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International Monetary Fund to assist Ukraine's recovery

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The International Monetary Fund will work together with the Ukrainian government to help this country recover from a sagging economy, said Michel Camdessus, IMF managing director, during a visit to Kyiv on Wednesday, July 27.

"We have now a clear window of opportunity for action. We cannot miss it," Mr. Camdessus told reporters on Wednesday evening, after an intensive day of meetings with President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol and National Bank Chairman Viktor Yushchenko. Mr. Camdessus was also scheduled to meet with Supreme Council Chairman Oleksander Moroz on Thursday, July 28.

"We feel that we are at the beginning of something difficult, but something promising, the beginning of something important," said the managing director, the first IMF official to visit the Ukrainian capital.

"I believe the recent democratic elections in Ukraine have given a clear expression of the need of the Ukrainian people for action, urgent action to recreate conditions of prosperity in this country," Mr. Camdessus told reporters at a press conference at the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs.

Sounding invigorated and optimistic, Mr. Camdessus said he was impressed with the Ukrainian leadership and its commitment to reform. He said that Mr. Kuchma showed him a document outlining key issues he wants to tackle to move ahead with economic reform.

Although Mr. Kuchma has not yet disclosed his economic program, Mr. Camdessus mentioned five key points discussed during their meeting. These include:

- stabilization of the economy,
- liberalization of prices,
- structural changes necessary for enterprises to be more productive and to compete efficiently,
- social measures to protect the populace from the harshness of transition,
- gathering international aid to support these changes.

The IMF director said that during the next two months experts from his organization will work with Ukrainian government officials to help them deal with such problems as the inflation rate, which they want reduced to single-digit figures, and to look for ways to decrease the budget deficit and design a monetary policy that would bring Ukraine out of its

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Kuchma makes first appointments

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma assumed the responsibilities of supreme commander of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, in accordance with the Ukrainian Constitution and the law concerning the armed forces of Ukraine, on Friday, July 22. In addition, since his inauguration on Tuesday, July 19, he has slowly begun assembling his team, appointing advisers and ministers to various posts.

Among his first acts as president of Ukraine, Mr. Kuchma named Dmytro Tabachnyk, 31, as secretary of the presidential administration, also known as chief of staff. Mr. Tabachnyk was one of Mr. Kuchma's top advisors during his presidential campaign.

He also worked with Mr. Kuchma in the capacity of press secretary of the Cabinet of Ministers while Mr. Kuchma was prime minister in 1992-1993. When Mr. Kuchma submitted his resignation, Mr. Tabachnyk also left his post.

Mr. Tabachnyk, a graduate of Kyiv State University, is a historian by training and has worked at the Institute of History in Ukraine's capital city.

Although some government officials

do not believe there will be sweeping changes in the Cabinet of Ministers, President Kuchma has already filled four positions during his first week in office.

Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol, whose position seems to be secure at least for the near future, told Interfax-Ukraine last week, that "in general, the formation of the Cabinet is over."

Mr. Kuchma has already named Valeriy Pustovoytenko, 47, the head of his presidential campaign team as the minister of the Cabinet. Mr. Pustovoytenko held this same position in 1993, when Mr. Kuchma was prime minister.

A one-time member of the Communist Party of Ukraine, he was elected deputy to the Supreme Council in 1990 from Dnipropetrovske, where he was mayor in 1991-1993. By training, he is an engineer. Formerly, this position was held by Ivan Dotsenko.

President Kuchma also appointed Mykola Shulha to be the minister of a newly created department, the Ministry of Nationalities Issues, Immigration and Cults. Mr. Shulha, who took over as minister of nationalities issues and immigration earlier this year, will now supervise over a ministry that not only supervises

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Repeat elections succeed in filling only 20 Parliament seats out of 112

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Only 20 deputies were elected on Sunday, July 24, in the latest round of voting to fill 112 vacant seats in the 450-seat Ukrainian Supreme Council, reported the Central Electoral Commission.

Commission officials said that many of the parliamentary races were unable to produce a winner because of low voter turnout. According to the Law on Elections, 50 percent of the electorate must take part in the vote and a candidate must receive 50 percent of the vote to be declared a winner.

Run-off elections have been scheduled for Sunday, August 7, in 45 constituencies, where the two top vote-getters will face each other, while 47 districts will begin the electoral process all over again in November, because elections in their constituencies were declared invalid.

The 20 new legislators will not make much of a difference in this current Parliament, which elected 338 deputies this spring, and it may not be until early 1995 that the Ukrainian Parliament can boast a full house.

Sixteen of the new deputies are not affiliated with any party; one represents the Party for the Economic Rebirth of the Crimea, (Volodymyr Yekhudin); one represents the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine (Oleksander Yemets, elected in Lviv); one represents the Labor Party in Dnipropetrovske (Viacheslav Tiutin) and one represents the Communist Party in that same city (Petro Ovcharenko).

However, the Communist Party, which already has 145 seats in the Parliament, did not significantly increase its presence in the current Parliament.

Among the elected are:

- Vinnytsia region: Anatoliy Yukhymchuk, an assistant director of a regional state administration; and Ivan Amkovy, an assistant director of the State Committee on Material Resources.

- Dnipropetrovske region: Viktor Hladush, deputy minister of foreign economic relations in Ukraine; Ivan Mahda, deputy minister of energy of Ukraine; and Pavlo Lazarenko, head of the region's council.

- Donetsk region: Hennadiy Vasyliiev, regional procurator-general; Viktor Shevchenko, general director of a metal business; Stanislav Yanko, deputy director of the State Coal Committee; and Valentyn Nedryhailo, deputy minister of internal affairs of Ukraine.

- Zhytomyr region: Serhiy Melnyk, head of a collective farm; and Ivan Kostruba, financial director of the region's state administration.

- Luhanske region: Yuli Yoffe, former vice-premiere of Ukraine and the ex-trade adviser at the Ukrainian Embassy

in Washington.

- Odessa region: Yuriy Kruk; deputy minister of transportation.

- Kharkiv region: Volodymyr Semynozhenko, an academic and director of a research institute.

- Khmelnytsky region: Viktor Semenichuk, a director of a trading organization.

- Cherkasy region: Vadym Hetman, former director of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Once again, voter turnout was lowest in the capital city of Kyiv, where only 29 percent of the electorate came out to vote. It must be noted that this was the fifth time in five months that people went to the polls this year. And for Kyivians, where none of the vacant 19 seats were filled, it won't be the last.

For the record, the only oblast that now has elected its full slate of deputies is Ivano-Frankivsk.

Al Gore is Kyiv bound

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — U.S. Vice-President Al Gore Jr. will meet with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma on Tuesday, August 2, in Kyiv, the Foreign Ministry here disclosed on Wednesday, July 27.

Mr. Gore was invited to Ukraine by newly elected President Kuchma and will arrive in Kyiv on Tuesday afternoon from Warsaw, where he will attend 50th anniversary commemorations of the Warsaw uprising on August 1.

The visit to Kyiv, labeled an official working visit by the Ukrainian government, will include meetings with President Kuchma, Supreme Council Speaker Oleksander Moroz and members of the Parliament.

Mr. Gore will also attend a ceremonial event in Kyiv, but the site has yet to be confirmed. He is scheduled to give a press conference before he leaves for the U.S. on August 2.

According to unconfirmed reports, Mr. Gore will extend an invitation to President Kuchma to visit Washington in August. Mr. Kuchma was in Washington last spring, and met with Mr. Gore.

Mr. Moroz was scheduled to leave for the United States on August 1, for a visit organized by the Congressional Research Service. That trip has now been postponed.

ANALYSIS: Leonid Kuchma, Ukraine's second president

by Taras Kuzio

Confounding all the opinion polls and predictions in Ukraine and in the West, Leonid Kuchma was elected on July 10 as Ukraine's second president with 52.58 percent of the votes (compared to Leonid Kravchuk's 46.3 percent). In the first round two weeks earlier, Leonid Kravchuk had come out on top with 38 percent compared to Mr. Kuchma's 31 percent. But four of the five defeated candidates refused to back either of the candidates in the final round. Only the Communists and Socialists backed Mr. Kuchma with the idea that he would support greater reintegration with the CIS and Russia.

Realizing that he did not have a good track record on economic reform or a prepared plan to extract Ukraine from its economic crisis, the incumbent, Mr. Kravchuk, utilized his monopolization of state television and attempted to turn the campaign into another de facto referendum on independence. Mr. Kuchma's complaint that Ukrainian television unfairly promoted Mr. Kravchuk may have been justified, but, at the same time, it should be noted that Ukrainian state TV is popular only in northern and western Ukraine (where Mr. Kuchma had little chance of winning), while in eastern and southern Ukraine polls show that Oostankino, CIS television, is by far more popular, and it backed Mr. Kuchma.

Why did Kuchma win?

Although Mr. Kravchuk obtained only 7 percent less in the second round of the presidential elections than Mr. Kuchma, even then more than half of the votes for Mr. Kravchuk were negative votes. A large number of people reluctantly voted for President Kravchuk, particularly the older generation, because of their fear that the ethnic and social stability Ukraine had enjoyed to date would be lost in the event of a Kuchma win. Others in western Ukraine voted for Mr. Kravchuk because of his claim that only he would defend Ukrainian sovereignty, while Mr. Kuchma would sell out the country to Russia.

As the Russian parliamentary newspaper *Izvestiya* (July 13) pointed out, although "Kravchuk's campaign was more sophisticated and powerful," nevertheless, "people voted not so much for Mr. Kuchma as against the policies of the first Ukrainian president."

A similar situation had developed during the January presidential elections in the Crimea where voters overwhelmingly rejected Nikolai Bagrov, the chairman of the local Parliament and a Kravchuk appointee who also had a poor record on economic reform.

Russia and the Crimea

Mr. Kuchma won 83 percent of the vote in the Crimea, where he won a similar majority in the first round. The Crimea saw in Mr. Kuchma somebody who would back reform while integrating Ukraine with the CIS. Mr. Kuchma has gone on record on a number of occasions as stating that the Crimea is part of Ukrainian territory and that it cannot be allowed to join Russia. The heavy Crimean vote for him means that they cannot now afford to oppose the new president.

Mr. Kuchma has supported the demand of Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov to establish relations between the Crimea and Ukraine on a treaty basis

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(as laid down in the re-adopted May 1992 Crimean Constitution). Mr. Meshkov pointed to the Russian-Tatarstan treaty as a model. After his victory, Mr. Kuchma backed down from supporting the federalization of Ukraine, saying it was too "early," although he may make an exception with the Crimea.

Mr. Kuchma's election will be welcomed by Russia, which clearly backed him. Moscow believes, probably with some justification, that Mr. Kuchma will be more ready to negotiate a lease of Sevastopol for the Russian Black Sea Fleet and to finalize the former Soviet fleet's division. But Mr. Kuchma will have to take into account the hostility of the Ukrainian military to a long-term lease or the inclusion in any leasing arrangement of ports other than Sevastopol.

Mr. Kuchma is likely to be severely disappointed by the hope expressed in the election campaign that Russia would be willing to provide energy subsidies or other forms of aid through the CIS Economic Union. Mr. Kuchma is likely to drop customs tariffs between Russia and Ukraine, which will stimulate trade and help to provide raw materials and spare parts for Ukrainian enterprises (one of his campaign slogans was "build bridges, not fences"). Mr. Kuchma will be supported by the left-wing Parliament in his push for Ukraine's full membership in the CIS Economic Union. (Ukraine is the only CIS member that is an associate member of the Economic Union.)

However, Mr. Kuchma will be frustrated, as he was as prime minister, if he thinks the Economic Union will lead to equal relations with Russia and not demands for the subordination of the Ukrainian economy to Moscow. Even in Belarus this was opposed by the Central Bank. Mr. Kuchma has stated his opposition to Ukraine re-joining the ruble zone (even if Russia wanted it to do so, which is unlikely). Domestically Mr. Kuchma would be strongly opposed if he decides to give away Ukraine's monetary and fiscal policies to Moscow.

Economic reform

Kuchma owes his victory to support given him by the Communists and Socialists who, together with the Agrarians, control over a third of the Parliament, the post of speaker and the most important committees. These political groups are primarily based in the Donbas region of Ukraine, the region most opposed to economic reform because of the fear that its mining and steel mills would be closed under privatization. Ukrainian coal produced in the Donbas costs four times more than its Russian counterpart due to older mines and poorer quality coal.

Neither Mr. Kuchma nor Mr. Kravchuk were supporters of shock therapy, and both have stressed they are in favor of "evolutionary," not "revolutionary," economic change. Mr. Kuchma's press secretary has said he believes "Kuchma won because he has a comprehensive program to solve the crisis." Whereas, Mr. Kravchuk often talked of economic reform, his practical support for it during the last two or three years has been minimal (as seen in his nomination of Vitaliy Masol as prime minister).

In addition, Mr. Kravchuk never seemed to quite appreciate the significance of a strong and vibrant economy for Ukraine's security. There is no doubt that separatism, for example, would be less of a threat to Ukraine if the economy were in better shape. The Russian

(Continued on page 4)

NEWSBRIEFS

Solzhenitsyn renews imperialist blather

MOSCOW— Speaking on Russian Television on July 22, the writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn renewed his call for "a union of Slavic people" who live in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Northern Kazakhstan. He dismissed the CIS as an "amorphous" structure lacking in clear purpose or character. In 1990, Mr. Solzhenitsyn's call for a Slavic union (in his pamphlet "How to Reconstruct Russia?") provoked strong criticism and protests in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Speaking on July 24 on another TV program, NTV's "Itogi," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said that he had no intention to occupy any political posts in Russia after 20 years in exile, but would continue to speak out about Russia's problems. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Rutskoi brags about "Great Power"

MOSCOW— Former Russian Vice-President Aleksander Rutskoi told Interfax on July 22 that he had received 462,000 applications for membership in the "Great Power" political movement that he is currently setting up. Mr. Rutskoi said the main goal of the new organization is the restoration of what he called "the great power of Russia" within the borders of the former USSR. He said he hoped to have the movement in full operation by December. Mr. Rutskoi added that the "Great Power" would try

to win a parliamentary majority in the next elections. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Moroz meets with Russian counterparts

MOSCOW— Leaders of the Russian and Ukrainian parliaments met on July 27 to work for a stronger Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and for better relations between Moscow and Kyiv. A communiqué signed by Ukraine's Speaker of Parliament Oleksander Moroz and the heads of Russia's lower and upper chambers seemed to indicate an emerging rapprochement between the two states. "The countries which have a common origin must have not only a common past but also a common present and future," Ivan Rybkin, head of Russia's State Duma lower house told a news conference. The communiqué said the two sides were ready "to increase the effectiveness of CIS institutions which coordinate integration in economic, humanitarian and other spheres." It stressed the need for progressively wider economic cooperation. "Special attention was paid to the problem of developing free trade...with a view to creating customs and currency unions in the future," the document said. (Reuters)

Stakes raised over Chernobyl

KYYIV— Ukraine's Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol and Speaker of Parliament

(Continued on page 3)

Fight night at the Supreme Council

KYYIV— Ukraine's parliamentary deputies showed their pugnacity at the Supreme Council's evening session on Tuesday, July 26, as a dispute over the status of the Russian language gave way to fisticuffs.

