

UKRAINE in the NEW WORLD ORDER

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

OCTOBER 11-13, 1991 SHERATON NATIONAL HOTEL ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA





Following more than seventy years of isolation from the West, the past year is likely to be looked upon, within the context of Ukrainian history, as the year that Ukraine began to re-emerge as an independent player on the international scene. For decades, Ukrainian SSR representatives followed the dictates of central authorities in Moscow. The Moscow line was toed by Ukrainian representatives in many different ways: at United Nations' forums; by Ukrainian officials seeking bilateral contacts with other nations; and also by participants of orchestrated cultural exchange programs.

The March 1989 parliamentary elections in Ukraine changed the course of the country's relations with foreign governments. The official democratic opposition in parliament, Narodna Rada, gained controlling seats in the parliament's international affairs committee. Committee members began highlighting a foreign policy agenda consistent with the Ukrainian independence platform carried in the founding documents of the Ukrainian Republican Party and in the resolutions of the second Rukh Congress. Democratic-bloc parliamentarians and international affairs committee members travelled to world capitals advising of Ukraine's drive toward political and economic independence and warning world leaders of Moscow's inability to meet financial and other obligations. For the first time, Ukrainian emissaries began representing the interests of Kiev rather than those interests dictated by Moscow.

Ukraine's July 16, 1990 declaration of sovereignty and the August 24, 1991 declaration of independence confirm for the international community the Ukrainian people's aspirations to complete self-rule. The declarations also signal to world capitals Ukraine's intentions of gaining not only de jure, but also de facto control of its affairs, both domestic and foreign.

In an effort to define and better understand Ukraine's position in a dynamic international environment, the 1991 TWG Leadership Conference will attempt to examine those factors influencing and contributing to Ukraine's position in a "new world order." Our Conference preparatory committee has divided these factors into two groups: external factors affecting Ukraine and internal factors.

Key among the external factors affecting Ukraine is the current state of affairs in Moscow. The transformation of the Soviet Empire from a centralized revolutionary power to a conglomeration of independent nation-states has redefined Moscow's global influence and political status. To what extent, if any, will historic Russian imperial ambitions challenge the development of independent Ukrainian statehood? Will the Yeltsin regime attempt to piece back together the former Empire or will he concentrate on rebuilding Russia proper?

Another important external factor affecting Ukraine's position in a new world order is the disposition of foreign governments to Ukrainian independence. What have been the attitudes of foreign capitals to Ukrainian independence? Do the attitudes differ from capital to capital? What have been the most recent foreign policy initiatives and plans implemented by the Government of Ukraine? What are the prospects for Ukraine's gaining membership in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)? And finally, what is the view from Washington?

To answer some of the aforementioned questions, our opening address and morning panel will bring together a group of Washington's leading experts on democracy building and those who follow closely events in the former Soviet Union. Opening our conference will be Carl Gershman who serves as president of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED). NED has donated millions of dollars to democracy building projects throughout Europe, the Baltic States, and many of the Soviet republics. Mr. Gershman will discuss generally the transition from totalitarianism to democracy in Eastern Europe and the Soviet republics, and specifically, prospects for democracy in Ukraine.

His address will be followed by a panel chaired by U.S.

Information Agency Associate Director for Programs Paula Dobriansky. Ms Dobriansky's panel will feature short presentations on the state of affairs in Moscow and on Kiev's foreign policy initiatives from Doug Seay of The Heritage Foundation, Martin Sieff of *The Washington Times*, Sophia Sluzar of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research and Orest Deychakiwsky of the Congressional CSCE Commission.

Gennadi Oudovenko, Ukraine's Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative to the United Nations will deliver the keynote luncheon address following our morning panel. Oudovenko will primarily focus on Ukraine's foreign policy plans for the coming months and may provide insight into the accomplishments made during Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk's visit to the U.N., U.S., and Canada.

The success of a democratic nation's foreign policy lies in the domestic consensus that is achieved within a country and the mandate given to government leaders by the electorate. The focus of our afternoon panel will be on domestic Ukrainian matters. The second panel will attempt to identify those important sectors of society that will provide an indication to the direction in which Ukraine will head internationally. Panelists will speak about political developments within the democratic bloc and the communist party and also on the upcoming Ukrainian independence referendum and the election of Ukraine's first president.

Some of the key questions addressed during this panel will derive from political, economic, religious and human rights considerations. Is Leonid Kravchuk's election to the Ukrainian presidency a foregone conclusion? Will Eastern Ukraine follow the lead of the Ukrainian parliament and vote for independence? Is Ukraine worth foreign investment? Have the laws changed to accommodate commercial interests? Will legal reforms that protect individual human rights be taken by the Ukrainian parliament? Are religious animosities expanding or subsiding?

To answer some of these questions, we have pulled together a panel of experts who have spent time in Ukraine analyzing the developments and progress in key segments of Ukrainian society. Moderating our second panel will be Katya Chumachenko of the U.S.- Ukraine Foundation. Leading off the panel discussion will be Yuri Shevchuk of the Rivne City Council in Western Ukraine, speaking about the current state of political affairs in Ukraine. Mr. Shevchuk will be joined by Marta Kolomayets from *The Ukrainian Weekly*, Richard Shriver from *The Ukrainian Business Digest*, and Professor Greg Stanton from American University.

We believe the speakers at this year's conference will provide interesting insights into recent foreign and domestic policy developments in Ukraine. Our intent for the 1991 TWG Leadership Conference has been to put together a forum of specialists with great interest and concern for Ukraine and its future in a new and changing international environment.

