interested, Riverrun Gallery is located on 287 South Main Street, Lambertville. The gallery is open Wednesday-Saturday 10 a.m.—5 p.m., Sunday noon—5 p.m. and is closed on Tuesdays. For more information, please call Grace Grotreau at (609) 397-3349.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.) — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

At Soyuzivka: July 22-24

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Visitors and guests at the UNA estate Soyuzivka during the weekend of July 22-24 will encounter a weekend with an altered agenda. The Oleksa Berest Ensemble, originally scheduled to give a concert on Saturday, July 23, at 8:30 p.m., has been forced to cancel their planned appearance. The ensemble's members' visas were not approved by authorities and so they must cool their heels, for now at least.

In their stead, Soyuzivka presents the Lvivian musical group. Better known as the Veselyi Lviv ensemble, this musical

group will charm resort guests with their skillful and highly artistic renderings of a varied musical repertoire.

Following the concert, Suzy-Q guests can boogie away to the tunes of the Burlaky. As always, the dance starts at 10 p.m. For those party animals arriving on Friday evening, you will be entertained by the soaring, searing Sounds of Soyuzivka band.

For further program information and reservations, call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641. Remember, UNA members get a 10 percent discount on accommodations.

Eastern industrialist...

(Continued from page 3)

Unfortunately, some of Ukraine's citizens are not as patient. In western Ukraine, Monday, July 11, was proclaimed an "unofficial day of mourning."

In eastern Ukraine, people went wild on the streets, and in Kyiv, guards at Mr. Kuchma's headquarters told Ukrainian-speaking reporters that it's back to Russian as the working language in Ukraine.

No time to waste

Even before he received his official certificate from the Central Electoral

Commission, Mr. Kuchma began meeting with Ukrainian leaders on Tuesday, July 12.

He is currently in the process of forming an administration and appointing new cabinet members. But he has also made time to meet with foreign diplomats.

On Wednesday, July 13, he was visited by U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Green Miller, who congratulated Mr. Kuchma and told him that the United States hopes for a productive relationship with Ukraine, headed by Mr. Kuchma and his new government.

Ambassador Miller was the first foreign diplomat to meet with the president-elect.

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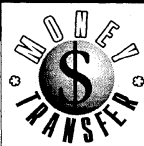
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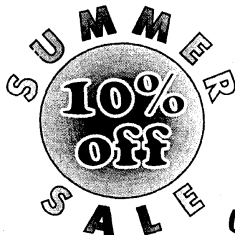
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