According to reports by Interfax-Ukraine and RFE/RL Daily Report, the controversy started as deputies were discussing a draft law, which proposed that deputies who do not speak Ukrainian submit the texts of their speeches for translation into the state language, Ukrainian.

Deputies opposed to this measure made speeches supporting the elevation of Russian to equal status with Ukrainian as a parliamentary language, the reports indicated. This despite the fact that many deputies currently use Russian and are not in any way hindered by the Supreme Council's leadership.

During the course of the ensuing argument between supporters and opponents of the proposed translation

law, an unidentified deputy said, apparently in reference to the Ukrainian language, "Again we must deal with this Banderite language we did not manage to finish off!"

This remark prompted people's deputy Yaroslav Kendzior, a Rukh member from Lviv Oblast, to say that "even an elephant can learn to speak Ukrainian in four years." Thereupon, Socialist deputy Oleksander Chupakhin from Kharkiv responded with obscenities, and the pugilistic activities commented.

After the last round was over, a group of Socialist deputies demanded Mr. Kendzior's censure, while Rukh Chairman Vyacheslav Chornovil responded by filing a complaint concerning the Socialists' performance. Further discussions of the translation law were postponed.

Earlier, the parliamentarians had rejected a proposal to grant Russian equal status as a parliamentary language along with Ukrainian.

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Commission works for return of stolen and lost national treasures

by Roman Woronowicz

KYYIV — Invaders of Ukraine have pilfered, plundered, burned and destroyed its cultural artifacts for centuries. First, the Mongol hordes, and then in succession the Russians, the Poles, the Soviets and the Germans took turns filling their storehouses, treasuries and museums with that portion of Ukraine's cultural heritage and wealth that they did not feel compelled to destroy. Today, Ukraine's government is attempting to obtain the return of what foreigners still hold.

In late 1993, President Leonid Kravchuk issued a "Statement on the Return of National Cultural Treasures," in which he emphasized that Ukraine does not seek the return of all cultural relics and historically significant documents, merely those that were "illegally moved out of Ukraine." The statement also emphasized that Ukraine would be willing to discuss with governments the return of cultural artifacts with which the Soviet Union had absconded during its 75-year reign over countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia and which are currently located in Ukraine.

A commission to oversee and direct the return of cultural treasures has worked in Ukraine since the middle of 1992, organized after the Commonwealth of Independent States signed the "Agreement on Return of Historical Property to their States of Origin" earlier that year.

"The idea of returning cultural treasures is part of the idea of the rebirth of our nation," said Chairman for the Return of National Cultural Treasures Oleksander Fedoruk, an art scholar from the Institute of Art, Folklore and Ethnology in Kyiv, who has headed the commission since its inception. Mr. Fedoruk was born in Paris, but his par-

ents returned to Ukraine in 1947, as did other expatriate Ukrainians. He visited the U.S. for the first time this past month and spoke at the annual seminar on Ukraine held at the University of Illinois/Urbana Champaign campus.

"We are still discovering just how much of Ukraine's treasures were lost, stolen or taken. Archival wealth was taken. Archeological and museum pieces, private collections were demolished and robbed. The graves of Kozaks were plundered and demolished." He added, "Everything tied in with the Ukrainian spirit was pilfered."

Mr. Fedoruk said that he sees the process for the return of the lost artifacts and treasures developing in three stages. Initially, Ukraine must develop contacts and bilateral communication with countries where it is believed that Ukrainian national treasures remain. So far Ukraine has had official contact with Russia, Poland and Germany. Hungary and Moldova have also expressed their intention to work with Ukraine.

The culmination of the first stage should occur in September, when Ukraine hosts a conference on the return of cultural treasures, which is being sponsored by UNESCO, a United Nations organization. The gathering, which will take place in Chernihiv, will include representatives from the countries of Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Russia has not yet made a commitment to attend.

In the second phase, each country will identify its losses and develop a register. "We need to develop a computer data base that will give us a clear picture of our losses," said Mr. Fedoruk. He said that in addition to supplying the information to the countries willing to cooperate with Ukraine, he has an agreement with

Interpol, whereby Ukraine will give the international police body a catalogue from which it will be able to track Ukrainian cultural relics on the international art market.

Finally, the third stage will involve direct negotiations and agreements on what should be returned and how. "This will be the most difficult stage, perhaps tougher than the Black Sea Fleet negotiations in Sevastopol," said Mr. Fedoruk. "Cultural treasures are what a nation is all about."

The two countries that most concern Ukraine are Russia, which has looted Ukraine since the rule of Russia's Peter I and Germany, which removed many historical relics and cultural artifacts during World War II.

Russia has formed a team of archivists, artists, librarians and archeologists who will be working with Ukraine's commission, said Mr. Fedoruk. Their work has moved beyond talks. Moscow has agreed to return the works of Oleksander Dovzhenko, the person considered Ukraine's premier cinematographer, in the 100th year since his birth. "We have received film, stills and the Dovzhenko's archives," he explained. "We now also have his journal and a self-portrait he did."

However, in an example of how Moscow continues to have problems differentiating between Russian and Ukrainian culture, it refused to turn over Dovzhenko film and archival material from the time that he spent in Moscow, after the Soviets forced him to move there because they thought his movies nationalistic.

"We will demand from the Russians that if the items in question were stolen from Ukraine they must be returned without question," explained Mr. Fedoruk. "If the materials have significance to Soviet history, let them stay in Moscow. If they are related to Ukrainian life, to our culture and our drive towards independence, then they must be returned here."

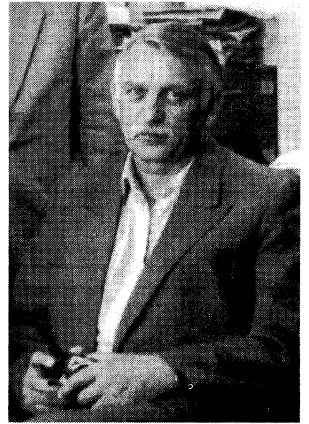
One such issue involves the mosaics of the Golden-Domed Monastery of St. Mychailo in Kyiv, which was destroyed by the Soviets after World War II. "These relics were borrowed for an exhibition in Moscow. They belong in Kyiv," said the art scholar. He added, "With God's help a time will come when we will rebuild the Golden-Domed Monastery."

The Germans have been somewhat more accommodating. A German delegation has visited Ukraine, and negotiations between the two countries continue at diplomatic levels. They have returned artifacts stolen in 1944 from the Kherson Regional Museum, which until then had an extensive collection of ancient relics of the ancient Germanic enclaves of southern Ukraine. Germany has also handed over documents of the great German philosopher Johann Wolfgang Goethe.

In return, Ukraine has given back the "Kablova," an ancient monument that had been dug up outside Berlin and which the Soviet Army had hauled away after the second world war. Mr. Fedoruk described its value as "the essential conception of the expansion of the German civilization."

But a touchy subject remains; one of compensation for priceless pieces that have been destroyed. "The archives and art collection of Reichskommissar Rosenberg were so large and so completely destroyed that we think the Germans should consider compensating Ukraine for its loss. It will be very difficult to find a harmonious equivalent for our cultural losses," Mr. Fedoruk remarked.

The 55-year-old commission chairman also underscored that his commission is concerned with resurrecting artists that were censured during the Soviet era, among them many from the diaspora. He mentioned Vasyly Avramenko, the leg-



Oleksander Fedoruk

endary dance master who emigrated to the United States and whose archives he is now attempting to have returned to Ukraine.

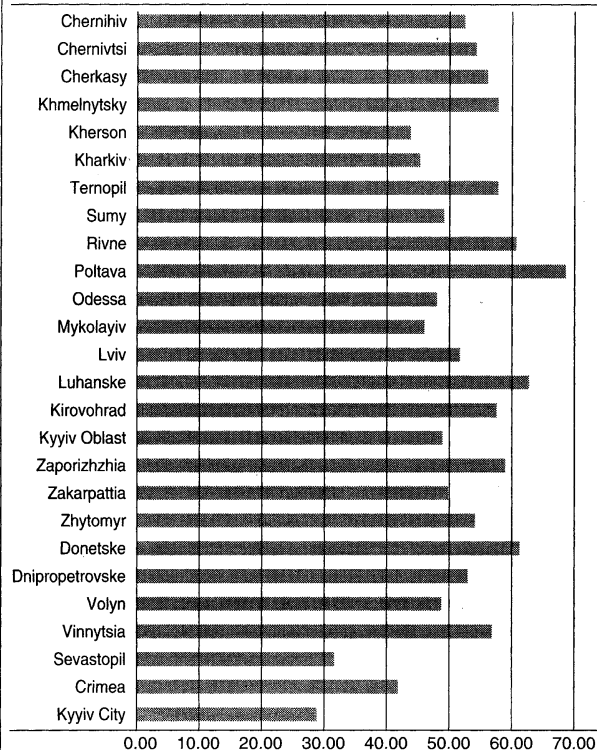
Another one is Sergey Lyfar, a renowned Parisian choreographer who was little known in Ukraine. A festival of his lifework is currently going on in Ukraine. In September, the commission is sponsoring another festival in honor of Volodymyr Sichynsky, the graphic artist and architect who escaped the Soviet system in 1919 and lived out his life in New Jersey.

Mr. Fedoruk said that a final objective of the commission is to acquaint the world with the Ukrainian artists and musicians who have not received their fair share of acclaim because occupying regimes did not allow their works to receive world attention or because they were Russified. As an example he cites Igor Stravinsky, about whom the commission just recently completed a seminar. He was born in Volyn and many of his works refer to his place of birth, although the composer considered himself a Russian Jew.

He also noted composers Mykola Leontovych, Oleksander Koshetz, artists Oleksander Archipenko and Mykhailo Boychuk, personages who never received proper respect and recognition for their achievements.

Mr. Fedoruk believes that Ukraine's culture must take its rightful place as one of the great cultures of the world, although much of it has not yet been recovered and may never be. "I personally believe that you cannot understand the development of 20th century world culture without understanding the culture of Ukraine. It is a culture that is immortal. Like a phoenix, it rises from the ashes."

VOTER TURNOUT BY REGION IN JULY 24 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS



Data prepared by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, based on information released by the Central Electoral Commission.

Newsbriefs...

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Oleksander Moroz have said they favor keeping the Chornobyl nuclear power station open unless the international community provides more money to help close it and supply new sources of electricity, reported the Financial Times on July 27. Offers of \$600 million from the European Union and \$200 million from the Group of Seven earlier this month were not enough, they said, to shut Chornobyl down and replace it with a safer nuclear plant. The EU has estimated the cost at \$1.6 billion. Ukrainian nuclear energy officials have claimed that undue pressure is being put on Ukraine with respect to safety, compared to other East European countries. "If there is not enough money, we freeze the process of improving safety," said Serhiy Parashin, director of the Chornobyl power station. (The Financial Times)

UCCA reps meet with Kuchma

KYYIV (UCCA) – Leonid Kuchma, the newly elected president of Ukraine, met with a delegation from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, on July 21.

The group included Askold Lozynskyj, Tamara Gallo, Ivan Kobasa, Roksolana Lozynskyj, Larysa Szonyi and Oleksander Kovtunenکو.

Originally slated for 20 minutes, the meeting lasted 40 minutes and was conducted in a lively and productive atmosphere.

Besides official greetings and formalities, the meeting centered around discussions on the cooperation between the new presidential administration and the Ukrainian community in the United States, particularly in the field of information, Ukraine's nuclear status and disarmament, the division of assets of the former Soviet Union, U.S. economic aid, the status of Ukrainian as a state language and the meaning of the "official status" of the Russian language on the regional level, the CIS economic union, the Eurasian sphere and the Black Sea Fleet. It was also stressed that the Ukrainian diaspora can play an important role in garnering U.S. economic aid and political support for Ukraine.

In response to the aforementioned topics, President Kuchma gave concise answers: U.S. economic aid is more talk

than action – it does not reach the Ukrainian people, but instead goes to American consultants who to a large extent retard any real economic development in Ukraine by interfering in the proposed sale of space rocket technology by Ukraine to Australia, etc.

The president stated that the issue of Ukraine's nuclear status is undecided; Ukraine is as yet a nuclear power, and should be properly compensated for disarming its nuclear weapons. The division of assets of the former Soviet Union is a matter of \$150 billion in assets and \$80 billion in debt. Russia does not pay off its debt, because the West either freezes it or writes it off. This issue should be raised again, so that the West supports Ukraine's position.

In addressing the topic of the Ukrainian and Russian languages, the president stated that the state language is Ukrainian. It is obligatory in all educational institutions, the armed forces, government circles, etc. In those regions where there is a large percentage of ethnic Russians, official Russian-language schools will be allowed, however, Ukrainian language study will also be obligatory.

As for the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Eurasian sphere, President Kuchma explained that

(Continued on page 14)

White House briefs Balts on agreements with Russia

WASHINGTON – Senior White House staff briefed the staff of the U.S.-Baltic Foundation (USBF) within hours of the signing of a historic agreement between Estonia and Russia for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Estonia by August 31. USBF President Linas Kojelis was briefed by Nick Burns, senior director for Russian, Ukrainian and Eurasian affairs, and John Beyrle, director of Russian, Ukrainian and Eurasian affairs.

Mr. Burns stated the White House is "delighted" with the agreements. They detailed President Bill Clinton's active role in mediating these discussions, including his meetings with Estonian officials in Riga and Russian leaders in Naples earlier this month.

Mr. Burns said that President Clinton has regularly and repeatedly stressed to the Russians the importance of acquiescence to Estonia's desire to be free of foreign troops. Over the past few weeks, President Clinton had personally called and written to the Estonian and Russian presidents.