Leadership Conference Committee

Myron Wasylyk Leadership Conference Chairperson

Lydia Chopivsky-Benson President, The Washington Group

Mykola Babiak

Yaro Bihun

Hanja Cherniak-Mack

Marusia Drohobycky

Motria Kramarchuk

George Masiuk

Myron Maslowsky

Marta Pereyma

Bohdan Radejko

Natalie Sluzar

Daria Stec

Lev Turkevich

Marta Zielyk



1991 Leadership Conference Program

Friday, October 11, 1991

7:00 PM **TWG Semi-Annual Meeting** 9:00 **TWG Happy Hour - Cash Bar**

Saturday, October 12, 1991

9:00 **Opening Address**

Mr. Carl Gershman

President, National Endowment for Democracy

Session I — External Factors Affecting Ukraine's International Role Moderator: Hon. Paula Dobriansky

Associate Director for Programs, U. S. Information Agency

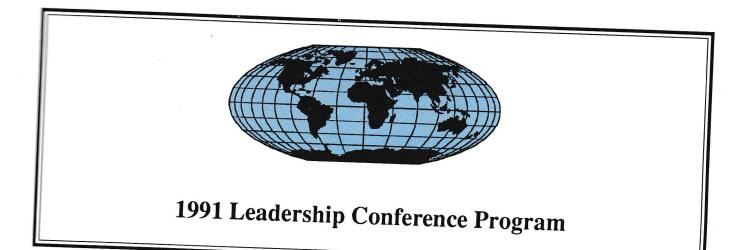
Panel: Mr. Douglas Seay

The Heritage Foundation *Mr. Martin Sieff The Washington Times Ms Sophia Sluzar* Bureau of Intelligence and Research, U. S. Department of State *Mr. Orest Deychakiwsky* Staff Member, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

12:30 PM Luncheon

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Keynote Speaker: Mr. Gennadi Oudovenko Deputy Foreign Minister Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations



Saturday Sessions Continued

2:30 PM

Session II — Domestic Political Developments Impact Ukraine

Moderator: Ms. Katya Chumachenko U. S. - Ukraine Foundation

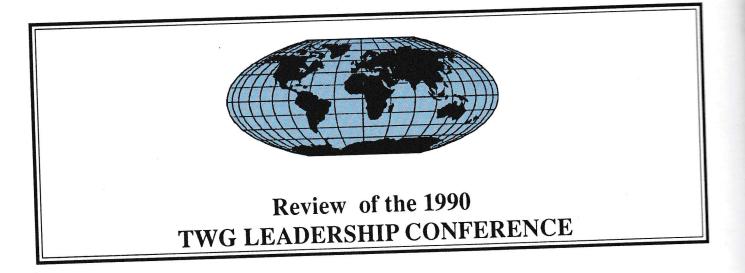
Panel: Mr. Yuri Shevchuk

Rivne City Council, Ukraine Ms Marta Kolomayets The Ukrainian Weekly Mr. Richard Shriver The Ukrainian Business Digest Professor Greg Stanton American University

6:30 PM	Cocktails
7:30	Dinner
9:30	Gala Dance
	Music by Lidan

Sunday, October 13, 1991

11:00 AM	Buffet Brunch
Noon	Wrap-Up Session
4:30	Adjournment



The Washington Group held its fourth TWG Leadership Conference, "Ukraine: Building the Future Together" in Washington DC, October 5-7, 1990. Fifteen speakers addressed an audience of 150 participants, examined and evaluated the dramatic changes in Ukraine, and discussed ways in which institutions in the West and the Ukrainian diaspora are and can be involved in Ukraine's transformation. The conference was organized into three 1/2 day sessions, Saturday and Sunday, with a Saturday lunch at which Vitaly Korotych, then editor of the Soviet magazine Ogonyok, was the keynote speaker. The conference itinerary also included a Saturday evening gala, co-sponsored by the Ukrainian-American Bar Association, with music by the Canadian band "Nove Pokolinya", as well as an informal brunch on Sunday and TWG's 6th Annual Birthday Party Friday evening.

The panelists at the opening session on Saturday, "Laying the Foundation", examined the status of existing and potential mechanisms for creating ties between Ukraine and the West. Panelists included Dr. Roman Popadiuk, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Ms Larysa Skoryk, People's Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR and a co-founder of Rukh; Mr. Curtis Struble, Deputy Director for Bi-lateral Relations, Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs, U. S. Department of State; and Ms Karen LaFollette, Research Assistant, Institute for Political Economy. Ms LaFollette spoke on behalf of Dr. Paul Craig Roberts, political economist and William E. Simon Chair, Center for Strategic and International Studies, who was scheduled for the panel, but was unable to attend. The panel moderator was Honorable Bohdan A. Futey, Judge, U. S. Court of Claims and Chairman, Ukraine 2000: The Washington Committee in Support of Ukraine, who introduced the speakers and then moderated the lively question/ answer period that followed the morning presentations.

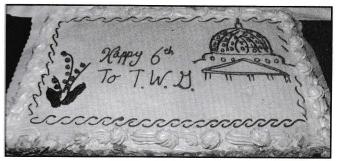
Dr. Popadiuk began the morning's panel with an assessment

of the Bush Administration's position regarding the recent events in the Soviet Union. He stated that the Administration strongly supports the rapid changes and encourages democratization, but emphasized that the process of change must be peaceful, and come from within the Soviet Union. Rather than advocating any particular end result, such as either the continuance or breakup of the Soviet Union, the Administration supports the process of peaceful reform which Mr. Gorbachev initiated and is promoting.

Ms Skoryk, speaking after Dr. Popadiuk, presented a different interpretation of Mr. Gorbachev's intentions. After thanking the audience for not forgetting about Ukraine, Ms Skoryk stated that the imperial intent of the Soviet Union has not fundamentally changed. Mr. Gorbachev has no intention of reforming the Soviet Union into anything other than a centralized, authoritarian one-party state. His limited attempts at *perestroika, glasnost* and "democratization" are short term strategies to try and revive a stagnant empire, not end goals in themselves. According to Ms. Skoryk, however, an empire that was acquired by force and maintained by terror cannot survive. The Soviet Union is inherently unstable; the democratic forces are not causing instability, the Soviet Union's policy of forced unity is the cause.

