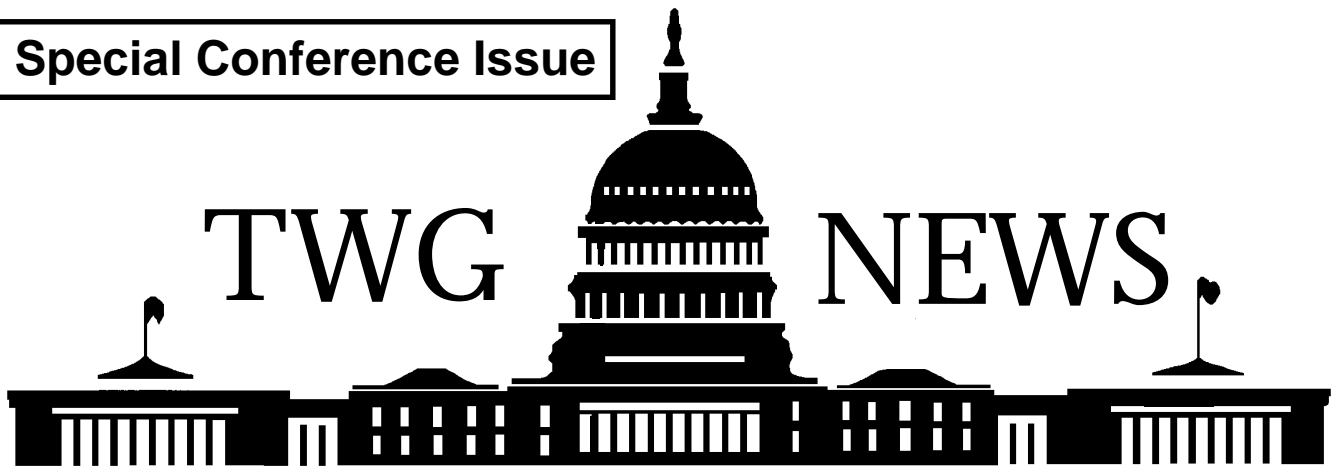


# TWGW NEWS



October 1995  
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Monthly newsletter of The Washington Group  
An Association of Ukrainian American Professionals

## Conference seeks to define new role for Diaspora; Blacker, Shcherbak, Karatnycky address gathering

Ukrainian community activists from around the United States—as well as some from Canada and Ukraine—gathered at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel October 6-8 at the 1995 Washington Group Leadership Conference to analyze the state of the diaspora community and, if necessary, chart a new course for its development in the post-Ukrainian-independence period.

They heard a senior Clinton Administration official reaffirm the US commitment to helping Ukraine develop into a strong, democratic, market-oriented and westward-looking pillar of stability in Europe as well as caution the government of President Kuchma against backtracking in its economic reform program.

They also heard Ukraine's ambassador to the United States urge them and the Ukrainian American community at large to continue helping to change Ukraine, accepting it, however, for what it really is today and not as a land of one's dreams.

Opening the meeting Oct. 7, TWG President George Masiuk welcomed participants and guests and explained the rationale for selecting the theme for this year's conference, "The Ukrai-



Photo by Natalie Sluzar

Coit Blacker

nian Community: Defining a New Role."

The aim of the conference is "to further the on-going discussion on what we as Ukrainian-Americans ought to do next," Mr. Masiuk said. "This conference will have served its purpose if it generates ideas that you can take to your communities and implement them primarily through existing community organizations."

(For excerpts of Mr. Masiuk's remarks, see Page 2.)

TWGW, the largest Ukrainian professionals association in the US, was joined in this year's conference by representatives of the Ukrainian Medical

Association of North America (UMANA), the Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA), the Federation of Ukrainian American Business and Professional Associations, the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation as well as a group of students from the Lviv Management Institute.