Three agreements in total were reached by President Lennart Meri and Boris Yeltsin. The first is for the withdrawal of all Russian troops from Estonia by August 31. The second, "regarding

social guarantees of Russian military pensioners (in Estonia)," requires Russia to pay pensions and health insurance, and Estonia to issue living permits, according to Estonian law based on individual applications and the right of Estonia to turn down applicants deemed security threats. The third agreement (in principle) is on the Paldiski nuclear submarine base. The White House stressed it did not pressure Estonia on the Russian military pensioners.

In conclusion, Mr. Beyrle stated that this agreement is the mark of a new beginning for the Baltic states. They are now free to fully "reorient themselves toward the West." Mr. Kojelis stated that part of the reorientation was stronger economic and commercial ties with the U.S., and he encouraged the administration to strengthen the economic/commercial sections of U.S. embassies in the Baltics.

Mr. Beyrle replied that such a policy would be consistent with U.S. objectives, along with other programs to stimulate U.S. private-sector investment in the Baltics, such as the Baltic-American Enterprise Fund and a U.S. trade mission to the Baltics this fall or next spring.

(Continued on page 16)

Leonid Kuchma...

(Continued from page 2)

enclave in Narva, Estonia, for example, is not agitating for separation as the Crimea is doing.

A major difference between Messrs. Kravchuk and Kuchma is their style. The former could "walk between raindrops," as the joke went, being all things to all men and a supporter of consensus politics. The latter, on the other hand, has a tough and abrasive style and is not afraid to tread on people's toes. (Mr. Kuchma often talked of the lack of "order" or "authority" in Ukraine.) During the presidential elections Mr. Kuchma often stated that the difference between himself and his opponent was that he had the "political will" to carry through reforms.

During the parliamentary elections in March-April, Mr. Kuchma's Inter-Regional Bloc for Reform (IRBR) did not target the Communist-dominated Donbas. Instead, the IRBR looked to central-northern Ukraine and did well in important cities such as Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Chernihiv and Odessa. In these regions there is a majority consensus for reform. It was central Ukraine which supported Mr. Kuchma during the run-offs that clinched the presidency for him. After all, Mr. Kuchma is an ethnic Ukrainian born in central Ukraine (Chernihiv) who worked for many years in Dnipropetrovsk.

East-west split?

Most Western newspapers, with the notable exception of The Financial Times, which continues to have the best coverage of Ukraine, seem to be like broken records when discussing the "inevitable break-up of Ukraine" along east-west lines. This prediction, which of course is continually promoted by the Russian media as well, has been suggested in alarmist headlines since 1991.

Although the Kuchma and Kravchuk votes were often regionally divided, this is no different than certain regions of Russia, such as the south, voting against President Yeltsin in the April 1993 referendum. There is more uniting than dividing Ukraine in the election of Mr. Kuchma –

particularly the issue of economic reform.

In an opinion poll undertaken recently in eight cities by the International Finance Corporation (Holos Ukrainy, June 14), 69 percent stated that reforms were going too slowly, while only 8 percent were satisfied with government efforts to deal with the crisis.

With regard to privatization, 74 percent supported privatization of apartments (only 9 percent against), 65 percent were in favor of private land and another 61 percent supported the privatization of small and medium-sized enterprises. Poland and Russia were cited as the best examples to use for economic reform in Ukraine (63 percent believed that privatization is the key to solving the economic crisis).

Mr. Kuchma has constantly stressed that the economy will be his priority, and he has pointed to two immediate areas where reform will be swift. These include a drastic reduction in taxes (which suffocated private enterprise and drove it into the shadow economy) and an end to the fixed exchange rate (which created disincentives for exports).

In order to push through economic reform, President Kuchma may have bypass the left leaning Parliament in the same manner as President Yeltsin, by issuing decrees. The only problem here is that presidential representatives, who would have ensured the president's authority on the ground and the implementation of his decrees, have been abolished with the local elections (although many of the former representatives have now been elected as chairmen of county councils).

Mr. Kuchma is therefore likely to come to conflict with the left wing in the Parliament, whose members voted for him in the elections and may now be disappointed to find that he will not be, after all, repaying them. Western, central and southern Ukraine all have clear majority constituencies for reform and will back Mr. Kuchma in the event of any conflict with the left wing in the Parliament. Economic reform, therefore, could very well unite the country, as both the Crimea and western Ukraine support it.

Sensitivity to national concerns

The accusation that President Kuchma

is "pro-Russian" paints the election campaign in too stark black and white terms. It forgets Mr. Kuchma's term in office as prime minister when he often criticized Russian "economic pressure" on Ukraine. Unlike Belarusian leaders, Mr. Kuchma is learning Ukrainian and therefore understands that he has to appease the majority of the electorate who argue that a Ukrainian president has to speak Ukrainian. In one debate Mr. Kuchma was asked on television by a viewer why he wasn't fluent in Ukrainian. Embarrassed, Mr. Kuchma answered in poor Ukrainian, "It is my problem, but it is a problem I share with a great number of Ukrainians who do not speak fluent Ukrainian." A female journalist said she voted against Mr. Kuchma because if he was elected, "Ukraine would end up speaking Russian."

Hence Mr. Kuchma's first post-election statements have been very cautious. This is especially so in light of press reports and rumors of assassination threats made against him and leaked by military counter-intelligence to a Russian journalist who published the "document" signed by Maj. Gen. Oleksander Skipalsky, a leading member of the Union of Ukrainian Officers, in the Russian newspaper Segodnya. Mr. Kuchma has stated his objection to federalization and dual state languages. During the election campaign he talked only of CIS integration in economic (and not political-military) terms, and therefore his Communist backers may be disappointed.

Political, but especially military, integration within the CIS would be severely opposed domestically and could be precisely the factors that would lead to the instability all fear. If President Kuchma's advisers understand this, they will concentrate on economic reform and the CIS Economic Union, which can unite reformers throughout Ukraine.

In addition, President Kuchma, who won only by a 6 percent margin, does not possess a sweeping mandate for gigantic geopolitical changes to Ukraine's strategic orientation. He is a pragmatist, unlike President Meshkov in the Crimea whose nationalism is more of an influence on his actions than his support for reform, and in this way is therefore more similar

to Galician nationalists.

During the elections, industrialists were evenly divided between both candidates. Those industries that find it difficult to export to the West or belong to the military industrial complex see the Russian market as indispensable and supported Mr. Kuchma's calls for economic integration. Others, who export to the West or obtain Western investment and aid, tended to look to Mr. Kravchuk because of his success in signing agreements with the European Union, G-7, the International Monetary Fund and other institutions.

Conclusions

The election of President Kuchma may provide the impetus for economic reform that the country so desperately needs to overcome its crisis. Those who argue that Mr. Kuchma will "drag Ukraine back into the Russian fold" have to answer the question of whether Ukrainian independence and territorial integrity would have been intact in a few years' time if Mr. Kravchuk had won.

Ukraine's weakness, as seen in its relations vis-à-vis Russia, is not military, but economic. At the Massandra summit in September 1993, this was most visibly demonstrated by Russian pressure over Ukraine's unpaid energy bills. (Former Defense Minister Kostiantyn Morozov later accused both Mr. Kuchma and Mr. Kravchuk of having betrayed Ukraine's interests at the time.)

Ultimately, Mr. Kravchuk's loss of the presidential elections can be blamed on a lack of vision during his term in office. In 1992, when the Communist Party was still banned and eastern Ukrainian political groups were not yet formed, President Kravchuk failed to use the 90 percent referendum independence mandate and his own 60 percent personal mandate to push through reform and change which would have been popularly supported domestically.

Mr. Kravchuk's support for Vitold Fokin, Yukhym Zviakhilsky and Vitaliy Masol present a poor record of economic reform that ultimately both unseated him and was a slap in the face to those students who went on hunger strike in Kyiv in October 1990.

OBITUARY: Mykhailo Chereshniovsky, renowned sculptor, 83

NEW YORK — Mykhailo Chereshniovsky, renowned sculptor, whose monuments grace Ukrainian sites throughout the United States, died here in a local hospital on July 20. He was 83.

He was born March 5, 1911, in the village of Stezhnytsia, in the Lemko region. It has been noted that he displayed a talent for woodcarving as a child and as a result later was enrolled in the School of Plastic Arts in Krakow, graduating in 1939.

After World War II, he emigrated to Germany and then to the United States, taking up residence in New York City. Here he became an active member of the Ukrainian Artists' Association in the U.S.A., and since 1973 served as the organization's president.

The artist is known for his neoclassical monumental style and his woodcarvings. He has sculpted busts of prominent Ukrainian personages such as Commander Roman Shukhevych of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, political leaders Stepan Bandera, Dmytro Dontsov and Oleh Olzhych, and others.

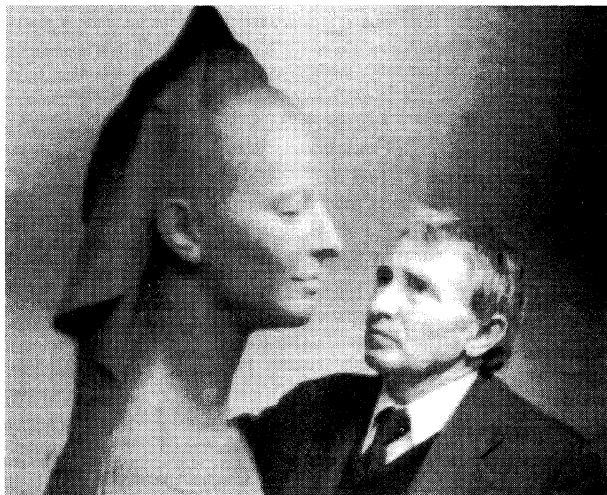
His "Monument to Heroes" stands at the

Ellenville, N.Y., resort of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A), and his monuments to Ukrainian poet/dramatist Lesia Ukrainka may be seen at the Ukrainian National Association's Soyuzivka resort in Kerhonkson, N.Y., in Cleveland and in Toronto.

He is known also for the decorative woodcarved iconostasis in St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hunter, N.Y., as well as for his bas-reliefs and sculptures of the Madonna and Child.

Surviving are his wife, Liudmyla, and other relatives. Messages of sympathy came from the artist's countless friends and admirers around the world, including Ukraine, among them the National Committee for Return of Cultural Treasures to Ukraine, which functions under the aegis of the Cabinet of Ministers.

The funeral took place on Friday, July 22, with liturgy at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York and burial at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.



Sculptor Mykhailo Chereshniovsky with one of his works.

OSVITA project graduates 10 physicians from Ukraine

EDMONTON — After spending four months immersed in the Canadian medical system, 10 Ukrainian physicians studying in Canada with the University of Alberta's Medical Project OSVITA returned home on July 18.

The physicians, who are the second group of graduates of the Ukrainian Physician Post-Graduate Training Program, worked in Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver with Canadian medical specialists. Six of the Canadian specialists were from the University of Alberta's Faculty of Medicine.

Physician exchanges are the main program offered by OSVITA to achieve the project's mission of improving the quality of health care in Ukraine. "OsVita" is the Ukrainian word for "enlightenment." It is the goal of the Medical Project OSVITA, which evolved from Chernobyl's Children

Project, to provide specialty training in pediatric, maternal and neonatal specialties for Ukrainian physicians practicing in these fields.

The graduates of OSVITA will form the backbone of Continuing Medical Education programs in Ukraine. The physicians will return to Kyiv to share their newly acquired knowledge with medical colleagues, and implement Western medical technology.

They also return with established medical contacts in North America which create further opportunities to upgrade the education of physicians in medical specialties in Ukraine for the long term.

The federally funded project will welcome another 10 Ukrainian physicians, eight from Kyiv and two from Lviv, on August 13 for the third OSVITA training program.

Ukrainian Village assists Chernobyl victims

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

WARREN, Mich. — The Ukrainian Village Corp. has been working closely with the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund Tri-State Committee to help fund specialized equipment.

UVCorp. officials determined that the Tri-State Committee has been doing a phenomenal job in research and treatment of ophthalmological problems. Today, in addition to eye problems, Tri-State physicians have noted an increased number of complaints in gastro-intestinal and upper respiratory ailments, presumably due to the instability of the general environment.

Marta Pisetska-Farley, trustee and project coordinator for Tri-State, stated recently, "The Ukrainian Village of Warren has contributed one-third of the funds needed to purchase vital equipment to service pediatric projects. The immediate purchases included the ultra-slim upper GI fiberoptic, ultra-slim broncho fiberoptic, 150 W halogen light source with auxiliary lamps and air pumps, a pediatric bronchoscope, a pediatric gastroscope, and a pherein machine (blood separator)."

It should be noted that the Pentax Corp. has been generous in providing the

forementioned merchandise at greatly reduced rates. This order has already been processed and forwarded to responsible medical agencies in Ukraine.

On Monday, July 11, UVCorp. officials presented a second check of \$10,000 to Ms. Pisetska-Farley. This was given during a Chernobyl update and information lecture. That evening, an additional donation was made to the CCRF Tri-State Committee by Daria Pisetska, a Ukrainian Village resident.

In accepting the check, Ms. Farley said she is overwhelmed by the generosity of Ukrainian Village residents and community supporters. She said, "the Village residents and board members should be congratulated for the continuous, concerted humanitarian aid for young victims of Chernobyl."

To date, the UVCorp. has raised more than \$38,000 to help the victims of Chernobyl.

To make a tax-deductible contribution to the Ukrainian Village-sponsored Chernobyl Fund, donors may address their checks to UVCCF, 26377 Ryan Road, Warren, Mich. 48091. Please call (810) 286-6490 or (810) 755-7720 for additional information.

Walk-a-thon supports expansion of Ukrainian Canadian Care Center

TORONTO — A bright and cool Saturday morning, June 4, greeted 130 eager participants ranging in age from 7 to 75 in the second Strides of Hope Walk-a-thon in support of the building program for the Ukrainian Canadian Care Center. Dressed in identical T-shirts and hats, the walkers boarded two buses that took them to Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Church in the east end of Toronto, the starting point of the event.

Each participant was asked to solicit pledges and to attempt to raise at least \$1,000. All indications point to a very successful fund-raising event.

This year's route was through Metro Toronto and covered a distance of 30 kilometers. Five checkpoints were established along the route, and at these the participants received refreshments and, if needed, treatment for their feet. A support system of vans and cars was provided for anyone in need.

Along the route the participants were greeted with enthusiasm. Bishop Isidore Borecky provided the first reception area, which included not only refreshments and treats, but also an open house at his

residence.

Various Ukrainian churches and institutions opened their doors to the walkers. The Wrzesnewskyjs, owners of Future Bakery and Cafe, invited the participants into both of their establishments along the route and provided tasty treats.

The final destination for the participants was the parkette on the grounds of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Catholic Church in the west end of Toronto. Cheers and applause greeted each walker as the finish line was crossed. A barbecue and raffle concluded the day.