Ms Skoryk believed that Gorbachev's efforts are last-ditch attempts of an empire trying to save itself. Rather than evolving, the Soviet Union is disintegrating. Entrenched Communist Party bureaucrats, however, unwilling to give up power and in an attempt to save themselves, refuse to let new structure and new orders evolve.

Ms Skoryk promised that Ukraine will not, cannot, give up. Ukraine has suffered immensely at the hands of the Soviet and its antecedent the Russian, empires. Continued inclusion in the Soviet Union will mean continued destruction for Ukraine. (In light of the recent developments in Ukraine, Ms Skoryk's words were most prophetic).



TWG's Birthday Cake

Mr. Struble spoke to a topic which has long been important to Ukrainians, the opening of a U. S. consulate in Kiev. After a brief overview of the history of the consulate, Mr. Struble said that he hopes "to have an official announcement about the opening of the consulate very soon." (The U. S. Consulate in Kiev indeed opened in February, with Jon Gunderson as the U. S. Consul General.)

The final panelist Saturday morning was Ms Karen LaFollette. Ms Lafollette spoke on the economic crisis in the Soviet Union and the role that popular front movements can play in reshaping the political and economic infrastructure. She cautioned against a simple platform of independence with a corresponding economic system. She spoke in support of a free market economy, but against the idea of the immediate sale of state property. Since only the Communist Party, black marketeers and foreign investors have the potential to "buy up" this state property, individuals would once again be excluded from property ownership.

Ms LaFollette advocated immediate conversion of Soviet firms into joint stock companies, whereby workers and managers would be given shares. A certain percentage would be assigned to a mutual or social fund, that would in turn be given to individuals outside the company, and a certain percentage would remain for sale on the open market.

The keynote speaker at the Saturday luncheon was Vitaly Korotych, editor for the past four years of the popular Soviet weekly magazine *Ogonyok* (he recently resigned) and a senior fellow at the Gannett Center for Media Studies at Columbia University in New York. Mr. Korotych delivered one bottomline message: "The Soviet Union is in crisis; at best it is 1-1 1/2 years from catastrophe... Nobody knows what to do or how."

He appealed to the West for help in managing the change, in particular, weakening the massive Soviet military-industrial infrastructure and converting it into a system for producing consumer goods.

Saturday's afternoon session, "The Changing Image" explored perceptions of and information about Ukraine among opinion makers, the media and within the government. Moderated by Mr. Myron Wasylyk, Special Assistant for Legislation and Public Diplomacy, U. S. Department of State, the panel included Mr. Volodymyr Dibrova, U.S. correspondent of *Narodna Hazeta*, the Rukh newspaper published in Kiev; Mr. Mark E. Dillen, Director, Office of Press Relations, U.S. Department of State; Mr. Kevin Klose, former Moscow correspondent and currently Deputy National Editor for the *Washington Post*, and Robert McConnell, attorney, Director Legislative Office, Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher and Chairman of the Government Relations Committee of Ukraine 2000.

Mr. Dibrova explained the development of the independent press since the introduction of *glasnost*. He began his presentation with the idea that the best summary of the current situation in the USSR is that it is exciting, but filled with contradictions and that "every power sector is getting ready for a showdown."

He continued that *glasnost* was unexpected. There was no independent press in place, just various "Pravdas", no journalists, "just soldiers for an ideological cause." As such, there really still is no independent press. He found that even among Rukh officials the concept of an independent press, in the Western sense, is not fully understood.

Mr. Klose considers the current availability of information within and about the Soviet Union quite extraordinary. Corre-

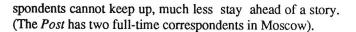




Left to right: Karen LaFollette, Roman Popadiuk, Bohdan Futey, Curtis Struble, Larysa Skoryk



Left to right: Myron Wasylyk, Volodymyr Dibrova, Robert McConnell, Mark E. Dillen, Kevin Klose



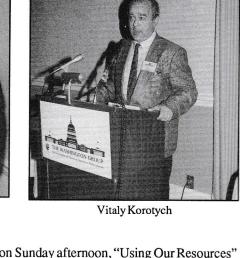
The possibility of access to numerous sources is still quite new. Until recently, people were jailed for contacts with Western press. Information came only from official sources. Correspondents were not allowed out of Moscow. Information about activities beyond Moscow was hard to obtain and almost impossible to confirm. Now correspondents are openly greeted at airports when they come to cover a story.

When asked about the *Post's* persistent use of "the" when referring to Ukraine, Mr. Klose admitted that the usage is inconsistent, the policy needs to be reviewed and that he's sure that the Ukrainian community won't let the *Post* forget about it. (In a September 23, 1991 article by David Remnick, the *Post* consistently refered to Ukraine as "the Ukraine")

As director of press relations at the State Department, Mr. Dillen spoke from the perspective of both the media and of government: basically, that neither the press nor government officials feel up to date. Both have been caught off guard by the nature and pace of changes in the Soviet Union.

With regard to Ukraine, U. S. policy recognizes the right to self-determination, but Mr. Dillen reiterated earlier statements that the emphasis is on peaceful process of change, the use of negotiations, and that the U. S. also recognizes the right of civil authorities to quell disturbances.

Robert McConnell, long an advocate of Ukrainian issues, spoke about the perception of Ukraine and Ukrainians by government officials. It wasn't that long ago that the vast majority of government officials couldn't distinguish between Russia and the Soviet Union and Ukraine wasn't even on the map. Government focused on Moscow, and treated the Soviet Union as what it in fact was, a monolithic empire. According to Mr. McConnell, Ukrainians in America must continue to spread the message among government officials that the Soviet Union is not composed of Russia alone.