### US Policy

In a keynote address starting off the TWG Leadership Conference, Coit Blacker, special assistant to President Clinton and senior director of the National Security Council for Russia, Eurasia and Ukraine, credited "bold and decisive" measures of the Kuchma Government for helping Ukrainian-American relations thrive in recent

(See *Conference*, Page 10)

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## *New Members*

- **Andrij H. Bebko**, Parma, OH.
- **Dana Krupnyk**, AT&T, Bethel Park, PA.
- **Jaroslav Martyniuk**, Research Analyst ,  
Washington, DC.
- **Andrij Masiuk**, Director-General, International  
Management Institute, Kyiv.
- **Michael Mihalisko**, Woodbridge, VA.
- **George & Anisa Mycak**, Forest Hills, NY.
- **Chrystyna Prytula-Kuzmowych**, Humana Group  
Health Plan, Great Falls, VA.
- **Diana Slobodian**, New York, NY.
- **Cynthia K. Turcek**, Staff Nurse, Providence  
Hospital, Waldorf, MD.
- **Z.A. Zachariasevych**, Project Manager, Hughes  
Aircraft Co., Torrance, CA.
- **Lara Zwarun**, Assistant Editor, Journal of  
Communications, University of Maryland, Bowie,  
MD.

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Excerpts: George Masiuk

## *“What we ought to do next”*

*The following are excerpts from the Leadership Conference  
introductory remarks by TWG President George Masiuk*

During our conference we will explore the question of what should be the goals of the Ukrainian-American community and, in that context, what should be our community's relationship with Ukraine. We will look at what the Ukrainian community should be doing in tangible ways. And we will look at some of the sources and methods of funding that are available in order to finance our activities.

The environment in which our conference takes place is a very complex one. There are many difficulties facing our community and many opportunities. The one problem that will always be with us is geographic dispersion and assimilation. But there are new countervailing forces which, if properly utilized, can assure the continued survival of our community, although its shape will be considerably different from today's community.

One such force is the arrival in substantial numbers of Ukrainians from Ukraine. This has not happened in 35 years.

Another factor is the emergence of an independent Ukraine. This fact lends a measure of prestige and visibility to our community as well as opens up practical benefits in business, government, and the arts to those members of our community who can serve as intermediaries between America and Ukraine.

A third force which the Ukrainian community needs to harness is the revolution in information technology. This revolution by itself can never replace the tight knit communities in which many of us grew up. But it can create new and entirely different kinds of communities which eliminate physical distance as a barrier to member interaction.

To be effective, all of these forces need to be focused on the building of community structures which provide both emotional support and practical benefits to the members of the Ukrainian-American community.

Let me sound a note of caution....

Despite the rather all-encompassing title of our conference, the aim of this conference is much more modest. It is simply to further the on-going discussion on what we as Ukrainian-Americans ought to do next. It is not to supplant existing community organizations or reconcile the various community divisions. This conference will have served its purpose if it generates ideas that you can take to your communities and implement them primarily through existing community organizations.

## *A new stage in the relationships with the Diaspora has begun*

*The following is the text of remarks by Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Yuri Shcherbak, delivered October 8, 1995, at the TWG Leadership Conference:*

Dear members of The Washington Group. Dear compatriots. Ladies and gentlemen!

First of all, I would like to express my appreciation for the invitation to speak before you today. It is my distinct honor to meet the most active members of the Ukrainian Community in the United States and to share my views on US-Ukrainian relations and Embassy's cooperation with the Ukrainian American community. Let me begin with the most important cause of my life, with the issues comprising the core of our Embassy's activities, that is with the US-Ukrainian relations.

Within the last four and a half years we have witnessed the tremendous progress in bilateral relations - from difficult recognition to democratic partnership. While characterizing Ukraine's relations with the USA I want to stress that they were far from simple and have passed a few important stages in their development.

- On December 25, 1991 the United States officially recognized the independence of Ukraine. It upgraded its Consulate General in Kyiv to the status of an Embassy in January 1992. In May of the same year the first official visit of Ukraine's President took place when first bilateral agreements were signed and Ukraine's Embassy in Washington, D.C. was established.

- In 1993 a deep crisis occurred in US-Ukrainian relations which was

connected with the presence on Ukraine's territory of the world's third largest strategic group of SS-19 and SS-24 missiles (176 missiles all in all) which were proclaimed the property of Ukraine. and comprised 1,240 nuclear warheads aimed at the Western countries including the USA. The pressure on Ukraine was intensified with the purpose to make it sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty.



*Photo by Natalie Sluzar*

**Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak (right) addresses conference, as aide Yaroslav Voitko translates. TWG President George Masiuk is in the background.**

- In October 1993 Secretary of State Warren Christopher traveled to Kyiv and made clear that economic support for Ukraine on the US side was not linked to the progress on the nuclear issue. A crucial breakthrough at this point was the January 1994 Trilateral Statement signed in Moscow by the leaders of the USA, Ukraine and Russia which provided for the removal of all nuclear weapons from Ukraine. Finally, in November 1994 Ukraine acceded to the NPT and opened the road to the full success of the first state visit of Ukrainian Presi-

dent to the USA.