The Ukrainian Canadian Care Center is located on the grounds of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Catholic Church and is scheduled to be completed in January 1995. Already \$6.2 million has been raised for the building project.

The completed nursing home facility will feature modern medical equipment housed in a chalet-type building. A four-story atrium will provide a beautiful reception area for the residents and an enclosed park area will enable residents to enjoy the outdoors in comfort and security.



Ukrainian Village Corp. officials present \$10,000 to Tri-State Committee of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. From left are: Stefania Dub, Stephen Wichar, Olga Adamek, John Dodson, Justine Nelligan, Kay Stojko, Marta Pisetska-Farley and Michael Tomyn.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Adjustment required

As these lines are being written on Thursday afternoon, July 28, the House-Senate Conference Committee is meeting to reconcile the differences between the two houses' versions of the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1995. Coincidentally, it was learned that Vice-President Al Gore will be traveling to Kyiv on August 1-2 to meet with the newly inaugurated president of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma. Perhaps the coincidence is serendipitous, as now is an excellent time for the Clinton administration to review its policies on aid to Ukraine.

Meeting with a delegation of representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, one of the Ukrainian American community's two nationwide central organizations, President Kuchma was reported to have commented that United States economic aid to Ukraine thus far has been more talk than action. He further noted that the aid has not reached the Ukrainian people, but has benefited only American consultants who receive U.S. government grants.

We are certain that this is one of the messages Ukraine's second president will deliver loud and clear to the American vice-president. And, the Clinton administration would do well to listen to the messenger.

In fact, the administration has been hearing the same message from Ukrainian Americans and most loudly from Sen. Mitch McConnell, who succeeded in having the Senate include an earmark of "not less than \$150 million" for Ukraine in its foreign aid bill. The reason for this earmark, according to Sen. McConnell is that the Clinton administration has been overlooking Ukraine and other newly independent states. "I believe the administration will only provide assistance if they are directed to do so," the Kentucky senator said. He went on to note that though \$700 million had been promised President Leonid Kravchuk when he visited Washington in March, the real numbers "are another story." (See *The Weekly*, July 3.)

As well Sen. McConnell proposed and the Senate approved amendments that will force the U.S. Agency for International Development to involve ethnic communities in assistance efforts aimed at Ukraine and other East European countries, and will facilitate the awarding of grants to Ukrainian American community organizations. But the bad news is that the House version of the bill does not contain these provisions and they are opposed by the Clinton administration.

When Vice-President Gore comes to Kyiv, we hope he arrives with an open mind and a willingness to listen — regardless of the administration's current position. And, of course, we hope the Clinton administration will see fit to change its tune and will turn its promises into actions.

July
31
1991

Turning the pages back...

On July 31, 1991, President George Bush visited Kyiv, capital of Ukraine, then still part of the Soviet Union, but a republic that a little more than a year earlier had proclaimed its

state sovereignty. The visit came after the president held a two-day summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, and at a time that President Bush was wary of doing anything that would harm his good friend Gorbachev.

Ukraine, meanwhile, had given a clear signal that it was not now willing to enter into a new union treaty with Moscow. On June 27, the Supreme Council had opted to reiterate Ukraine's sovereignty by voting overwhelmingly to postpone discussion of the pact so eagerly being sought by Mr. Gorbachev at least until September. Then, when Soviet President Gorbachev arrived in Kyiv on July 5 for a meeting with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the protesters were out in full force to give notice to "Tsar Gorbachev" that he was violating the sovereignty of Ukraine and to tell him in no uncertain terms to "Get out of Ukraine."

In their book "At the Highest Levels," Michael R. Beschloss and Strobe Talbott write about the days leading up to the Moscow summit and the Kyiv visit.

"The real test of Bush's statesmanship... would lie in his response to the changes sweeping the 15 republics of the USSR. The Moscow summit would be his first visit to the Soviet Union as president, and for months, U.S. officials had been arguing that he should visit the capital of an outlying republic as well.

"Bush himself was ambivalent about the idea. As he privately said, he was still convinced that the 'complete, sudden bust-up' of the Soviet Union would be in no one's interest. He could understand and even endorse further diffusion of responsibility and authority from Moscow to the republics, but he hoped that 'some kind of union' would survive."

President Gorbachev was worried about the Kyiv visit. At the summit meeting, write Messrs. Beschloss and Talbott, "Gorbachev unburdened himself to Bush about what was happening inside the Soviet Union, he referred ominously to the civil war that for weeks had been consuming Yugoslavia. Since Bush was so interested in visiting Kyiv, Gorbachev wanted him to consider the possibility that Ukrainian secessionism might lead to a Yugoslav-type civil war — only spread across 11 time zones and a territory dotted with nuclear weapons." Heeding a request from Moscow, President Bush took along "a small number of escorts from the central government [Vice-President Gennadi Yanayev and three others], presumably to underscore the point that Ukraine was still part of Moscow's domain."

According to the book "At the Highest Levels," President Bush was worried that "Gorbachev's accomplishments are being lost in all this talk about independence."

Ukrainian Americans, too, were worried upon hearing that President Bush would stop off in Kyiv. There was his record of supporting the "center," i.e. Moscow, and then there were the lingering memories of the first U.S. presidential visit to Kyiv in May 1972 by Richard Nixon, who had called the Ukrainian capital the "mother of all

(Continued on page 15)

FOR THE RECORD: Reaction to Clinton's remarks on reunion

Speaking with reporters in Washington on the eve of his trip to Germany, Poland and Latvia, prior to the Naples meeting of the G-7, President Bill Clinton said former Soviet republics may reunite if their peoples wish to do so. That was the report carried by The Ottawa Citizen on July 4 and Izvestia on July 5.

According to the Russian Press Digest, Izvestia wrote: "Answering a question from the paper's Washington correspondent... , the U.S. president said the reunification of some of the former union republics depended on whether such a decision would be made voluntarily and reflect the will of the majority of people."

Following is the text of a letter reacting to President Clinton's remarks which was sent by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on July 7.

It is followed by another letter sent to the president on this topic, this one from the Ukrainian World Congress. The letter is dated July 19.

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing on behalf of the organized Ukrainian American community, which has taken a leading role in the cities and states across America in championing the independence and democracy movements in the former Soviet Union.

We rejoiced, as you did, when the Soviet empire disintegrated and new nations emerged, free at last of Russian imperial domination. We welcomed the peace dividend, reaped by the U.S. and all the Western democracies, which resulted from the elimination of an expansionist adversary. We cheered your administration's efforts to give peace and economic self-determination a chance, through an aid policy which aims to create self-sufficient and vital free market economies in the new independent states.

We were dismayed, therefore, at reports of remarks which you made commenting at a press conference upon the possibility of former republics' reunification with Russia. You stated that the United States would support moves by former Soviet republics to reunify with Russia, so long as those moves were voluntary.

The two nations explicitly included in your comments are Belarus and Ukraine. Surely you must know that remarks of this tenor, made on the eve of a presidential election in Ukraine, and while the struggle for democracy and indepen-

dence in that nation still hangs in the balance, were ill-considered and harmful.

Although undoubtedly well-intentioned, your remarks do violence to the long-standing practice of most of your predecessors of refraining from inflammatory comments upon other nation's internal affairs. Your remarks will be exploited as propaganda by the anti-democratic forces in Ukraine. They will increase Ukraine's need for a nuclear arsenal. Most importantly, they will undermine the policy of your administration, which has recognized the importance of an independent, pluralistic and democratic Ukraine to the future stability of Europe and has given U.S. assistance generously to that end.

This organization sincerely appreciates the assistance currently being extended by the U.S. to Ukraine. We have no desire to raise a discordant note at a time when your administration is articulating an effective aid policy toward Ukraine, resulting in the first appreciable progress on the long road to market reform. Nevertheless, we must characterize your remarks as disappointing and not helpful to the Ukrainian cause.

We greatly appreciate your consideration of our community's views.

Askold S. Lozynskyj

President

Ukrainian Congress
Committee of America

Ukrainian World Congress

Dear Mr. President:

Reacting to your recent interview with foreign journalists prior to the G-7 economic summit, we are compelled to bring our concerns to your attention. In response to a question regarding the possible reunification of Ukraine and Belarus with Russia and potential security problems, you implied that the United States would support such a move if it was a voluntary act by a majority of the people concerned.

Although your remarks could be accepted by some as truly democratic, we were alarmed at their untimeliness. The comment was made during a presidential election campaign in Ukraine — a country whose independent state is still on very insecure footing, and where any outside commentaries regarding the nation's internal affairs could be exploited by parties who could benefit from it, namely pro-Russian forces in Ukraine.

Your comments also disregard the overwhelming result of the December 1991 referendum in Ukraine in which over 90 percent of the population voted for their country's independence.

Finally, your remarks could be interpreted by Moscow as Western approval of a renewal of expansionist policies. At this point, we dare to bring to your attention, Mr. President, that the expansion of

the original Muscovite tsardom into the Russian empire and later into the USSR had been accomplished only by so-called "voluntary" means and by "consent" of the victims in question. The annexation of Ukraine in 1654, the Partition of Poland in 1772-1795, the creation of the USSR in 1922, the annexation of the Baltic States in 1940, the creation of the Warsaw Pact after World War II, the suppression of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956 and the "Prague Spring" in 1968 and the invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 — all have been done by Moscow "in the name of the people" and "in the name of democracy." Therefore, there is no guarantee, Mr. President, that a new Russocentric, albeit "democratic," Soviet Union will not lead to a renewed "cold war" or worse — armed conflict in Europe.

Ukrainians around the world appreciate the assistance the United States has generously extended to Ukraine since proclaiming independence. We ask, however, that you consider the views expressed herein and clarify your position on Ukraine's sovereignty for the benefit of your constituency as well as the citizens of Ukraine.

Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk

President

Ukrainian World Congress

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bible project needs financial support

Dear Editor:

The Ukrainian Family Bible Association is a non-denominational and non-profit organization. With the cooperation of Evangelical Christians of the U.S.A. and Canada, the Ukrainian Family Bible Association was able to deliver in 1989-1992 over 2 million Ukrainian Bibles and New Testaments to Ukraine.

For the first time in 75 years, in 1992-1994 the Ukrainian Family Bible Association printed 1.1 million Ukrainian-language Bibles and New Testaments in Ukraine for the Evangelical ministries of the U.S.A. to be distributed as gifts to the Ukrainian people.

As president of the UFBA, I feel I personally was blessed to be able to open the door by giving 16,000 Ukrainian Bibles and 2,000 Ukrainian New Testaments to the new Ukrainian army and navy. I have received letters of thanks from the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, Department of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, Maj. Gen. V. Muliava, and he has asked for more Bibles, if possible, for the Ukrainian army.

In 1993-1994 The Gideons International U.S.A. also gave 30,000 New Testaments to the Ukrainian army and navy, and Maj. Gen. Muliava and Lt. Gen. A. Kobzar have expressed thanks to them also.

In June of this year I received a letter from the commander of the Main Educational Department of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, Lt. Gen. Kobzar, asking for 100,000 Ukrainian Bibles and Ukrainian New Testaments for the army and navy of Ukraine.

It would be wonderful if the Ukrainian people in the U.S.A. and Canada would help with this wonderful project for the Ukrainian people. I feel now is the time we could all join our hearts together and make this a reality.

I ask readers to help make this possible by sending donations to: Ukrainian Family Bible Association, 77040 Indiana Ave., Palm Desert, CA 92211. (For information readers may call or fax 619-345-4913.)

Dr. Roman Cetenko
Palm Desert, Calif.

Fayetteville group seeks assistance

Dear Editor:

Here in Fayetteville, N.C., we have a newly formed Ukrainian Group which is small in number. There are only three Ukrainian families in our town, but we are determined, proud and patriotic, and dedicated to our Ukrainian heritage and to the teachings of our fathers. We are a financially poor group and are totally reliant on Ukrainian brothers and sisters and other Ukrainian establishments to help us in our endeavor. Our Town's

International Folk Festival Committee has honored our group by selecting our country as the host nation for the 1994 International Folk Festival. As the host nation, we have very important duties with many responsibilities, such as providing: the grand marshal for the parade (guest speaker), six Ukrainian national flags (3x5), entertainment featuring Ukrainian culture, a mobile float and dinner.

To do all that requires much time, sacrifice and finances. We estimate this entire function to cost approximately \$5,000 and we are asking readers to help us in our endeavors. We hope that this may touch many patriotic hearts.

Our town of Fayetteville, N.C., has a population of more than 250,000. The International Folk Festival will take place September 24-25; over 30,000 are expected to attend.

This award-winning festival is rated one of the top 20 in the Southeast by the Southeast Tourism Society. Our community has not been exposed to the Ukrainian music, dancing, singing or any other aspect of the Ukrainian culture. The community is unaware of the present conditions in Ukraine, as the newly reborn nation struggles for survival, while at the same time forming its democratic government. Our town's population is primarily military, and consists of families of Army and Air Force personnel, both active and retired. Their knowledge of Ukraine is very limited. The news media constantly bombards them with inaccurate information, and the local community absorbs it as the gospel truth.

What a tremendous opportunity this is for our Ukrainian Group to share Ukrainian culture and educate our community of Ukrainian people and their struggles in the world arena. We are inviting Dr. Oleh Bilorus, the ambassador of Ukraine to the U.S., to be the guest speaker and the grand marshal for the parade of nations. We are also planning a dinner with many local dignitaries in his honor and the honor of being the host nation.

The entertainment for this event will be expensive and is currently being negotiated and coordinated. We are planning to have a Ukrainian dance ensemble, a bandura player and singer, a pysanky decorator/display, and folk music by an accordionist. If any organization has some hints or recommendations to enhance our efforts and bring knowledge of our new nation to the local community, then please by all means, let us know.

We are cordially inviting all of you to this festival as participants, to enjoy the dinner with other Ukrainian brothers and sisters, enjoy the music and dance performance by the ensemble during the dinner and then join us in the parade of 30 nations. We will be walking in the parade under our glorious flag of blue and yellow.

Eugene Kobisky
Fayetteville, N.C.

The writer's address is 447 Waterbury Drive, Fayetteville, NC 28311.

ACTION ITEM

Recently, President Bill Clinton spoke at a press conference at which he said that the United States would support voluntary moves by former Soviet bloc nations to seek reunion with Russia. These kinds of statements are intolerable because: 1) they feed anti-democratic, pro-Russian activists' propaganda, 2) a leader of one country does not meddle in the internal affairs of other countries.