The final panel on Sunday afternoon, "Using Our Resources" focused on the environmental and health crisis in Ukraine, as well as the potential of developing human resources. The moderator was Dr. Halyna Breslawec, Director, Division of Gastroentrerology, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and the speakers included Dr. David McClave, Soviet Specialist with the Federal Research Service at the Library of Congress; Mr. Yuli Wexler, Manager, Corporate Development, MCI Communications; Ms Tamara Horodysky, co-founder of the Nestor Institute and Visits International For Soviets and Americans (VISA); Dr. Lubomyr Jurczak, Director, Computex in Warsaw; and Dr. Vasyl Truchly, senior attending physician and assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Rush Presbyterian/St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago. Dr. Truchly was program director for the 3rd World Congress of Ukrainian Medical Associations August meeting in Kiev.

Dr. David McClave began his presentation with a brief history of environmental disasters in the Soviet Union, culminating in the Chornobyl nuclear plant explosion, and the Aral Sea disaster, the destruction of one of the world's major water resources. Both affected millions of lives, have caused incalculable environmental damage and will compete for funds and solutions for years to come.

Besides these two mega-disasters, the particular situation in Ukraine is acute: Donetsk-Dnipropetrovsk region registered the worst on the indices of overall environmental degradation, twelve of the cities with the worst air quality are in Ukraine; Ukraine has a disproportionate number of nuclear power plants and reactors; children of Chernivtsi suffering from thallium poisoning; the Black Sea filled with toxic chemicals, the contamination of the Dneister River by a rupture in a fertilizer storage pond.

Dr. McClave offered some hope. The explosion of Chornobyl served as a catalyst for making the environment a national priority in Ukraine. Major development projects such as construction of nuclear power plants have been halted. Fur-



Left to right: Yuli Wexler, Vasyl Truchly, Halyna Breslawec, Tamara Horodysky, David McClave, Lubomyr Jurczak

thermore, the Soviet Union has finally recognized the need for an environmental policy and for the first time is mandating safeguards and conservation.

Mr. Wexler explained that his topic, telecommunications, in the Soviet Union was very simple, "There is virtually none."As a result, the Soviet Union remains isolated from the global economy. He offered some statistics: 10-15% of the homes in the USSR have phones vs. 95% in the U.S. There are about 1,500 international trunk lines between the USSR and the rest of the world, there are 1,500 between the U.S. and Iceland; there are only 39 direct international circuits between the USSR and the U.S., all of which go through Moscow. Telecommunications is necessary to jump start economic development. It is necessary to service hard currency users and to enter the global market.

Ms Tamara Horodysky spoke about the Nestor Institute's computer training program in Lviv. Last summer, the project hoped to overcome years of isolation and introduce young



Laryssa Fontana at the Ukrainian-American Community Network exhibit

people to the age of computers. The project is now permanently housed in a vocational-tech school in Lviv.

Dr. Jurczak confirmed Ms Horodysky's assessment that many Ukrainians are eager to learn and pursue change. They are hampered, however, by an infrastructure that is "waiting for orders from above," as well as their own lack of experience. Dr. Jurczak, who has established a computer joint-venture company between Warsaw and Lviv advocates the establishment of a 'business center" in Lviv designed specifically to service Western businessmen, as well as provide training for Ukrainians.

The final speaker, Dr. Truchly, spoke about the 3rd Congress of World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Societies which met in Kiev in 1990. Word had gotten out about the conference and people had come from all over Ukraine to be seen by a "doctor from the West". Soviet citizens mistrust local doctors, even though often a correct diagnosis is provided and proper treatment prescribed because the pervasive lack of



Left to right: Laryssa Chopivsky, Oksana Dackiw, Daria Stec, Yaro Bihun, Lydia Chopivsky-Benson, Adrian Karmazyn, Marta Zielyk



John Stepanchuk, U. S. Consul, Kiev

medicine, medical supplies and equipment prevents a successful cure.

Soviet doctors are not trusted for good reason: in the six years of medical school, over 50% of the instruction is in Marxist/ Leninist theory. Students bribe their way into medical schools, regardless of academic competency.

It is difficult to separate the health care crisis from the environmental and economic crisis. 25% of homes in the Soviet Union have no running water; 27% have no sewage. The three top health care problems in Ukraine are infant mortality, AIDS and the health consequences of Chornobyl. In Kiev, the radiation level is 4 times higher than in Washington. Though this is still considered acceptable, prolonged low level exposure is worse than one high dose.

Now only a year later, Gorbachev is no longer a power, most of the republics have declared their independence. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have been recognized as independent countries, Yeltsin resisted the tanks as they stormed down Moscow's street, Bush visited Kiev, and Kravchuk came to Washington. What will it be like next year????



Orest Deychakiwsky, Halyna Teodorovych, Bohdan Yasinsky



Dr. Tatiana Antonovych and Dr. Valentina Biloholovska

BEST WISHES

UABA

Ukrainian American Bar Association

P. O. Box 1705 Rutherford, NJ 07070 Tel: (201)939-1999; FAX (201)939-4612

1990 TWG Fellowship and UABA Scholarship Gala

The TWG Fellowship Committee has awarded 4 grants, totaling \$5,000 to individuals from Ukraine. Halyna Teodorovych, a 32-year-old philologist from Lviv, has ben awarded \$2,000 for a three-month internship at the Library of Congress. Ms. Teodorovych assisted Library of Congress Ukrainian Area Specialist Bohdan Yasinsky in the compilation of bibliographies on various Ukrainian topics, including Taras Shevchenko and the Library of Congress and Unofficial Publications of Ukraine — 1988-1990 (with over 2000 titles). The objectives of the publication of these bibliographies are to: improve the awareness of Ukrainian collections in American libraries; serve the needs of researchers in both the U. S. and Ukraine; and assess the holdings of Ukrainian serials and determine the means of preserving valuable libraries' materials that are in danger of destruction through deterioration.