- Last year's visit of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma marked a new stage in our bilateral relations. Today we have a good framework for our versatile ties: the Charter of Ukrainian-American Friendship, Partnership and Cooperation which recognizes the strategic importance of Ukraine for the United States and European security. In this connection

let me remind the words of Secretary of State Warren Christopher in his key speech about the US policy toward the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union delivered in March 1995 at Indiana University:

"Some states of the former Soviet Union command particular attention because of their potential to influence the future of the region. Ukraine is critical. With its size and its position, juxtaposed between Russia and Central Europe, it is a linchpin of European security. An independent, non-nuclear and reforming Ukraine is also vital to the success of

reform in the other New Independent States."

I would also like to underline that President Clinton's visit to Kyiv last May was a landmark in our bilateral relations which has very substantially strengthened our independence. It was the first State Visit of a President of the United States to Ukraine since it became an independent country. This fact alone shows that the United States has come up with a new policy approach to Ukraine as a European partner that is called to play an important (See *Shcherbak*, Page 13)

## *Melanne Verveer recalls visit to Kyiv with President Clinton*

By Maria Kulczycky

Melanne Starinshak Verveer, deputy assistant to the President and deputy chief of staff to the First Lady, has lived the dream of every Ukrainian American—accompanying the President of the U.S. and the First Lady on their first state visit to a free Ukraine.

She recalled this emotional experience for her as she addressed the Leadership Conference luncheon Oct. 7.

The fact that the President was her college classmate (Verveer attended Georgetown University with Bill Clinton) and that she was on his White House staff are mere incidentals. Raised in Shamokin, Pa., educated in Ukrainian primary and secondary schools, Verveer said she sang the Ukrainian anthem every day, right after she sang the American anthem.

“For me to be there in front of Mariyinsky Palace with my President and the President of a free Ukraine, was about as emotional a moment as I ever had. I could only think of my grandparents and my parents,” she told the audience.

Ms. Verveer worked in a variety of positions on Capitol Hill and in the public interest community. She was legislative director to Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), coordinator for civil rights and urban affairs at the US Catholic Conference, and field manager at Common Cause

When President Kuchma came to Washington on his first state visit last November, the first thing President Clinton told him when introducing Ms. Verveer was, “She told me back in college that Ukraine was going to be free one day.”

Ms. Verveer illustrated her presentation with slides of the visit taken by White House photographers. She re-

lated that following the emotional playing of the anthems at the official welcome in front of Mariyinsky Palace, the two presidents exchanged warm greetings. President Kuchma referred to the “luxuriant spring blossoming of the chestnut trees.” He then continued, “We are very proud of the important role in every sphere of life in the US of our compatriots, Americans of Ukrainian descent—diligent, tolerant, democratic, loving to their native land, persistent in achieving their goals.”

At that moment, “my eyes caught President Clinton’s eyes and he gave me that knowing look about the Ukrainian-American community.”

Another memorable moment of the visit was President Clinton’s speech at Taras Shevchenko University to a lively, welcoming crowd.

“The exuberance, upbeat feeling, their fondness for this young president. The students were very taken by having him there and pleased about the relationship with the United States,” noted Ms. Verveer.

Leaving the University, the President quoted poet Walt Whitman to the students, saying, “The strongest and sweetest songs yet remain to be sung.” And he said to them, “the strong, sweet songs are of a free people fulfilling their hopes and dreams, the songs of Ukraine’s tomorrow.”

Verveer described accompanying the First Lady to a birthing center, a meeting of a Ukrainian nurses’ association, a breakfast with women leaders in culture, education, health and community affairs. She also described the state dinner and an impromptu tour of the city by President Clinton, when he asked to be shown St. Andrew’s Cathedral, Pecherska Lavra and its catacombs.

“The trip for me touched something deep in my Ukrainian soul. I couldn’t explain the overwhelming emotions. It was a combination of the deep roots of heritage and fierce pride in America,” she related.