UCCA President Askold Lozynskyj has responded to the president's statements. We ask readers to write a letter immediately to the president of the United States to voice your concern over such statements. The number of letters received is very important.

Write to: The President, The White House, Washington, DC 20500.

— submitted by the Ukrainian National Information Service.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



He died too soon!

He was a priest. A young priest. Not quite 36 years of age. He was too young to die. But die he did. Of a massive heart attack on July 13.

His name was Father Marian Iwachiw. Born in Toronto on October 5, 1958, Marian completed his education there and then attended McMaster University where he received his bachelor's degree in political science.

In 1981, he moved to Chicago, where he attended Catholic Theological Union, majoring in Oriental rite and liturgies at the Chicago affiliate of the Ukrainian Catholic University of Pope St. Clement, centered in Rome.

From the onset, his preferred ministry was working with youth. He was actively involved with organizing the 1983 Youth for Christ convention in Chicago, perhaps the most successful of all such conventions in the United States.

Marian was ordained a deacon on October 12, 1986, at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church in Chicago. Two years later, on October 30, 1988, he was ordained a priest at the same church, becoming an associate pastor the next day.

On January 2, 1990, Father Marian was appointed pastor of St. John the Baptist Church in Detroit. That same year he went to Ukraine where he participated in the Youth for Christ conclave in Lviv. Traveling around western Ukraine, he was enthusiastically received at various youth seminars and schools.

On October 1, 1991, Father Marian became an associate pastor at St. Nicholas Cathedral.

Just prior to his death, he was preparing to become the pastor of St. Constantine Ukrainian Catholic Church in Minneapolis. Having experienced a Worldwide Marriage Encounter weekend, Father Marian had also agreed to become a presenting priest in the Ukrainian rite.

Although I know many outstanding Ukrainian priests, Father Marian was unique. His homilies were well prepared and eloquently delivered. He could relate to people of all ages, but especially to youth. He projected a spiritual presence that is rare among our clergy.

Father Marian was also a priest-patriot in the tradition of our first immigrant priests, the legendary members of the American Circle who established our Ukrainian American community. While still a seminarian, he was involved with the Ukrainian American Justice Committee (UAJC) and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU). He was a member of the group of Chicagoans who flew down to New Orleans to protest the kidnapping of Myroslav Medvid, the Ukrainian sailor who sought but was denied asylum after jumping off a Soviet ship in 1985.

Father Marian was a post-Vatican II priest, one who truly believed in "the common priesthood of the faithful." He realized that during Vatican II, the general thrust of the Council was away from the authoritarian clerical model, away from a priestly caste system.

In the council's "Decree on the Ministry and Life of Priests" we read: "The priests of the New Testament are, it is true, by their vocation to ordination, set apart in some way in the midst of the People of God, but this is not in order that they should be separated from that people

or from any man but that they should be completely consecrated to the task for which God chooses them. They could not be servants of Christ unless they were witnesses and dispensers of a life other than of this earth. On the other hand they would be powerless to serve men if they remained aloof from their life and circumstances. Their very ministry makes a special claim on them...that as good shepherds they should know their sheep..."

As Father Thomas Bokenkotter points out in "Essential Catholicism: Dynamics of Faith and Belief," the council gave an impetus to a broader understanding of ministry by exhorting the priest to form communities that would be open in love and action to the wider community beyond the Church, to build up communities made up of men and women educated to Christian maturity, ready to recognize their gifts and employ them for the good of the Church and the good of mankind.

Although the council demanded that priests become more united with their flock, this did not mean, as the words and actions of some Latin-rite priests would have us believe, that the main role of priests was to make us "feel good" by revising, if ever so slightly, the Word of God or by interpreting the Word so as to appeal to modern tastes. The primary role of the priest is not to build up our self-esteem.

Priests, the decree reads "owe it to everybody to share with them the truth of the Gospel in which they rejoice in the Lord...in every case their role is to teach not their own wisdom but the Word of God and to issue an urgent invitation to all men to conversion and to holiness. Moreover, the priest's preaching, often very difficult in present-day conditions, if it is to become more effective in moving the minds of his hearers, must expound the Word of God not merely in a general and abstract way but by an application of the eternal truth of the Gospel to the concrete circumstances of life."

Father Marian understood his role as a priest very well. He was united with his flock. At the same time, however, in the confessional, in his homilies, and in his actions, he encouraged Christian growth. He was aware, as the Council decreed, that very "little good will be achieved by ceremonies, however, beautiful, or societies, however flourishing, if they are not directed towards educating people to reach Christian maturity." Father Marian's homilies weren't always meant to help people feel good. Their purpose was to help us become better Christians.

I and many others I know will miss Father Marian greatly. He offered so much to the Church, the Body of Christ. He lived as the council directed "with the rest of men as with brothers."

Father Marian also lived up to the dictates of the decree which defined his ministry. He really did cultivate such qualities as "goodness of heart, sincerity, strength, and constancy of mind" paying "careful attention to justice, courtesy..."

St. Paul's admonition to think and take to heart "whatever is true, whatever is honorable, whatever is just, whatever is pure, whatever is lovely, whatever is gracious..." became his life's motif.

Father Marian Iwachiw, who offered his flock so much hope for the future, died too soon!

Physicians from Ukraine complete ultrasound training program

by Tamara Stadnychenko

PHILADELPHIA — A very special graduation ceremony took place June 16 at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital when eight physicians from Ukraine successfully completed a special three-month course of study at the Jefferson Ultrasound Research and Education Institute.

The institute, one of the world's largest and finest diagnostic and research facilities in ultrasound, is currently headed by Dr. Barry Goldberg, a professor of radiology whose contributions to the field of ultrasound are internationally recognized.

Two years ago, a training program for visiting foreign physicians was initiated at the institute — a training program that has been generously funded for East European candidates by the Soros Foundation.

Unfortunately, the grant monies were available to physicians from almost every East European country except Ukraine, a fact quite disturbing and incomprehensible to Dr. Oksana Baltarowich-Hud, a radiologist and diagnostic ultrasound specialist who teaches at the Ultrasound Institute, while maintaining a private practice in the Philadelphia area.

Dr. Baltarowich, who is also current president of the Pennsylvania chapter of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA), discussed the situation with Dr. Goldberg and with the Soros Foundation, and learned that the perception about Ukraine was that its status as a former Soviet republic made its eligibility as a grant recipient questionable and that the perception about potential fellowship candidates from Ukraine was that they were deficient in English language skills and would thus be incapable of benefitting from the intensive course of study that was obviously conducted in English.

Dr. Baltarowich's response to this was that Ukraine's current status as an independent country in Eastern Europe was no longer a debatable issue. She discussed with Dr. Goldberg the possibility of having some of the course work conducted in the Ukrainian language. She also suggested that potential applicants from Ukraine be given the opportunity to take the standardized TOEFL test (Test of English as a Foreign Language) to determine the level of their English skills.

After further deliberation and discussion on these issues, Dr. Goldberg submitted a proposal to the Soros Foundation, outlining a program that specified the institute's interest in visiting physicians from Ukraine, one which would include instruction in both English and Ukrainian.

Soros Foundation grant

The Soros Foundation responded by presenting the institute with a grant for \$75,000 which would fund travel to and from the United States, room and board at Thomas Jefferson University dorms, insurance and teaching materials. Each visiting physician in the group was also to be given a small stipend for incidental expenses and for cultural enrichment.

The process of selecting candidates for the program began with advertising in Ukraine through medical institutes, societies and newspapers. Approximately 80 candidates applied, and a TOEFL test was administered to narrow the field to those candidates most proficient in English. The dossiers of the 20 candidates pre-selected on the basis of the English language examination were then carefully screened by the institute's search committee.

Candidates were required to be licensed physicians between the ages of 28 and 45 with experience in ultrasound. They were also evaluated on their interest in teaching, as the purpose of the training program was to have the visiting fellows return to their native country, share new techniques and procedures with colleagues there, and thus help raise the over-all quality of health care in Ukraine.

The eight candidates ultimately selected were an exceptional group that included a chief of radiology from Lviv (Dr. Yuri Ivaniv), a radiologist from Kyiv (Dr. Sergey Grabovecky), a surgeon and ultrasound specialist from the Lviv Specialized Children's Hospital for Chernobyl Problems (Dr. Victor Jeliov), two pediatricians (Dr. Nella Volik and Dr. Andrew Tooziak), two obstetrics/gynecology specialists (Dr. Rimma Popova and Dr. Natalia Shtuchenko), and an endocrinologist (Dr. Victoria Serdyuk).

Each of the physicians expressed an interest in learning new methods and procedures in ultrasound and in working with technology available at the Institute.

Chernobyl complications

According to Dr. Baltarowich, who is co-director of the program, many of the physicians expressed a deep concern



Graduation ceremony at the Jefferson Ultrasound Research and Education Institute at Thomas University. From left are: Dr. Barry Goldberg, Dr. Yuri Ivaniv, Dr. Andrew Tooziak, Dr. Victoria Serdyuk, Dr. Nella Volik, Dr. Sergey Grabovecky, Dr. Oksana Baltarowich, Dr. Victor Jeliov, Dr. Rimma Popova, R. Petersen, Dr. Natalia Shtuchenko.

for the growing number of problems associated with the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, problems which have persisted since the 1986 explosion and new problems which have surfaced more recently, especially in children exposed to the radioactivity as babies or as fetuses.

The Ukrainian doctors' main interest in the program was to explore the potential benefits of ultrasound diagnostic procedures that are especially useful in the cases that they deal with on a daily basis: thyroid disease, tumors and congenital malformations.

And, with these ends in mind, the Ukrainian physicians began an intensive and sometimes grueling schedule at the institute. During the first half of the program, they attended classes for daily lectures (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) in physics instrumentation, anatomy, pathology and ultrasound diagnosis.

As planned, some of the lectures were given in Ukrainian by Dr. Baltarowich and visiting lecturer Dr. Myron Pozniak of the University of Wisconsin Medical School, while others were given in English. To ensure that the visiting physicians were comfortable with all the material, Dr. Baltarowich, who was also responsible for coordinating the academic schedule, sat in on many of the English-language lectures given during the first two to three weeks, translating as needed.

When lectures ended for the day, the doctors spent most of their evenings in the institute library or the university library, reading and viewing videotaped lectures on ultrasound or working on English-language computer programs.

Clinical rotations

The second half of the program was devoted to clinical rotations at Jefferson University Hospital, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Hospital, Hahnemann Hospital and at Dr. Baltarowich's private office.

Early in May, the Ukrainian doctors accompanied the staff of the institute to Atlantic City for the Leading Edge in Diagnostic Ultrasound Annual Conference sponsored by the Jefferson Research and Educational Institute and Thomas Jefferson University. Treated to a three-day stay at Bally's Hotel and Casino, they attended seminars dealing with the latest information on ultrasound techniques and equipment, and had the opportunity to meet with some of the 800 conference participants.

Along with the inestimable benefits of the knowledge gained from theoretical material and hands-on experience, the Ukrainian physicians were also given more tangible evidence of the interest of their American hosts in the health care system in Ukraine.

Dr. Goldberg arranged for the Ukrainian doctors to meet with representatives of the ACUSON Corp., one of the leading manufacturers of ultrasound equipment. As a result, ACUSON has donated two state-of-the-art ultrasound machines, valued at approximately \$500,000, to be used to set up two ultrasound training centers in Ukraine. The centers, one at the Kyiv Medical University and the other at the Lviv Medical Institute, are being equipped with video libraries, the latest textbooks, teaching slides, VCRs and other equipment.

Dr. Ivaniv and Dr. Volik, who will be working as the directors of the new centers in Lviv and Kyiv respectively, were flown to San Francisco where ACUSON is headquartered to meet with company executives and discuss plans for the new training centers in further detail.

Donations of textbooks

Dr. Baltarowich, who has donated \$1,000 worth of books to the new centers, also called and wrote to medical textbook publishers to request donations of books. Approximately \$1,000 worth of the most recent publications on ultrasound have been sent to the centers in Lviv and Kyiv by Mosby Yearbook, Lippincott, Raven Press, Little Brown & Co. and Ciba-Geigy.

Another \$2,000 worth of textbooks has also been donated by Thomas Jefferson University. Both Dr. Goldberg and Dr. Baltarowich plan to go to the two centers as visiting professors in the near future.

Since the Ukrainian physicians were planning to take many books, tapes, slides and papers home with them, Dr. Baltarowich made special arrangements with Air Ukraine and Lot Polish Airlines to waive all excess baggage charges as a "humanitarian dispensation."

It is important to note that while most of their time in the United States was spent learning about ultrasound procedures and equipment, the Ukrainian physicians were also treated to a variety of other experiences through the efforts and generosity of the Ukrainian American community, and particularly of members of UMANA.

There were several dinner parties and informal get-togethers hosted by local physicians, a picnic on the grounds of Tryzub Ukrainian Sports Club, a visit to Philadelphia's Spectrum to see world figure skating champions Oksana Baiul and Viktor Petrenko, tours of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, old Philadelphia, the Franklin Institute Museum and Longwood Gardens, Easter celebrations at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, a visit to St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., and a weekend trip to Washington, sponsored by the Soros Foundation. A trip to New York City, hosted by UMANA's New York Metro Chapter, was arranged by Dr. Adrian Baranetsky, the chapter's president, and Dr. Vasyl Salak of Philadelphia.

One physician's poignant story

A poignant and somewhat ironic ending to this saga is the personal and painful story of one of the young physicians in the group. While his seven colleagues have recently returned to Kyiv and Lviv to share the information that they learned here in the last three hectic months, he has remained in the United States to continue treatment for cancer that was discovered shortly after he arrived in America.

Having palpated a mass and having recently lost a close friend to cancer, the young man came to Dr. Baltarowich for help. She performed an ultrasound scan which confirmed their suspicions. While his colleagues and his new friends at the institute rallied around him and tried to offer

(Continued on page 13)

Kharkiv and Ukraine through a young diasporan's eyes

by Yarema A. Bachynsky

KHARKIV — Ukraine's second city, founded as a Cossack fortress in the 17th century, capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic until 1934, fierce battleground during the second world war, world famous for its tractor plant, center of power for reactionary Russian communism in eastern Ukraine. All these descriptions fit this over 2 million strong metropolis. It is a city of stagnation and dynamism, of sullen "khokhol" resignation and angry Ukrainian national pride, of pining for a Soviet past and striving for a democratic future. Kharkiv is all these things and much, much more.

Most of all, however, it is a city of regular people struggling to get by in economic, social and political conditions that most Americans simply would not tolerate.