The second award — for \$1,000— was to assist in the funding of the highly successful April seminar on American governance for Ukrainian legislators. Fourteen leading Ukrainian parliamentarians participated in a two week program under the auspices of the U. S. Information Agency and NKM Associates. The program gave the Deputies the opportunity to see the process of governance at the federal, state, and local levels and to meet with key executives and legislative branch officials and representatives of the public policy and private sectors.

Yury Pryhornytsky, the Washington correspondent for one of Ukraine's most prestigious newspapers — *Literaturna Ukraina*

— was the recipient of a \$1,000 award. Mr. Pryhornytsky, who was in Washington for a one-year stay, has already written a substantial number of articles for *Literaturna Ukraina* about various aspects of political, social, cultural and economic life in the United States, including the life of Ukrainian-Americans. Mr. Pryhornytsky also did an extensive interview with the Ukrainian author/playwright Hryhory Kostiuk, one of the leading living participants of Ukraine's cultural renaissance of the late 1920's.

The fourth recipient was Dr. Valentina Biloholovska, a doctor from Ukraine, who received \$1,112 for tuition for a course in nephropathology at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

TWG's Fellowship Program was established in 1987 to support educational or work projects to further Ukrainian-American interests, and take advantage of the Washington area's unique resources. From its inception until last year, the program had awarded five fellowships to Ukrainian-Americans and Canadians totaling \$10,000.

With the new opportunities presented by the dramatic changes taking place in Ukraine today, the Fellowship Committee decided to open its Fellowship Program to candidates from Ukraine although it was intended primarily for Ukrainian-Americans. Contibutions to the Fellowship Fund can be sent to TWG, P. O. Box 11248, Washington, D. C. 20008.



Left to right: Marta Cehelsky, Larysa Skoryk, Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Bohdan Futey, Ada Kulyk



Gala Chairpersons, left to right: Daria Stec and Laryssa Chopivsky



Myron Smorodsky, President, Ukrainian-American Bar Association



Deana Hazen, Chairperson, UABA Scholarship Fund



Orest Deychakivsky, Chairman, TWG Fellowship Fund



Board of Directors: front row, left to right: Oksana Dackiw, Marta Zielyk, Irene Jarosewich, Lydia-Chopivsky-Benson, Lynn Burtyk Bush. Ascending rows, left to right: Laryssa Chopivsky, Nick Babiak, Marusia Drohobycky, Daria Stec, Orest Diachok, Adrian Kerod, Orest Deychakiwsky, Myron Wasylyk.



Outgoing TWG President Yaro Bihun receives a special acknowledgement for his outstanding accomplishments while TWG President from Laryssa Chopivsky



Annual Meeting 1990, Presidium, left to right: R. L. Chomiak, Secretary; Sophia Sluzar, Vice Chairman; John Kun, Chairman.



Nick Babiak



Marta Pereyma, Irene Jarosewich



Larysa Kurylas, Lynn Burtyk Bush

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Jon Gunderson, U. S. Consul General in Kiev; Mary Kruger, U. S. Information Agency; Greg Hulka, U. S. Department of State.



Leonid Kondratiuk, Curtis Kamman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Lydia Chopivsky-Benson



The Washington Group's activities season kicked-off with the 1990 Leadership Conference. The Conference entitled "Building the Future Together" brought together over 150 participants, who listened to numerous guest speakers and contributed to some lively discussions. (For a review of the 1990 Leadership Conference see page 6.)

We were all aware that significant changes were taking place in Ukraine. At the same time, as many of the participants in the conference pointed out, the old centralized structures of power were still in place in the Soviet Union. Now, a year and a failed coup d'etat later "history" is on the move-again.

Few can appreciate this better than the participants of the two week long TWG-Tour to Ukraine, October 12 - 28. As Yaro Bihun put it: "If a picture is worth a thousand words, then being there must be worth at least a million." The participants of TWG-Tour II were witnesses to such events as the return to Kiev from the US of Patriarch Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church, Rukh's second congress, where the word *perebudova* was dropped from the organization's name, and the stand-off between the student hunger strikers and the Ukrainian government. Other events included trips to Kaniv, Lviv, Ternopil, Chernyhiv and the Carpathian Mountains.

In November TWG hosted a reception for about 30 Peace Walkers from Ukraine. Among the prominent visitors were Vitaly Karpenko, editor of *Verchirnyi Kiev* and Professor Kononenko of the Ukrainian Institute at the Kiev University.