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*Via Internet*

### **LC Reaction From Abroad**

*Former TWG News Editor now working in Kyiv Ross Chomiak (rlc) was kept informed about the Conference via the Internet and, in turn, informed TWG about how the conference looked from Kyiv. Here are some excerpts from his e-mail message:*

Greetings to the TWG Leadership Conference from Chomiak, serving in Kyiv on the Right Bank of the Dnipro.

As you gather in Virginia, my dear home state and the home of Ukrainian settlers of 1607, I begin my 16th month here, and I reeeaaaly miss not being with you....

TWG is absolutely right in analyzing the Ukrainian community’s role. TWG was on the cutting edge in 1986, in 1988, and 1990, and remains on the cutting edge in 1995. Yes, it’s time to look at the Ukrainian community’s role. Ukraine is doing OK. Could be better, but doing OK. How OK? Read Anders Aslund’s article “Ukraine’s Turnaround” in the Fall 1995 issue of “Foreign Policy” journal.

Our job now is to do some work on our own backyard. And you’re leading the way.

(Because I’ll also miss the Sunday piano jazz brunch, I plan to put my collection of piano jazz CD’s on the stereo in my apartment, while I make myself a tuna salad plate, uncork a bottle of Elijah Craig, and think of you, TWG’s.) — rlc

## VOA, RFE/RL Ukrainian branches get Journalism Award

The 1995 TWG Journalism Award was presented jointly to the Ukrainian Service of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe and the Ukrainian Branch of the Voice of America "in recognition of their unwavering commitment to the cause of truth, freedom and democracy for the people of Ukraine."

Presenting the awards during the Awards Banquet, TWG Vice President Marta Zielyk, who had worked for both radio stations, recounted how she personally had to rely on them to get reliable information about what was going on during the communist coup in Moscow.

"What does one do when one is in Lviv, responsible for the safety of 30 American *plastuny* and *plastunky* (boy and girl scouts), and, for all I know, all hell is breaking loose in Moscow, and the rumors on the streets of Lviv were contradictory and far from encouraging?" Ms. Zielyk recalled.

Accepting the awards on behalf of their Ukrainian services were the directors of the two stations: Kevin Klose of RFE/RL and Geoffrey Cowan of VOA. Present at the banquet were the current chief of the VOA Ukrainian Branch, Volodymyr Bilajiw, his two predecessors, Michael Terpak and Mykola Francuzenko, as well as a number of present and former broadcasters of VOA and RL, which, of course, covered the Leadership Conference.

In his acceptance remarks, Mr. Klose explained why the work of RFE/RL is as important today as it was when it first began broadcasting to the peoples of East Europe's closed societies.

"The reason the radios (RFE/RL) were created in the 1950s was to bring about the defeat of communism," he said. "The reason I believe the radios retain a vital concern to Americans



*Photo by Natalie Sluzar*  
(from left) RFE/RL Director Kevin Klose, TWG VP Marta Zielyk and VOA Director Geoffrey Cowan

today is illustrated by Ukraine, for example, which is a nation of 55 million and the keystone in many ways to what happens in Europe. American national security and peace for our children and grandchildren depends on stability and peace in Central Europe. Communism has been defeated, but democracy is by no means guaranteed."

VOA Director Cowan said he accepts the award "as a symbolic statement about the importance of the work that the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty do together, because there are some people that would say all you need is one and not the other."

"These are two great services," he said. "We (VOA) do great reporting about the United States and the world and some reporting about what goes on in the Ukraine. Radio Liberty does some reporting about America and the world, and great reporting about what goes on inside of Ukraine. More and more this will become an operation where the synergies of having two or-

ganizations working together are more impactful than having one organization working alone."

Both directors, closed their acceptance remarks with a suggestion that the Ukrainian American community should be disturbed by the massive cut-backs both stations

were being forced to make in programming and personnel as a result of drastic budget cuts.

The Voice of America is the international radio service of the U.S. Information Agency, broadcasting almost 900 hours a week in English and in 46 other languages. Its direct shortwave and medium wave broadcasts reach approximately 92 million listeners each week. VOA's Ukrainian Branch broadcasts two hours a day over the National Radio Company of Ukraine and on shortwave frequencies.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, a nonprofit corporation funded by U.S. government grants, broadcasts in Bulgarian, Romanian, Slovak, Serbo-Croatian, Ukrainian, Russian and the other languages of the New Independent States republics. RFE/RL broadcasts more than 700 hours of programming each week to an estimated 25 million listeners.