In this series of articles, you will come to know Ukraine, and especially Kharkiv, from the perspective of a young Ukrainian American ESL instructor from New York with a month to spare and his own vision of an ideal Ukraine. My opinions are solely my own and based on personal observation, contacts with locals and research. Others may travel to Ukraine's second city and come away with different conclusions as to Kharkiv's people, problems and possible solutions. I hope this series will awaken diaspora interest in the city and region that is the linchpin of Ukraine's survival and development as a viable, territorially intact and just state protecting the interests of all its loyal citizens.

PART I:

BACK TO THE FATHERLAND

My welcoming committee at the Boryspil Airport arrival "lounge" was a mob of some 150 fellow passengers, all trying to wrench their wretched baggage from three Stone-Age motorized carts as if Armageddon were upon them. Never mind that this mad rush at the baggage did not at all speed up the passengers' passport and customs processing. This may be a Ukrainian version of "Hurry up!...and wait..." The mad rush aside, my own passage through customs control was conveniently speeded by the donation of several dollars to a very helpful porter, who seemed to have a close working relationship with the airport security and customs personnel. The gentleman even switched from broken Russian to fluent Ukrainian after pocketing Mr. Lincoln.

I had last visited Ukraine in May-June 1991 as a member of the Ukrainian Stage Ensemble of New York City. At the time we toured the western regions and Kyiv, presenting poetry and drama by Shevchenko, Franko and Ukrainka.

My return to Ukraine this year was made under the auspices of the Ukrainian National Association's Teaching English in Ukraine Program. This three-year-old program, conducted with the Ukraine-based Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society, sends approximately 100 volunteers from all walks of life to Ukraine between May and September. The volunteers conduct English as a Second Language (ESL) courses in cities, towns and villages throughout Ukraine. High school, university and graduate students, as well as professionals, military personnel and blue-collar laborers comprise the student body at these courses.

Although my parents hail from western Ukraine (Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivske oblasts), I chose Kharkiv as my teaching destination in the belief that the need for contact with the Ukrainian diaspora is immeasurably greater in east-

ern Ukraine than it is in Halychyna. My stay in Kharkiv has magnified this belief about a millionfold. More on this later.

The Group of Four

For practical reasons, the UNA-Prosvita program sends ESL volunteers to Ukrainian gateway cities in groups, rather than alone. This allows Prosvita to arrange for efficient and timely in-country transit of program participants to their ultimate teaching destinations. Thus, on Friday, May 27, I was one of four volunteers traveling on Air Ukraine flight 104 from New York to Kyiv. With me were Elizabeth Kerr, a college student from New Jersey, William Burban, a computer specialist from Texas, and John Virgent, a high school teacher from Ohio.

Miss Kerr, who is receiving college credit for her participation in the Teaching English in Ukraine program, was headed first to Lviv (four weeks) and then to Dnipropetrovske (four more weeks). This would be her first trip to the land of "kniazi" (princes), Kozaks, Communists and confusion. If only more of our well-heeled Ukrainian American college students would follow the example of this young woman with no Ukrainian blood ties but a big heart.

Mr. Burban, a Texan of western Ukrainian heritage, was heading for Sambir, Lviv Oblast. This was his second time in Ukraine. He had previously gone as a tourist; this time he was determined to give something back to his ancestors' nation. Although I did not know it at the time, we would meet again, on the flight back to New York. But all this was still in the future.

Mr. Virgent's destination was the southern port city of Odessa. As a professional teacher, he would be able to make the most of the first purpose of the Teaching English in Ukraine program, namely, to provide ESL instruction, using, as program director Prof. Zirka Voronka stated at the program workshop in March, "the most modern methods available." Although we have not been in contact since going our separate ways in Kyiv, I believe a certain group of Odessa students has since then been exposed to a genuine dose of Middle America, something sorely needed by "communized" Ukrainians who must regain a sense of personal dignity, optimism and self-belief, stolen by centuries of foreign occupation.

The ride into the city — Boryspil is some 15 miles southeast of Kyiv — was uneventful. Our volunteer group was

escorted by Dr. Voronka. We were driven to the capital in an off-duty ambulance. I must say that being a passenger in an off-duty ambulance is immensely preferable to being a passenger in an on-duty ambulance.

Naturally, our flight, having taken off only one hour late on Friday afternoon, arrived at Boryspil on Saturday morning, May 28. Olha Shved, Ukraine coordinator for the ESL program and my Kyiv Prosvita contact, had purchased an overnight Kyiv-Kharkiv train ticket for Sunday, May 29. This left me with one and one half days to get (somewhat acclimated, time which was spent, instead, on tourism and spirited celebration.

On Saturday afternoon our Group of Four was treated to a short sightseeing tour, culminating in a walk down (and back up!) the "Andriyivskiy Uzviz," a steep, winding street dating back to Kyivian Rus' days, where one may purchase anything and everything. That day in particular, the Uzviz was extremely crowded, as the capital was holding its annual Days of Kyiv Festival (a two-day birthday party for the ancient city). I highly recommend visiting this famous street: just bring copious amounts of karbovantsi or dollar bills to pay for the wide variety of artistic wares for sale.

Is it a.m. or p.m.?

Following our short Kyiv excursion, the Group of Four went its separate ways. Beth and Bill were delivered on the night train to Lviv, while John was dispatched to Odessa. I spent some more time sightseeing with Ms. Shved, after which I was delivered to the office/apartment of the UNA's Kyiv Press Bureau, which is manned by editorial staffers of The Ukrainian Weekly, located on Karl Marx Street. Although there may be UNAers who would object to having an office on a street named after a man whose disciples included such great humanitarians as Lenin, Stalin and Brezhnev, I believe the street name will eventually be changed.

Saturday night's revelry was formidable. I made the mistake of celebrating a bit too hard and the combination of good cheer and jetlag twisted my sense of time. When I woke up on Sunday it appeared that I had slept through the morning, as the clock read 5:30. This meant I would be about seven hours late in visiting my family and would have to rush to their house (a 40 minute metro ride) and thence to the train station. Following a number of frenzied calls, e.g. to my fam-

ily and to arrange for a driver to the train station, I became very perplexed at the sleepy voices answering the phone. Why would Kyiv be asleep at 5:30 p.m. unless it were in fact... 5:30 a.m.! This realization caused a good amount of laughter on the part of my Ukrainian American journalist-host, whose identity will remain anonymous.

That evening, following a brief but enjoyable visit with my relatives, I boarded the night train to Kharkiv. The ride was uneventful on the whole, if rather slow. Amtrak trains cover 400 miles in about seven hours. I know a retired railroad conductor in Hudson, N.Y. who could cut the Kharkiv-Kyiv run from the current 13 hours closer to Amtrak's seven, with a bit of American know-how and persuasion. Perhaps newly inaugurated President Leonid Kuchma will be known as the man who made Ukraine's trains run on schedule.

On the scene

On Monday, May 30, I arrived at the "Pivdenny Vokzal" (Southern Station) in Kharkiv. Although I had gotten a taste of Ukrainian hospitality on my previous trips as well as this time around in Kyiv, I was still stunned by the swiftness with which my Kharkiv hosts found me. Even before I had had a chance to get out of the sleeping car, a large chauffeur/crowbar-wielding type, who must have weighed in close to 400 pounds, was hefting away all three pieces of my luggage. Simultaneously, a sizeable woman named Larysa Mykolayivna Vasylenko began greeting me, in the name of the Prosvita Society, and all patriotically minded Ukrainian organizations in the city and half of eastern Ukraine and "...Oh boy!" I thought to myself. This assignment would prove, at the least, most interesting.

Mondays having been set aside as rest days by my Prosvita hosts, I fully enjoyed my warm reception, which was a mix of business, e.g. getting to know my host family, and business, e.g. preparing for the ESL courses, due to start the next day. Mrs. Vasylenko, an English teacher herself, though at times too motherly (she has a young son), is extremely energetic, idealistic and hard-working, whether teaching her pupils English, coordinating my courses or picketing the Kharkiv Oblast Council or Zrada (Ukrainian for "treason"—rhymes with "Rada," which means "council"), as it is called by many, to prevent the local pro-Moscow Fifth Column from passing overtly anti-Ukrainian legislation. She is one of a small number of tireless individuals who daily sacrifice their time, money and health to promote Ukrainianization of everyday life in Kharkiv.

I met my students for the first time on Tuesday, June 1. As the sole teacher-volunteer in Kharkiv participating in the Teaching English in Ukraine Program, I was a bit shocked to discover that close to 40 prospective students had signed up for the course. This was in direct contravention of program guidelines, which recommend no more than 15 students per class/teacher. I explained to Mrs. Vasylenko and the students that due to the oversize registration their hours of instruction would effectively be cut in half i.e. two classes, each receiving 10 hours ESL instruction weekly, instead of one class attending 20 hours of instruction. As it turned out, no one objected to this situation, and although I would not encourage this sort of situation in the future, I believe that a "half-time/double-the-participants" arrange-

(Continued on page 16)



UNA Teaching English in Ukraine volunteers at JFK airport: from left: William Burban, Elizabeth Kerr, Yarema A. Bachynsky, John Virgent.

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USCAK holds chess championship

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. - The 28th annual chess championship of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) took place on July 2 here at the Verkhovyna resort of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. It was hosted and sponsored by Chornomorska Sich Sports Association of Newark, N.J., as one of the events on its 70th anniversary program this year.

Eighteen players battled for six rounds of action chess, where each game was limited to one hour. At the end of the tournament, Dr. Orest Popovych and Steven Stoyko (both of Sich) were tied at 5:1 and received equal monetary prizes of \$175, but Dr. Popovych gained the 1994 title of USCAK champion on the basis of superior tie-breaking points.

The champion gained possession for one year of the trophy donated by Chornomorska Sich in memory of Lev Blonarovich, a former Sich activist and USCAK chess champion.

The remaining results were: third and fourth places: Dmytro Kulyk (Sich) and the Rev. Marian Procyk (Buffalo, N.Y.) - 4.5 points and \$100 each; fifth through eighth: Dr. Mykhaylo Deputat (Buffalo, N.Y.), Sydir Nowakivsky (Tryzub,

Philadelphia), Lev Markiw and Erast Markiw (both New Haven, Conn.) - 3.5 points and \$10 each; ninth through 12th: Petro Radomskiy (Sich), Leonid Kharchenko (Sich), Omelan Markiw (New Haven, Conn.) and Ruslan Suhorovsky (Buffalo, N.Y.) - 3 points; 13th-14th: Orest Kociuba (Ukrainian Center, Passaic, N.J.), and Pylyp Procyk (Buffalo, N.Y.) - 2 points; 15th-16th: The Rev. Ihor Stets (Johnson City, N.Y.) and Stepan Procyk (Buffalo, N.Y.) - 1.5 points; 17th-18th: Ihor Hishta (Hempstead, N.Y.) and Oles Procyk (Buffalo, N.Y.) - 1 point.

One bright aspect of this year's tournament was the participation of four juniors: Mr. Suhorovsky and the three Procyk brothers - Pylyp, Oles and Stepan. The top junior prize of \$100 was won by Mr. Suhorovsky and the second junior prize, which was a Ukrainian book on chess, was won by Pylyp Procyk.

Four states, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, as well as four Ukrainian clubs were represented in this year's USCAK chess championship. All the Buffalo players are members of the Stepan Popel Club run by the Rev. Procyk.

Chornomorska Sich soccer teams finish first and second in their leagues

NEWARK, N.J. - The Chornomorska Sich/UNA boys under 18 and under 15 soccer teams completed their seasons with back-to-back games against Clarkstown, N.Y. The under 18 team defeated Clarkstown 2-1 and thereby captured first place in the Division I Northern Counties League. Although tied with Allendale in points, the Sich/UNA team finished first by virtue of having defeated Allendale earlier in the season 2-1.

The under 15 team succumbed to an undefeated Clarkstown team 4-1 and finished second in its age group, having the satisfaction of giving Clarkstown its only tie in an earlier game.

Both teams are trained and coached by Ihor Chupenko, who came to this country in 1976 from Ukraine, where he had been coach of the USSR champion squad from Dnipropetrovsk. After coaching at Fairleigh Dickinson University for a few years Mr. Chupenko became coach and trainer for the Sich/UNA team, which is sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association.

Mr. Chupenko was pleased with the performances of both teams, particularly the younger team, which while only in its first year of competition managed to place a respectable second in a tough league, that includes perennial soccer powerhouses Clarkstown and Kearny,

home of National Team members Tony Meola and John Hawks.

The older team, which is in its third year of existence, has progressed from seventh to third to first in a mere three years, showing what good coaching can do to improve the quality of play.

Mr. Chupenko notes that: "In this country people feel that the only way to improve play is to throw select players together and let them play as many games as possible. They don't realize that these players need to be taught strategy. I try to get the players to play a good technical game with constant motion and two-touch passing. It is difficult because there are almost no teams that play this way and the kids have a tendency to play the same way as their opponents play. Before the recent World Cup games, they rarely got to see a game that is played technically well. In the World Cup, they finally got to see things that I have been trying to teach them all these years."

Plans are already under way for the 1994-1995 season for both indoor and outdoor competition, as well as a number of tournaments. Skilled soccer players interested in trying out for one of these teams should contact Oleh Kolodyi (under-19 team) 201-763-1797; or Hania Panas (under 16 team), 201-691-8036.

To The Weekly Contributors:

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

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

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

To subscribe: Send \$30 (\$20 if you are a member of the UNA) to
The Ukrainian Weekly, Subscription Department
30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Inducted into honor society

MCADOO, Pa. — Monica Slovik, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Slovik of McAdoo, Pa., was inducted into the National Junior Honor Society of the West Hazelton Junior High School, on June 5. She is a fixture on the school's honor roll, a member of the school's concert band and a cheerleader for St. Mary's Tryzub basketball team in McAdoo.

Monica, her sisters, brother and parents are all members of UNA Branch 7. She is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Slovik.



Monica Slovik

Elected to head trade association

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — The American Gear Manufacturing Association (AGMA) announced on March 10 that Wolodymyr B. (Bill) Lechman of Lafayette, Indiana-based Fairfield Manufacturing Co. Inc. was elected the president of the association at its 78th annual meeting on March 5 on Marco Island, Fla.

Mr. Lechman was elected by his industry peers in recognition of his corporate and industry-wide leadership. AGMA is a trade association representing more than 350 manufacturers of gears, flexible couplings and related products, as well as suppliers and consultants to the industry.