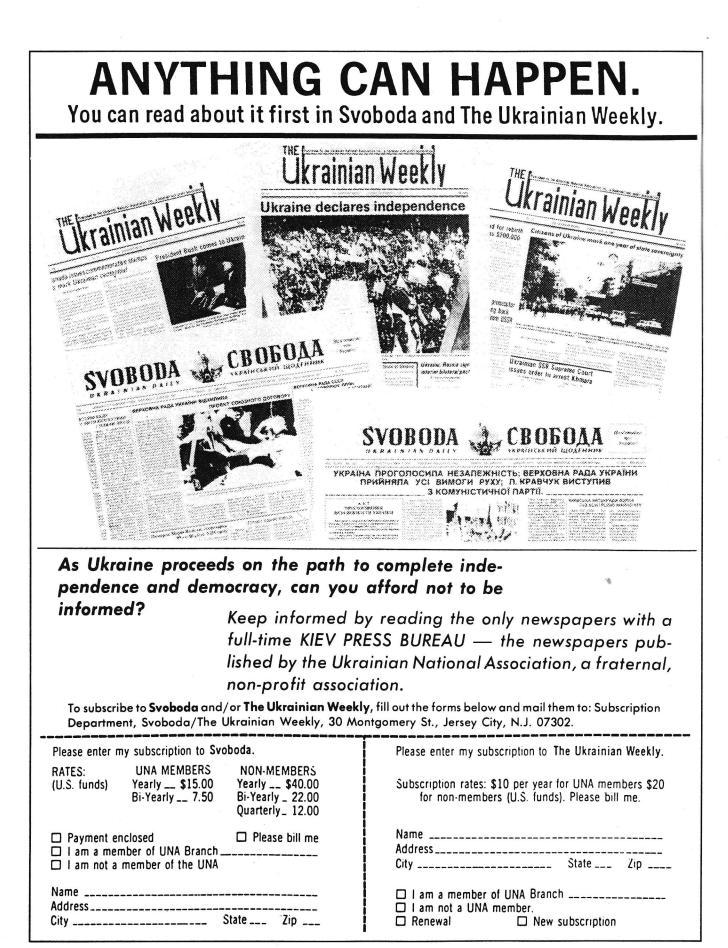
November was also the month that TWG held its seventh annual meeting. Yaro Bihun, two-term President of TWG received an award for his many accomlishments as President, each member of the Board gave a summary of their respective accomplishments, and elections were held for a new Board of Directors. Several changes in the by-laws were also approved by the membership. The most significant of the changes strengthened the Board's discretionary power to waive membership requirements by a majority vote, and the expansion of the Board of Directors to include no more than 10 Directors- at-Large. The membership also approved a change in the fiscal and operating year and Board of Directors term from October 1 to September 30 to March 2 to March 1.

The following slate for the Board of Directors was nominated and approved: Lydia Chopivsky-Benson, President; Myron Wasylyk, Vice-President; Marianne Woloschuk, Secretary; Nicholas Babiak, Treasurer; Adrian Kerod, Membership Director; MartaZielyk, Public Relations Director; Oksana Dackiw, Special Projects Director; Marusia Drohobycky, Events Director. The Directors- at- Large are Yaro Bihun, Lynn Burtyk Bush, Laryssa Chopivsky, Orest Deychakiwsky, Orest Diachok, Roman Goy, Irene Yarosewich, Sonya Karmazyn, Daria Stec, Levko Turkevich. The Auditing Committee includes Halyna Chaikovsky, Ivan Lozowy, and Steve Boyduy.

In early December TWG and Ukraine 2000, hosted an evening to discuss recent changes in Ukraine. Listeners had the opportunity to get first hand reports from the TWG-Tour participants as well as from participants at Rukh's second congress. TWG topped off 1990 with a Christmas Party, complete with all the trimmings and lots of good cheer.

As has been customary in the past, TWG and the Ukrainian-American Military Officers Club hosted the commemoration of the Ukrainian Independence Day at Ft. McNair Officers Club. The key note speaker was Curtis Kamman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of East European and Soviet Affairs. Mr. Kamman told the participants that he had met with several members of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, including Mykhailo Horyn, Laryssa Skoryk, Volodymyr Pylypchuk.

Mr. Kamman stated that the United States would soon open a consulate in Kiev. The official explanation for establishing a consulate and not an embassy in Kiev is based on the 1933 U.S. recognition of the Soviet Union. As long as the U.S. recognizes the territorial integrity of the U.S.S.R. the U.S. embassy will



reside in Moscow. At the commemoration it was pointed out that the U.S. had de jure recognized the Ukrainian S.S.R. as a separate entity from the Soviet Union by accepting the republic as a member of the United Nations. When pressed on this apparent contradiction, Mr. Kamman reverted back to official U.S. policy: The 1933 recognition of the U.S.S.R. guides U.S. relations with the Soviet Union. In other words, it is up to Ukrainians to figure out when the U.S. administration's approach has its basis in the logic of international law and when it has its basis in the convenience of foreign policy.

In February, TWG hosted a Friday Evening Forum with the first U.S. Consul General in Kiev, Mr. Jon Gundersen. Being determined to learn Ukrainian correctly he hoped that his term in Kiev would create the foundation for long-term and enduring contacts between the two countries on all levels.

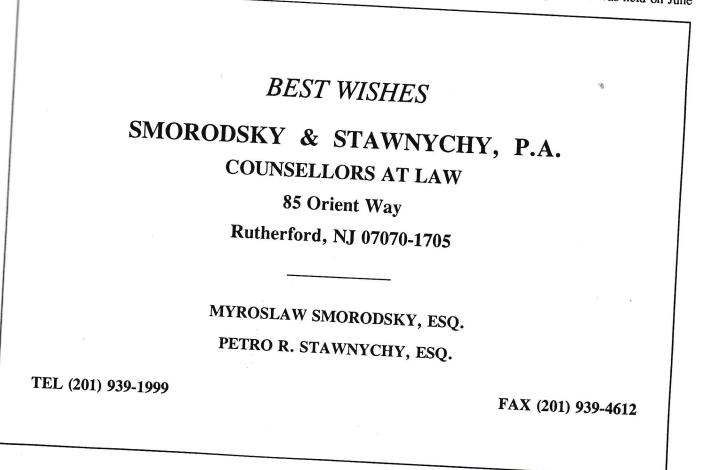
When asked about the U.S. view on Ukraine's drive for independence, Jon Gundersen toed the U.S. government line. The relationship between Ukraine and Moscow was considered an internal matter. Yes, the world is changing, but some things still remain the same. On the question of whether he considered the breakup of the Soviet Union inevitable, "our man in Kiev" ducked the question, like all good diplomats, and pointed out that his job was to report to his government about the current situation so that the administration can make the best decisions. The consulate, at the moment, was not set up to issue passports and visas, but Mr. Gundersen hoped that it would start doing so by 1992. The immediate functions of the consulate is to assist Americans in Ukraine. Jon Gundersen also expressed his appreciation for all the assistance he had received from the Ukrainian - American community and vowed to keep the community posted on developments in Ukraine.