The banquet was followed by a cabaret/dance, featuring the singing duo, Darka and Slavko and pianist Andrew Stasiw.

## *Developing a consensus on Ukrainian community goals*

The first panel of the Leadership Conference, featuring Orest Subtelny, professor of history and political science at York University, and Andrew Masiuk, director general of the International Management Institute in Kyiv, gave its participants a historical overview of the Ukrainian Diaspora and some broad suggestions about future goals it may pursue.

Mr. Subtelny, whose *Ukraine: A History* popularized Ukrainian history in Canada and the United States and later sold more than half a million copies in Ukraine, said that the Ukrainian immigration “has not done badly.” It endured more than 100 years thanks to the influx of a second post-war wave of immigrants that was unique in that, having lived together for five years as a community in Europe’s Displaced Persons camps, it came to these shores already organized and with a strong sense of mission.

Now, 50 years later, he said, what



Photo by Natalie Sluzar

### Orest Subtelny

the diaspora needs is another wave of immigrants. The process of assimilation is taking its toll, especially now that the Diaspora feels that it has achieved its mission with the attainment of Ukrainian independence.

The new immigrants will be different—even more so than the second immigration was different from the first—he said, “but we need the bod-

ies.” As for the resulting “brain-drain,” Mr. Subtelny later pointed out to a questioner that it will be there anyway, regardless of where it goes or whether it helps maintain the Diaspora or not.

The Diaspora, in Mr. Subtelny’s view, is faced with two options:

- It can become an “in group” of people with no ideology but with a common background and interests, who like being together and may undertake some common goals. He indicated that TWG and similar groups fall into this category.

- Or it can become a “support group” for Ukraine. This option is pragmatic, in which Ukrainian-Americans can even pursue Ukraine-related careers, and, at the same time, it is an outlet for altruism. In this scheme, Mr. Subtelny said, existing organization could be expanded to include memberships in both countries.

The community could, of course, take on both options, he said, but added: “If you want to get somewhere, you’d better have one goal.”

Andrew Masiuk, who has worked at IMI-Kyiv since its founding in 1989 and as its director general since 1992, suggested that the Ukrainian community should approach helping Ukraine as one would a construction project, for that is what Ukraine is doing—constructing a new society, with new institutions. If we approach it this way, he said, we will be more tolerant of what they are doing.

He said the Diaspora has serious gaps in its understanding of Ukraine, much as Ukrainians misunderstand the Diaspora, and both should try to learn more about each other.

Mr. Masiuk recommended that Ukrainian Americans create a founda-

(See *Services*, next page)



Photo by Natalie Sluzar

The smile says it all. Getting together and enjoying the refreshments at the Friday evening reception at the Gannett Building top-floor dining room.

## Providing services to the Ukrainian-American community

The second panel of the Leadership Conference dealt with the problems of providing services to the community. It included the heads of three Ukrainian-American organizations: Timothy Bohdan Trusewych, president of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA); Orest Jejna, president of the Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA); and Orysia Hewka, executive director of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center.

Dr. Trusewych described the changes that had taken place in his organization, from its inception in the DP camps when everyone knew each other by their first names. Initially, it was clearly a fraternal organization that helped its members get established in the medical profession.

Now, as all organizations have to do periodically, the UMANA has to rethink its goals, he said. It has provided needed medical assistance to Ukraine, which made the donors “feel good” but lacked long-term planning. The organization now must set up programs to help their colleagues and medical institutions in Ukraine get into the world medical mainstream, and it must help new immigrant doctors arriving to the US.

Orest Jejna, who reported about his business dealings in Ukraine during his last TWG Leadership Confer-

### **Services...**(continued)

tion for channeling assistance funds to Ukraine, which would allocate these funds rationally and be fully accountable to its donors.

Noting that Ukraine can also do much to help the Diaspora, he suggested that a mechanism be created for coordinating this assistance.



Photo by Natalie Sluzar

(from left) Timothy Bohdan Trusewych, Orest A. Jejna, Roman Goy (moderator), and Orysia Hewka.

ence appearance two years ago, spoke about the UABA’s accomplishments and of the need to re-build the organization.

The UABA has been active in helping Ukraine get its legal house in order. Among the activities Mr. Jejna mentioned were: UABA’s participation in the World Congress of Ukrainian Lawyers, litigation in Ukraine, reforming commercial law in Ukraine, and pro bono work for the Ukrainian Embassy and consulates in the United States.