Mr. Lechman has more than 35 years experience in mechanical components manufacturing, over 10 years of which has been spent in the gear industry. After graduating from the University of Connecticut with a bachelor of science in business administration and industrial engineering,



Wolodymyr B. (Bill) Lechman

he joined Rexnord Inc. By 1981, he had risen to director of manufacturing of Rexnord's Mechanical Power Components Division. In 1983, he became president of Fairfield Manufacturing, located at Purdue University.

Mr. Lechman was born in Berezhany, Ukraine, to Petro and Eugenia Lechman. They emigrated to the U.S. in 1949.

In addition to his professional activities, Mr. Lechman and his spouse, Nellie, are active members of UNA Branch 103. Mr. Lechman also is actively engaged in managing the Lafayette Symphony Orchestra.

In addition to raising four sons, the Lechmans have also been deeply involved in the student exchange program between Purdue University School of Agriculture and the Ukrainian Agricultural University of Kyiv, Ukraine.

Wins top honors at aerobics meet

SWARTHMORE Pa. — Alex Pastuszek recently won top honors at the American Aerobics Association International/International Sports Medicine Association (AAAI/ISMA) national conference in Princeton, N.J. Mr. Pastuszek won the "Rising Star Step Aerobic Competition" and was presented with a trophy at the closing ceremony on Sunday, May 15. More than 1,500 aerobic instructors attended the conference, representing more than 800 fitness clubs, gyms and studios around the country.

Mr. Pastuszek teaches step aerobic and step and slide aerobic combination classes at his studio, Total Body Works Studio in Swarthmore, Pa. and The Sports Club in Woodlyn, Pa., as well as master step classes at fitness clubs throughout the Delaware Valley. He belongs to UNA Branch 231.



Alex Pastuszek

Captures title in high jump

EDISON, N.J. — Kathy Kilar, 15-year-old sophomore from J.P. Stevens High School here, won the state Group IV championship in high jump on June 8 when she cleared the bar at 5'8". It is her first state track and field championship but her second conference title.

Previously, the daughter of Roman and Tatianna Kilar had shined in gymnastics, but she gave that sport up when she literally outgrew it, and decided to concentrate on track and field. In addition to the high jump, Miss Kilar runs the hurdles and long jumps. She belongs to UNA Branch 114.

Dormition Pilgrimage marks 40th year

SLOATSBURG, N.Y. — As Pope John Paul II has proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family, the theme for the 40th Dormition Pilgrimage at Sloatsburg reflects that focus.

Forty years ago the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate held the first pilgrimage in conjunction with the Marian year, marking 100 years of Our Lady's appearance to young Bernadette. Msgr. Basil Feddich, the sisters' chaplain, was instrumental in organizing the pilgrimage with the Sisters Servants and in eliciting the interest of the clergy and people.

The day was filled with confessions, the divine liturgy, a moleben to the Mother of God. The students of Mother of God Academy performed the life of St. Bernadette for the nearly 1,000 pilgrims present.

It was decided to continue the pilgrimage, but to place it in conjunction with the founding day of the congregation, the Feast of the Dormition of the Mother of God. Msgr. Feddich once again spread the idea throughout the New York diocese. With this pilgrimage of 1955 the Sisters Servants obtained from the Sacred Congregation a plenary indulgence for all pilgrims who went to confession, received holy communion, visited the Marian chapel and prayed for the intentions of the holy father. The blessing of water and flowers was added to the ceremonies. Many volunteers helped in putting up a food pavilion and in preparing the food. Over 1,000 pilgrims came to give glory to God and to honor Mary, and then returned home renewed.

And so it has been through the years. With the help of the people, (some moving stones or putting up walls, some in the kitchen, baking bread or making stuffed cabbages, some out collecting or donating funds), the washrooms, the grotto, the stations came to be at the Sloatsburg retreat.

Financially, what does the pilgrimage do for the Sisters Servants? In 1993, from the sale of food, religious articles, candles and such, there was a profit of \$8,506.76. Tagging brought in \$3,545.50, and the collection at the liturgy was \$3,380.04. The expenses for the day: sound system, tent rental, dumpsters, portable toilets, and food for the clergy and volunteers was \$4,662.69.

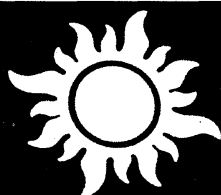
Each year the grounds and equipment require maintenance. Each year items such as picnic tables, benches, chairs, food pavilion stoves and freezers must be purchased. Each year the money that comes in from the pilgrimage is spent on the pilgrimage. For the 1993 pilgrimage the sisters had to purchase an oven (\$3,300) and fix up the grotto steps (\$5,500) plus do the usual lawn maintenance. With the League of Ukrainian Catholics handling the food pavilion, the Sisters Servants were able to increase their profit. Previously, the sisters hired a caterer. The pilgrimage could never be held without the volunteers that serve in every department, or without the bishops and priests.

For the 1994 pilgrimage, the Sisters Servants are appealing for help, as many of them are getting older.

Why have a pilgrimage? Watch the buses come in from far-off places like Rochester, N.Y., see the lines for confessions, the many who are there for the blessing of the sick, the individuals praying by the shrines — this group of nearly 5,000 comes annually, rain or hot August heat. Each year there are those who tell of spiritual healings, of physical healings.

Through the years, this faith is what has made the Marian shrine at St. Mary's Villa in Sloatsburg holy ground. This year's 40th anniversary Dormition Pilgrimage is on August 13 or 14. For information call the Sisters Servants at (914) 753-5100.

<p>СВОБОДА ESTABLISHED 1983 Oldest and foremost Ukrainian-language daily newspaper in the United States</p>	<p>СВОБОДА ESTABLISHED 1983 English-language newspaper offering a Ukrainian perspective on the news</p>		
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Summer programs 1994

Saturday, August 6

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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

VOLODYMYR VYNNYTSKY, pianist

OLES KUZYSZYN, singer; composer

10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **OLES KUZYSZYN TRIO ("LUNA")**

Saturday, August 20

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - TROYANDA**, Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Winnipeg

OLYA CHODOBA-FRYZ, vocalist

ANDRIJ 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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Immaculate Conception High graduates awarded scholarships

HAMTRAMCK, Mich. — Bishop Michael Wiwchar CSSR of the Chicago Eparchy gave the keynote address as Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School celebrated its 32nd commencement exercises on June 5.

The school, established in 1959, is one of only three Ukrainian high schools left in the United States and ranks among the top U.S. schools in academic achievement.

This year almost half the class was awarded scholarships of one sort or another. Among the stipends handed out were the Wayne State Presidential Merit Scholarship to class co-valedictorian, Kristina Kucllo, and the University of Michigan Regents Alumni Scholarship which went to the second valedictorian, Natalie Raffo. Peter Maziak was awarded the Michigan State Grant and Competitive Scholarship and also one presented by the Ukrainian National Association. Another

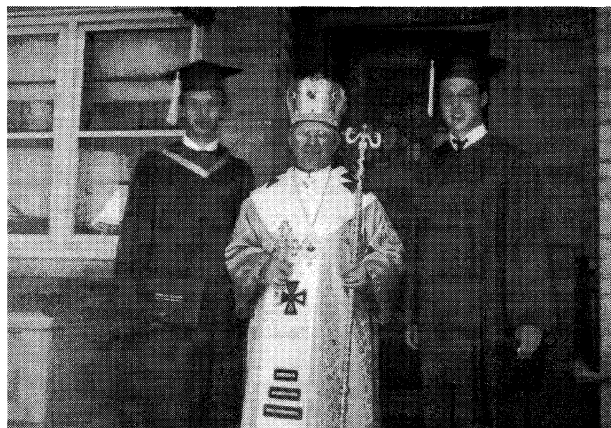
UNA scholarship recipient was Bohdan Sawka. Michael Weigle received a Xavier University scholarship and a three-year ROTC (Reserve Officers Training Corps.) stipend.

Bishop Wiwchar and the Very Rev. Isidore Patrylo, superior general of the Basilian Order from Rome, concelebrated the pontifical divine liturgy along with Immaculate Conception Pastor the Rev. Maxim Kobasuk OSBM, and Msgr. Stephen Knapp, founder of the school, and others. At the commencement ceremonies, Bishop Wiwchar, in his keynote speech said, "You are entering the school of life... Never be afraid to strive for the things in which you believe."

The co-valedictorians in their address thanked their parents, the faculty and classmates for a "...caring, superior learning environment." Afterwards the matriculants were given a private audience with the bishop.



Co-valedictorians at Immaculate Conception High School: Kristina Kucllo (left) and Natalie Raffo.



Bishop Michael Wiwchar is flanked by Peter Maziak (left) and Bohdan Sawka II, both recipients of scholarships from the Ukrainian National Association.

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.

The Rev. Partykevich earns Ph.D., authors dissertation on Lototsky

by Jurij O. Hiltajczuk

CHICAGO – Archimandrite Andriy Partykevich successfully defended his doctoral dissertation at the University of Illinois at Chicago in May, and has subsequently been awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy.

The Rev. Partykevich's dissertation is a study of Oleksander Lototsky (1870-1939). As such, it examines the life, the work and, particularly, the efforts of this Ukrainian political and Church activist who secured for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church its autocephalous, or self-governing, status. The dissertation bears the title "My Prayer Went Unanswered": Oleksander Lototsky and Ukrainian Autocephaly, 1917-1939."

Some facts on the subject of the dissertation. Oleksander Lototsky came from a clerical family. Desiring to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors, he enrolled in the Kyivian Academy, from which his graduated in 1896. Because of his pro-Ukrainian activities as a student at the Academy he believed that he would be rejected by the Russian Orthodox hierarchy for ordination or a teaching position within the Church. (By imperial decree, the only Church permitted to function at the time on Ukrainian territory was the Russian Orthodox Church.)

Forced to settle for a secular career, Lototsky moved to St. Petersburg, the Russian imperial capital, where he worked at the Ministry of Finances. In 1917, after the Russian Revolution, when the Ukrainian government, the Central Council (Rada), was established under the leadership of Mykhailo Hrushevsky, Lototsky served that government as secretary of state. When that government fell, and the Hetmanate government under Pavlo Skoropadsky was formed, Lototsky served as minister of religion. He later withdrew from that government when the Hetmanate proclaimed Ukraine's federation with Russia.

After the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic came to power under the leadership of Symon Petliura, Lototsky assumed the ambassadorship to Turkey. At the same time, the Kyiv government entrusted Lototsky with the very important task of securing for the already functioning Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church canonical recognition from the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople.

With the fall of the Ukrainian government, Lototsky left Turkey in 1920 and began a scholarly career, living first in Prague and then in Warsaw. While holding a professorship in the Polish capital, Lototsky completed various scholarly studies on the Orthodox Church in general, and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in particular. Lototsky was a prolific writer; his bibliography contains over 500 works on a wide variety of subjects, including economics, Ukrainian history and culture, as well as theology.

The major sources for the Rev. Partykevich's dissertation are Lototsky's four-volume memoirs titled "Pages for the Past," as well as other writings of Lototsky and his contemporaries. In an effort to gather additional source material, the Rev. Partykevich traveled to Switzerland, where he was able to interview Lototsky's son, Dr. Boris Lototsky, and obtain from him valuable information on his father's role in the history of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Part of the title of the dissertation "My Prayer Went Unanswered..." is taken from Lototsky's writings and refers to his inability to secure for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church a "tomos" (decree)



The Rev. Dr. Andriy Partykevich

affirming the Church's autocephalous status. The dissertation includes an analysis of two of Lototsky's major works on the Orthodox Church: the two-volume "Autocephaly" and "Ukrainian Sources of Ecclesiastical Law."

The Rev. Partykevich graduated from Rutgers University and St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Seminary in 1980. Following graduate studies at the University of Chicago, he was tonsured a monk and ordained to the priesthood by the late Patriarch (then Metropolitan) Mstyslav in 1982. In 1985, Metropolitan Mstyslav elevated the Rev. Partykevich to the rank of archimandrite, the highest priestly rank in the Orthodox Church.

The Rev. Partykevich has served as assistant pastor of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Church and provost of St. Sophia Seminary, both in South Bound Brook, N.J., pastor of St. Mary Protectress Church in Milwaukee and as pastor of St. Andrew Church in Boston.

While working on his dissertation, he was a research assistant at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, as well as a teaching and research assistant at the University of Illinois. He has authored several works for the scholarly and community press.


The Rev. Partykevich's post-graduate studies and work on his dissertation have in many ways been made possible through the moral and material support which he received from his parents, Vyacheslav and Irene Partykevich, as well as through generous financial assistance provided to him by the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A., the Cathedral Parish of St. Volodymyr in Chicago and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta.

Physicians...

(Continued from page 8)


what comfort and support they could. Dr. Goldberg and Dr. Baltarowich knocked on doors that once again opened wide and demonstrated the generosity of caring organizations and individuals.

Thomas Jefferson University Hospital has been treating the young physician free of charge. His prognosis is excellent and he will be leaving for Ukraine shortly to pass on to others the many things he has learned about ultrasound, and perhaps a few things he has learned about this country and its people.



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Kuchma ...

(Continued from page 1)

issues of minorities and immigrants, but also deals with religious matters. Mr. Kuchma has liquidated the Council of Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers.

Mr. Shulha, 51, a doctor of sociology, was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, in charge of inter-nationality affairs. He was a deputy from Luhanske during the last Supreme Council and served as the head of the parliamentary Committee on State Sovereignty.

President Kuchma has also named two ministers who must be confirmed by the Parliament in accordance with Ukraine's Constitution. Currently they are acting ministers of security and the interior.

Valeriy Malynkov has been named acting minister of security services, taking over Gen. Yevhen Marchuk's job. Mr. Malynkov was Mr. Marchuk's deputy minister; he holds the rank of major general.

He served as the head of administra-

tion of the security services in both Kyiv City and Kyiv Oblast. Little information is available about him.

Volodymyr Radchenko was named acting minister of the interior, after Minister Andriy Vasylyshyn was relieved of his duties. Mr. Radchenko, 45, a lieutenant general, served in the KGB since 1971 in the Rivne and Ternopil oblasts. He worked his way up the ranks, and as deputy minister of security services was in charge of the fight against corruption and organized crime.

However, many dissidents remember Mr. Radchenko quite well from their days of "recidivism." He was the interrogator for such notable political prisoners as Mykola Horbal, Yosyf Ziesels and Volodymyr Malynkovych.

Mr. Malynkovych, who advocates closer ties with Russia, served as Mr. Kuchma's political adviser during his presidential campaign. He condemned the appointment, saying: "Could you imagine a Gestapo or Stasi leader named to a ministerial post in democratic Germany?"

International...

(Continued from page 1)

staggering state.