April 1991 was marked by two events: the arrival of a Ukrainian parliamentary delegation to Washington, and the fifth anniversary of the nuclear accident at Chornobyl. TWG, in participation with several other Ukrainian organizations, co-sponsored a dinner-meeting with the Ukrainian deputies at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall. After a 10-day visit to the U.S. as participants in a conference on the American system of governance, the deputies presented a wide range of opinions concerning the current political developments in Ukraine.

Stepping into a different arena, TWG presented an exhibit of contemporary New York artist Ilona Sochynsky. Her works in vivid colors have been widely recognized and exhibited.

TWG co-sponsored a classical music concert at the National Institute of Health, featuring the world renowned Leontowych String Quartet. TWG participated in and gave support to other community events commemorating the Chornobyl accident.

TWG's second Strategic Planning Retreat was held on June





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- Уділяє стипендії студіюючій молоді
- Удержує вакаційну оселю ,,Союзівку''

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Left to right: Marta Mostovych, Peter Fedynsky, Patricia Kruczak Filipov

22nd and 23rd at the Coolfont Conference Center near Berkley Springs in West Virginia. The fifteen TWG members plus a visitor from Ukraine grappled with the problem of placing TWG on the "organizational world map", and how TWG could better serve its "target customers". The weekend also produced numerous ideas to further TWG's goals, i.e. providing its members with unique opportunities to enhance their personal and professional growth, cultivate their Ukrainian heritage, and promote the rights and aspirations of the Ukrainian people.

As part of the celebration of the first anniversary of Ukraine's Declaration of Sovereignty, TWG, with the sponsorship of Senator Alfonse d'Amato, held a panel discussion in the Dirksen Senate Office Building on the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence, "How Far Have We Come?" The panel members included Adrian Karatnycky, Director of Research at the AFL-CIO; Maxim Kniazkov, former TASS correspondent, now a Washington-based analyst who has written on Ukraine and the Soviet non-Union for the *Christian Science Monitor*, and Robert McConnell, an attorney and Director of Government Relations for Ukraine 2000. The moderator was Marusia Drohobycky.

On the lighter side, we must not forget such significant events as the momentous TWG-Tabir at Oleh Hudyma's summer place in Maryland and the unforgettable TWG-Barbecue at Lydia and Randy Benson's house in July. Skill, concentration, and an immaculately manicured lawn was required to successfully execute a Ukrainian-American rendition of an English classic: The Wimbledon Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club's croquet tournament by candlelight. What a party!

And last but not least, TWG summer activities were capped with a free tour of Old Dominion Brewery at Beaumead, Virginia. When it is hot and sticky outside, there is nothing like a cool refreshing ... well, you get the idea. After having learned enough to set up our own brewing companies in Ukraine, the TWG group headed for the Outback Steakhouse where the menu reads Konkaburra Wings, Crocodile Dundee filet, and Chocolate Thunder from Down Under.



Steven Boyduy, Victoria Varvariv Markowicz, John Markowicz



Ihor Kotlarchuk, Orest Diachok, George Sierant



Ilona Sochynsky



Larysa and Gleb Taran



Nadia and Robert McConnell



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Halya Duda, Coordinator of the TWG Strategic Planning Retreat



Front row, left to right: Peter Sawchyn, Isha Pryshlak, Irene Yarosewich. Back row, left to right: Nick Babiak, Halya Duda, Marusia Drohobycky, George Masiuk, Lydia Chopivsky-Benson, Steven Boyduy, Tonya, visitor from Ukraine, Daria Stec, Yaro Bihun.



Left to right: Maxim Kniazkov, Adrian Karatnycky, Lydia-Chopivsky Benson, Marusia Drohobycky, Robert McConnell.



Students from the International Management Institute in Kiev, during their visit to Washington



Left to right: Lydia Chopivsky-Benson with IMI students and Nick Deychakiwsky

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KATHERINE CHUMACHENKO is currently the Vice President of the U.S. - Ukraine Foundation, an organization formed to support the development of free enterprise and democracy in Ukraine and other nations of the former Soviet Union. Previously, she served as an International Economist with the Minority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, where she handled international economic and development issues, and particularly U.S. policy toward Eastern Europe and the USSR. Immediately before joining the Committee Staff, she worked for Secretary Nicholas Brady in the Department of the Treasury Office of Policy Management. She served in The White House in 1988 as Associate Director of the Office of Public Liaison, where she was responsible for foreign policy and defense issues. From 1986 to 1988, she was a Special Assistant at the Department of State Bureau for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. She served as Director of the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington, D. C. from 1982 to 1984. Ms. Chumachenko received her undergraduate degree in International Economics from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Alpha Theta. She has a Masters in Business Administration from the University of Chicago.

OREST DEYCHAKIWSKY is a staff member, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe(CSCE), also known as the Helsinki Commission. He serves as the country officer for Bulgaria and Ukraine and is responsible for the Commission's human rights contact casework and intern program, as well as for contacts with non-governmental organizations. He has been a member of U. S. delegations to various meetings of the 38-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, most recently the Moscow Meeting on Human Rights. Mr. Deychakiwsky graduated from the University of Notre Dame, and holds an M. A. degree from Georgetown University. He is a founding member of The Washington Group and has served on its Board of Directors and Auditing Committee. He currently serves as Chairman of the TWG Fellowship Committee.