As with any organization, Mr. Jejna said, there is a need for UABA to go through a re-building process by re-defining its goals, restructuring, and building membership. Or—as he described his experience in getting involved in the case of Myroslav Medvid, the Soviet-Ukrainian seaman who jumped ship in New Orleans but was returned to the ship by US authorities—one can re-energize a group of people by “going back to basics, lighting their fire, and keeping the fire burning.”

Orysia Hewka, whose Center,

among other things, provides social services to the Philadelphia Ukrainian-American community, described how its work-load ballooned with the arrival of new immigrants from Ukraine, and how it was able to obtain necessary additional funding by having Ukrainian Americans get involved in political action on the local level.

“The time has come to stop digging money out of only our own pockets” and take advantage also of available public funds, she said. One has to learn about what funds are available and know how to obtain it. And local political action, “putting your money or your feet on behalf of a local candidate,” is an effective way of later getting a response to your needs, she said. Since they didn’t have the money, she added, they provided local candidates with Ukrainian-American volunteers.

One does not need a lot of people to start a useful project, she said, and underscored the point by paraphrasing the Bible: “And God so loved the world that he sent his only Son—not a committee.”

## *Getting our message out to the broader community*

By Maria Kulczycky

Stressing that “you as Ukrainian-Americans have an important role to play (in) Ukraine’s success in transforming itself into a market-oriented democracy that is a responsible member of the new Europe,” Richard Murphy suggested several avenues.

Speaking on the Leadership Conference panel “Getting our Message Out to the Broader Community,” Mr. Murphy, senior associate at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, DC, said, “I hope that the UNA and UCCA will join forces to ensure that your community maintains strong, effective representation in the Nation’s capital.”

The importance of Congress in policy making cannot be over-stressed, he noted, nor can “the need for a presence in Washington of those seeking to influence government policies and actions in a favorable direction.”

CSIS, Mr. Murphy said, has “done much to raise Ukraine’s profile in Washington,” including writing communiqués to influence decision makers, assembling working groups of experts in Washington and Kyiv, and providing a platform for Ukrainian leaders who visit Washington.

However, “more needs to be done,” Mr. Murphy noted. He emphasized the importance of grassroots involvement in communicating the message of helping Ukraine. “In our political system, you can have an impact on decision makers if you are willing to be an activist.”

Mr. Murphy suggested getting to know representatives to Congress, becoming involved in their election campaigns, and contacting them once they are elected. “In communicating the message to elected officials, newspaper

editors, and other opinion leaders, civility and reason should be your watchwords,” he added.

“In getting our message out, we need to think in terms of a ‘Diaspora’ in the Jewish sense, intent on assisting the land of our ancestors and our brethren in Ukraine to develop a better existence,” said Askold Lozynskyj, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. “Otherwise, getting our message out is largely irrelevant.”

The message “is complicated by its realism and actuality. It was easier to be the messenger when the message was largely irrelevant or nebulous,” he said. “For years, we spoke of the demise of the USSR., we spoke of human rights and freeing political prisoners. But our success was rare and beneficial to one or two individuals. Suddenly, our success can benefit millions; our successes are suddenly so much more tangible,” he said.

Mr. Lozynskyj cited the gains of the Ukrainian-American community over the past year, including raising the status of the November visit of President Kuchma from an official working visit to an official state visit, changing President Clinton’s visit to Kyiv from a brief stopover with an address to Parliament to a two-day visit with an address to the Ukrainian people at Shevchenko University, and the endorsement by the Senate of a foreign aid bill earmarking \$225 million for Ukraine.

Unfortunately, the community was not as effective in its efforts to have Ukraine invited to the Halifax G-7 summit, Mr. Lozynskyj noted.

“The problem here is not that our politicians-representatives are not principled. Rather it is that they are not

informed,” he said. “It is incumbent upon their constituents to inform them that support for today’s Ukraine is the right thing to do.” He characterized elected representatives “a captive audience—one that is more accessible than ever.”

“The reason our message often is unheard,” he said, “is because it isn’t delivered.”

The Internet, fax, e-mail, letters to congressmen, newspapers, the White House, are all means of communication, he pointed out. “No more language barrier, no access barrier. We have the language and know-how skills.”