Within 60 days a co-authored program should be worked out for stabilizing the country's economy — a program that will serve as the basis for obtaining IMF financial assistance. Ukraine has been promised a \$700 million credit line, but it has not met conditions of economic reform to be able to take advantage of this offer.

According to National Bank Chairman Yushchenko, the program will be submitted for consideration at an IMF meeting to be held in October in Madrid.

He told Interfax-Ukraine that the program "envisages a system of credits provided through several channels," but did not specify the total amount of offered assistance, saying this will depend on the program once it is developed.

"This is the most fruitful of all such meetings between Ukraine and the IMF," he added.

"This country has suffered too much in the recent past from a succession of programs which were too piecemeal, incomplete, programs that addressed a

few issues and ignored others," Mr. Camdessus said, criticizing Ukraine's half-hearted attempts at reform over the last two years.

"This is the moment to try to attack all these difficulties," he added. "There is no reason why Ukraine cannot be as successful as other countries have been at economic reform."

"And, as soon as Ukraine has finalized an economic reform program, we are ready to finance it and recommend to the international community to support it," the IMF director concluded.

Mr. Camdessus also spoke briefly about Ukrainian-Russian relations, emphasizing that Russia is one of Ukraine's key partners. "Russia will benefit from the success of reforms in Ukraine, in the same vein that Ukraine will benefit from success in Russia," he said.

He also mentioned that he had met with Mr. Kuchma while he visited Washington in the spring. It was there that Mr. Kuchma told Mr. Camdessus of his presidential ambitions and asked whether the IMF leader would come to Kyiv to help Ukraine.

Mr. Camdessus said he would gladly comply if Mr. Kuchma issued him an invitation and if the Ukrainian government had something to show him.

The day after his inauguration, on July 20, Mr. Kuchma extended an invitation to Mr. Camdessus.

"And here I am. I came immediately," noted the IMF official.

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7B. Aug 2 - Aug 16	Lviv • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Frankivsk • Karpaty • Kyiv • Kaniv • Fcofania	AIR UKRAINE
8A. Aug 21 - Sept 4	UKRAINE'S III INDEPENDENCE V MEDICAL CONGRESS Kyiv • Symferopol • Yalta • Odessa • Kherson • Khortyca • Zaportzhia • Dnipropetrovsk	AIR UKRAINE
8B. Aug 21 - Sept 4	Kyiv • Kaniv DNIPRO CRUISE (7 Days) ODESSA	AIR UKRAINE
9. Sept 7 - Sept 21	Lviv • Frankivsk • Karpaty • Olesko • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Fcofania	AIR UKRAINE
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(Continued from page 4)

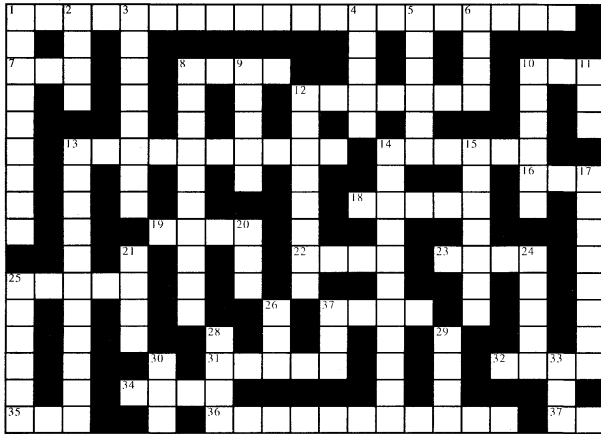
the issue is not as to the CIS, but rather the establishment of a market for Ukrainian goods not only in the CIS countries, but also in the Baltic states, Poland, the Czech Republic and even the Far East. Technological trade with the West would also be important to Ukraine's economy, especially since Ukrainian goods are not yet on a par with Western products. As for his relationship to the CIS, the president stated, "I will not be a vassal."

When asked about the Black Sea Fleet, the president indicated that the agreements signed by his predecessor were not beneficial to Ukraine, however he would like to resolve this problem without any conflict.

Besides President Kuchma, representatives of the presidential administration present at the meeting were his advisor and chief of staff, Dmytro Tabachnyk, and the chief of protocol, Heorhiy Cherniavsky.

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



The French Connection

Across

1. Where 3 Down is buried.
7. French king.
8. Notre ____.
10. ____ Dieu!
12. He was head of the Ukrainian diplomatic mission to France after the Versailles Peace Conference.
13. In 1903 this Ukrainian historian was lecturer at the Higher Russian School of Social Sciences in Paris.
14. Location of French monument honoring Ukrainian inmates of WWII concentration camp at Ban St. Jean.
16. First of Marie Antoinette's famous last words?
18. French money.
19. Fourth of Marie Antoinette's famous last words?
22. Title of Rodin sculpture.
23. First name of star of "The French Connection."
25. An 820-man battalion of Ukrainians who joined the French resistance during WWII was named in his honor.
27. Second of Marie Antoinette's famous last words?
31. This Ukrainian hetman and his son provided Voltaire with much needed information as he was writing his history of Sweden's Charles XII.
32. Ici.
34. ____ Geste.
35. French no.
36. After the death of 3 Down, he headed the UNR government in exile in Paris.
37. French and.

Down

1. Fraternal city of Odessa in France.
2. French black.
3. Supreme commander of the UNR Army and president of the Directory of the UNR, he was assassinated in Paris in 1926.
4. French existentialist.
5. Ukrainian anarchist buried at Pere Lachaise.
6. Gemini.
8. At the 1878 international literary conference in Paris, he formally protested against the Ems Ukase.
9. Pale purple.
10. The original manuscript of his "Orthodox Confession Fidei" is in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris.
11. ____ de plume.
12. From 1949 to 1953 he was metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in France.
13. Bishop of Ukrainian Catholic Church in France.
14. A bas-relief depiction of this battle between Ukrainians and Poles is in the Church of St. Germaine de Pres in Paris.
15. This Frenchman was personal physician to Hetman Kyrylo Rozumovsky.
17. Fraternal city of Kyiv in France.
20. Third of Marie Antoinette's famous last words?
21. Daughter of Yaroslav Mudry who was Queen of France.
24. French school.
25. French candy.
26. ____ vous plais.
27. Ukrainian oui.
28. ____ d'etat.
29. French airport.
30. French article.
33. French street.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Russian cities." Would President Bush disappoint Ukrainian Americans?

The answer came all too soon. Addressing the Supreme Council of Ukraine, President Bush underlined that the U.S. "will maintain the strongest possible relationship with the Soviet government of President Gorbachev," and he castigated those who had urged the U.S. to choose between the center and the republics, calling this a "false choice."

He then went on to lecture Ukraine's lawmakers about freedom: "...freedom is not the same as independence. Americans will not support those who seek independence in order to replace a far-off tyranny with a local despotism. They will not aid those who promote a suicidal nationalism based upon ethnic hatred."

As a result, President Bush was perceived, as Ivan Drach succinctly put it, as a "messenger for Gorbachev." Columnist William Safire called the president's address in the Ukrainian capital the "Chicken Kiev speech," and the appellation stuck, much to the dismay of President Bush.

Sources: *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 7, 1991, through August 11, 1991. "At the Highest Levels: The Inside Story of the End of the Cold War" by Michael R. Beschloss and Strobe Talbott. Boston, Toronto, London: Little, Brown and Co., 1993.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, August 6

HUNTER, N.Y.: The Music and Arts Center of Greene County, N.Y., invites the public to a fashion show: "Adaptation of traditional Ukrainian embroidery to contemporary fashion." The show, featuring over 15 models in 30 ensembles will take place at the St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church Center on Route 23A in Hunter, N.Y., at 8 p.m. Tickets may be purchased at the door. For further information please call (518) 989-6218.

Friday-Sunday, September 2-4

DETROIT: The ODUM Ukrainian Youth Association is holding its annual Labor Day Weekend "Zustrich" (convention) at the Radisson on the Lake Resort in Ypsilanti. The Detroit branch is hosting this year's

event and promises to make it a memorable one. The weekend's festivities include: a Welcome to Motown Nite on Friday; golf tournament and canoe trip Saturday morning; gala banquet and zabava with the music of Toronto's Odnochasnist Saturday evening; church services at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Southfield Sunday morning; a buffet luncheon and concert featuring our organization's bandurist, vocal and dance ensembles Sunday afternoon (concert is dedicated to the memory of Hryhoriy Kytasty on the 10th anniversary of his passing); volleyball, cricket, softball, tennis and a children's Olympics following the concert; and a farewell pool party Sunday evening. For more information contact Vera Petruska (810) 756-5283 or Vera Murha (313) 525-8489.

At Soyuzivka: August 5-7

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: Those lucky enough to experience the hospitality of the UNA estate Soyuzivka during the weekend of August 5-7 may avail themselves of a rich and varied program of entertainment.

On Friday, August 5, dance and make merry the entire evening with the Sounds of Soyuzivka at the Trembita Lounge.

On Saturday, August 6, starting at 8:30 p.m. at the Veselka pavilion, thrill to the sight of traditional Ukrainian dance as the students of the Soyuzivka Dance Workshop, under the direction of the renowned dancemaster/choreographer Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, give their graduation performance.

Also, hear the musical and poetic mas-

tery of Taras Chubay, a 24-year-old singer-guitarist from Lviv, as he plays a wide selection of original compositions, including numbers by "Ne Zhuryys" and "Plach Yereimiyi."

Following the concert, spin your partner 'round, as you keep pace with the Vodohray band. The merriment begins at approximately 10 p.m.

The artistically inclined may survey the fine collection of paintings by Yuriy Krys, on exhibit in the Main House lobby on Saturday and Sunday.

For further information on programs and reservations, call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641. Members of the Ukrainian National Association get a 10 percent discount on accommodations.

Historical marker to commemorate internment of Ukrainian Canadians

KINGSTON, Ontario - The first historical marker commemorating the internment of Ukrainian Canadians as "enemy aliens" during the first world war will be unveiled publicly in Kingston, at Fort Henry, on Thursday, August 4, at 5 p.m.

The ceremony will commemorate the 80th anniversary of the outbreak of the war and of the beginning of Canada's first national internment operations, which lasted from 1914 to 1920. A reception and screening of the film, "Freedom Had a Price," which documents this relatively unknown episode in Canadian history, will follow.

Canada's first permanent internment camp was at Fort Henry, near Kingston, Ontario. Internees were kept there from August 1914 until 1917, when many of the "second class" internees were moved to other camps, located at Petawawa and Kapuskasing, Ontario. There were, in total, 26 such internment camps and receiving stations across Canada. The majority of their inmates were Ukrainian Canadians.

Since 1984, members of Canada's 1 million strong Ukrainian Canadian community have been requesting that the gov-

ernment of Canada acknowledge that these internment operations were "unwarranted and unjust," amend The Emergencies Act to ensure that no other Canadian ethnic, religious or racial group is ever again subjected to a similar injustice and place historical markers at all of the camp sites.

This effort has been spearheaded by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association. The public unveiling of this historical marker, funded entirely by the Ukrainian Canadian community, represents what Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, UCCLA's director of research, describes as "a first step forward toward an honorable and timely resolution of our community's long-standing acknowledgment and redress efforts, and a fitting memorial to all those who suffered during the first world war, not only in the trenches but also here, at home, in Canada."

For more information on the commemorative service and on the Ukrainian-Canadian community's acknowledgment and redress campaign please contact: Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, director of research, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, at (613) 546-8364, or by fax at (613) 546-2312.

Kharkiv...

(Continued from page 9)

ment does reap certain other, non-ESL benefits for the instructor and participants. (More on that in Part II.)

Class hours were 3-5:30 p.m. for the afternoon class and 6-8:30 p.m. for the evening class, with Mondays off, for a very practical reason: most of my students were not in the city on Mondays. They spend Saturday, Sunday and most of Monday working on their small private/leased plots of land in the "suburbs" or are engaged in practicing their trade/profession on a "private" basis. After all, in Ukraine, man does not live by bread alone. Potatoes, beets and salt pork (solonyna) are necessary too.

The afternoons

My afternoon class consisted of approximately 15 students (we started with 18, but one young Russian dropped out upon learning that, aside from English, Ukrainian would be the last resort back-up language of instruction. Apparently this did not suit his imperial sensibilities, although he spoke reasonable Ukrainian, as well as fluent Russian. Two other afternoon students left after seeing they were in over their heads, linguistically speaking.

The vast majority of the afternoon students were classmates at a Kharkiv high school which featured English/Russian

instruction. Although their Russian was amazing enough, their English skills left quite a bit to be desired. Reading comprehension was reasonably good, as well as the general level of grammatical knowledge. However, my afternoon students were, with two or three exceptions, extremely reticent. Trying to run a conversation with them was a bit like trying to pull an elephant's molar with a pair of small tweezers. Fortunately, as the course progressed, even the most stone-cold students did open up a bit and started conversing in English.

The most positive characteristic of the afternoon class was the students' relative equality of English language knowledge. This was no doubt due to their being classmates on an everyday full-time basis. Almost as encouraging was the steadiness of the afternoons' work habits. Virtually every single student in this class did his/her daily homework. It would be almost unthinkable for an entire class of teenaged American summer school students to do their work on a regular basis, so this truly astonished me.

Naturally, the afternoon class contained various types of people. There was Tania Zadoroshna, at 15, the youngest, but also the most knowledgeable student. There was Oleh Pesochin, the class clown, whose initial loathing for Taras Shevchenko and everything Ukrainian was, at least outwardly, transformed to a grudging tolerance. The class also had a disciplinarian in Oksana Rubtsova, a 16-year-old Ukrainian-Belarusian who could crank up a killer blue-eyed stare, sufficient to make even the class clown dive under the nearest desk. Last, but not least, in the group of notables was Oleg Usupov, a Kazakh university student who constantly volunteered responses and many a time got fellow classmates out of conversational ruts.

Naturally, every student in the afternoon class contributed something unique to the group, whether it was knowledge, good humor, initiative or steadfastness. This class, though young, showed ambition and a sense of purpose. They will go far.

Next week: *Being there* - The evening class; my Kharkiv hosts; some local politics.

White House...

(Continued from page 4)

Besides USBF, others represented in the briefing were Baltic Hotline, American Baltic News, Free Estonian Word and Estonian Day (Canada). At the conclusion of the briefing, the participants agreed not to pop open the champagne until September 1.

USBF is a 501 (c) 3 not-for-profit foundation established in 1990 to support democratic and free market reforms in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. USBF conducts programs in local government, public administration, rule of law, public health, and independent media, and has offices in Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius and Washington.

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