PAULA DOBRIANSKY is Associate Director for Programs at the U.S. Information Agency. She is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policy guidance for all the USIA's program operations, including, press and publications, international exhibitions, the American speakers' program, and the Agency's foreign press centers. Previously, Ms Dobriansky served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitariam Affairs at the U.S. Department of State. She also served as Director of European and Soviet Affairs on the National Security Council staff at the White House. Ms. Dobriansky received a B. S. F. S. in International Politics from Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, summa cum laude, an M. A. and Ph. D. from Harvard University in Soviet political and military affairs. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, was a Fulbright-Hays Scholar, and a Fellow of both the Rotary and Ford Foundations. Ms. Dobriansky was selected as one of the Ten Most Outstanding Young Women of America for 1982. In 1990, Ms. Dobriansky was the recipient of the State Department's Superior Honor Award. She is listed in Who's Who in America and Who's Who Among American Women.

CARL GERSHMAN was appointed President of the National Endowment for Democrary by the Endowment's Board of Directors in 1984. In that capacity he has presided over the development of the Endowment's grants programs in Africa, Asia, eastern Europe and Latin America. Prior to assuming his position with the Endowment, Mr. Gershman was Senior Counselor to the United States Representative to the United Nations. He also served as Resident Scholar at Freedom House. He has lectured extensively and written articles and review on foreign policy issues from such publications as: Commentary, The New Leader, The New Republic, The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times Magazine and Midstream. Mr. Gershman received a B. A. degree from Yale University, magna cum laude, and an M. Ed. from Harvard Graduate School of Education. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

MARTA KOLOMAYETS is an associate editor with *The Ukrainian Weekly*. She recently spent six months in Kiev, setting up the first American press bureau in Ukraine, where she reported on political, cultural and religious issues. Ms Kolomayets holds a B. A. in English literature from the University of Illinois, Chicago, and an M. S. in journalism from the University of Illinois, Champaign Urbana. Ms Kolomayets is a member of Plast Scouting organization. She will return to Kiev to report on events in Ukraine in early January.

DOUG SEAY is the Analyst for European Affairs at the Heritage Foundation. He studied at Georgetown University and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and was a Research Fellow at Harvard University's Center for Science and International Affairs. He has taught at Northeastern and Brown Universities. He is a former Foreign Service officer. Mr. Seay has long been interested in the Republics of the former Soviet Union, and most recently visited that area in July.

YURI SHEVCHUK is an aide in international relations to the Mayor of Rivne, Ukraine. Since May 1990, he has also served as an elected democratic city councilman in Rivne, a provincial capital city in northwestern Ukraine, with a population of 250,000. He graduated from Kiev State University with an M. A. degree in theory and practice of translation (English) in 1983, and received a doctoral degree in English philogy from Kiev State University in 1987. Since then Mr. Shevchuk has worked as a professor of English at the Ukrainian Institute of Water Management in Rivne. In the summers of 1990 and 1991, Professor Shevchuk has been a visiting professor of Ukrainian at the Harvard Ukrainian Summer School.

RICHARD H. SHRIVER is President of the Center for International Management Education, a non-profit organization providing programs in democratic governance and free enterprise, especially in Ukraine and the Baltics, and publisher of *Ukrainian Business Digest*. Previously, Mr. Shriver served

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as President at Standard and Poor's Trading Systems, a global provider of instantaneous stock prices and information affecting share prices, and the Information Resource Planning Corporation, a Washington-based consulting firm with both government and private sector clients, and with Chase Manhattan Bank. Mr. Shriver also served as Assistant Secretary at the U.S. Department of Treasury and at the Department of Defense. He received Treasury's highest award, the Alexander Hamilton Medal, for contributions to debt management, cash management and law enforcement. He is a retired captain in the U. S. Air Force. Mr. Shriver was also Professor of Management at the Lithuanian Academy of Management, Vilnius, and a visiting Professor of international trade and finance at the International Management Institute, Kiev. Mr. Shriver received a B.S.M.E. from Cornell University, an M.S.I.E. from Ohio State University, and is a candidate for an M. A., Statistics and Probability, from Rutgers University.

SOPHIA SLUZAR is a Nationalities Analyst in the Office of Soviet and East European Affairs, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, U. S. Department of State. Prior to this position, Ms Sluzar was Executive Editor of *Problems of Communism*, published by the U. S. Information Agency. She was responsible for planning the contents of the journal, commissioning articles and final production of the publication. Ms. Sluzar also served as Assistant Director of the Research Institute of International Change at Columbia University, headed by Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski. She received her B. A. from Rosemont College and an M. Phil. from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University.



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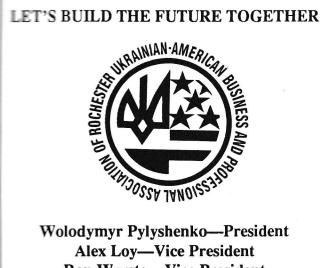
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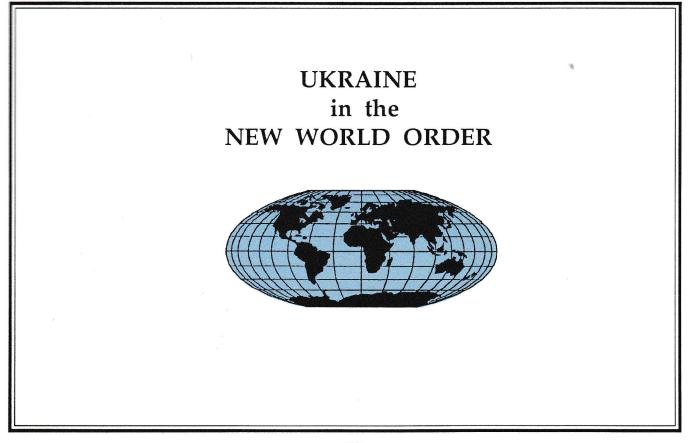
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