Next year—1996—holds three key opportunities of getting Ukraine’s message out, according to Irene Jarosewich, consultant in government and media relations. They are the tenth anniversary of the disaster at Chernobyl, the fifth anniversary of Ukrainian independence, and the participation of a Ukrainian team at the Olympic games in Atlanta.

To capitalize on these natural publicity opportunities, the Ukrainian-American community needs to conduct strategic public relations efforts to ensure that the correct story is told, and that it is heard widely.

Ms. Jarosewich suggested sponsoring press tours to Ukraine for groups of journalists to encourage that they write stories, as well as to ensure that the stories are accurate. Developing background packets of information on Ukraine for local editors who will be receiving stories from news wires on the Chernobyl anniversary, or the independence anniversary, would help them supplement the wire stories with additional accurate information.

(See *Message*, Page 14)



## *Financing the Ukrainian-American community's projects*

By Maria Kulczycky

Grants and foundations deserve attention as sources of financing for community activities, noted Yurij Holowinsky, moderator of the final panel, "Financing our Projects." Increasingly, Ukrainian-Americans are asking "how deeply we can reach into our pockets and how often."

Obtaining outside funding requires some knowledge and preparation, according to Tamara Gallo, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington, DC.

She suggested conducting research at the Grants Library, a national clearinghouse for information on foundations and corporate-giving programs. Every public library should also have a Foundation Directory, which lists the nation's largest and most influential foundations: corporate, independent, and community.

Knowing what to look for is important, she explained. "Learn about each grant maker's giving policies, stated giving preference, and limitations. Some grant makers have specific organizations they fund and no others. Some fund only in specific geographic locations. Know what types of support they give—seed money, matching funds, fellowships," Ms. Gallo said.

In applying for funding a project in Ukraine, a grant seeker should "highlight your track record in Ukraine, your collaborative relations with people

and institutions in Ukraine, and the uniqueness of your capabilities—the knowledge of the language and cultural understanding. Also describe how your project will produce a significant effect on the ground and how it will transfer

Administration, USAID, Congress, the Ukrainian Embassy, and the press," Ms. Gallo said. "Good press relations help to create a receptive climate for your project with those administering the grant."



*(from left) Greta Bull, Yurij Holowinskyj (moderator), Tamara Gallo and Nadia Komarnycky-McConnell*

*Photo by Natalie Sluzar*

knowledge and skills to Ukrainians."

Ms. Gallo cited two successful examples of winning a grant, the Ukrainian Congress Committee's Commercial Law Project and the Mass Media Civic Education Project. Both had a "persuasive concept responsive to a critical need, contained the important element of advance preparation, and demonstrated a well-established working relationship with credible Ukrainian partners."

An instrumental element of successful grant development was good public relations. "Before we won the grant for commercial law reform, the Washington office of the UCCA and the president of UCCA worked to give the project a high profile with the

McConnell, president, US-Ukraine Foundation. A large grant from Pew Charitable Trust that was approved in December 1994 had been applied for in the fall of 1991, she related.

The US-Ukraine Foundation, which has several large projects under management, including the Pylyp Orlyk Institute in Kyiv, has as its motto "Building peace and prosperity through shared democratic values," Ms. McConnell explained. It has won grants from USIA, USAID, National Endowment for Democracy, Eurasia Foundation, Bradley Foundation and Westminster Foundation, among others.

It has been successful because "we (See *Financing* Page 12)

Finally, a grant seeker must have the ability to "persist despite rejection and failure," she explained. "Both of our projects were rejected the first time around. The CLP project was rejected in September 1993 before obtaining a grant in February 1995."

Winning a grant "takes time and persistence," added Nadia Komarnycky-

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## Conference...from Page 1

months. Among these measures, he cited Ukraine's decision to rid itself of nuclear weapons, its becoming a "leading" member of the Partnership for Peace program, its contribution to peace efforts in Bosnia as well as its economic reforms, which, he said, have borne fruit.

President Kuchma's announcement about the need to make certain "corrections" to his reform program, however, is sending "mixed signals" that have had negative results, Mr. Blacker said. Ukraine must continue its structural changes, he stressed, noting that to "muddle along is to muddle down."

Mr. Blacker called on the Ukrainian American community, which he credited for contributing to positive developments in Ukraine in the past, to help convince the Kyiv government in this matter.

Ukraine's aspirations lie with Europe, a new Europe that is free of dividing lines, he said, but geopolitical realities dictate that it is also in Ukraine's interest to maintain good relations with Russia.

He said that in the area of security relations with Ukraine, Washington sees a non-nuclear Ukraine as being fundamental to Ukrainian and American interests, sees Ukraine's engagement with NATO at a pace and depth that responds to its interests, and sees Ukraine playing a key role in European security.

As for any US role in resolving Ukraine's Black Sea Fleet issue with Russia, Mr. Blacker said, "patience and quiet encouragement" would be its best contribution.

### Second keynote

This year's conference was unique in that it had two keynote speakers. Mr. Blacker while Freedom House President Adrian Karatnycky, focused on what the Ukrainian American com-

munity should be doing in Washington in these changing times. (A day earlier, Oct. 6, Mr. Karatnycky's organization hosted an important policy conference at which President Clinton presented a major foreign policy address.)

The Ukrainian community must fill two major "gaps" in Washington's policy-making environment, he said. It must provide or fund specialists, who would concentrate on Ukrainian affairs and bring them to a fore in the various public policy think tanks that influence policy formulation in Washington. He pointed out that with the exception of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, where Zbigniew Brzezinski has been spearheading Ukrainian affairs, there is no other Washington-based think tank that gives Ukraine the attention it deserves; there are no experts working on Ukrainian issues—as Crimea, for example—at such leading "inside-the-beltway" institutions as the American Enterprise Institute, the Heritage Foundation or the Council on Foreign Relations.

While the Ukrainian diaspora has a strong academic base at Harvard University and at other institutions in the US and Canada, their focus is not on Ukraine's immediate needs, and their influence is diminished by their distance from Washington, where, as he pointed out, "ideas matter greatly...and not just money."

Mr. Karatnycky said that the Ukrainian community should seriously consider endowing a small number of Ukraine-focused young research scholars in Washington's foreign policy institutions.

The Ukrainian community must also somehow fill the great void created by the closing of the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office, which he called a "most damaging setback to Ukrainian interests."

While the UNA cannot be held responsible for performing a task that rightfully ought to be shouldered by the entire community, Mr. Karatnycky said the gap, nonetheless, must be filled, possibly with a Ukrainian version of something like AIPAC, the influential Jewish-American policy-oriented group.

Mr. Karatnycky noted, that the UNA Office, headed by Eugene Iwanciw, was very effective in getting generous amounts of US foreign aid for Ukraine as well as in networking with other Eastern European-American communities in making their presence felt and their voices heard in Washington. Its absence will be acutely felt within the new Congress and its new generation of representatives who are "more isolationist, more indifferent to foreign policy concerns," Mr. Karatnycky said.

He spoke about the need to stop the dismemberment through large budgetary cutbacks of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (the Ukrainian branches of which received the 1995 TWG Journalism Awards that evening, and whose directors echoed his warning).

While the current policy of the Clinton administration is deserving of the highest praise, Mr. Karatnycky said, its continuance, especially in subsequent administrations, without strong outside pressure from the Ukrainian-American community, is "by no means permanently assured."

The luncheon speaker was Melanne Starinshak Verveer, deputy assistant to the President and deputy chief of staff to the First Lady, who, with the help of slides, recounted the memorable first state visit to Ukraine by President Clinton and the First Lady.

During the Saturday evening Banquet, this year's TWG Journalism Award was presented jointly to the  
(See *Conference*, Page 12)

## TWG Leadership Conference rides on the *Infobahn*

By Bohdan Peter Rekshtynskyj

On Sunday, Oct. 8, towards the close of TWG Leadership Conference, a group of "CyberUkes" got together. The informal session, organized by Yaro Bihun of TWG, was entitled "Cyberspace Enthusiasts Get-together with presentations." Four panelists, who are active in matters Ukrainian on Internet (variously known as the "infobahn" or "information superhighway") were present. They were Zenon M. Feszczak, Bohdan Kantor, Michael Kostiuk, and myself.

Zenon Feszczak demonstrated the "Ukrainianization" of the Apple Macintosh computer, along with more general aspects of the Internet relating to Ukraine. (In this case, "Ukrainianization" refers to the entire method in which the computer interacts with the user is in Ukrainian. This means that there is no English (or any other language besides Ukrainian) present on the screen. All dialogues, error messages, menus are completely in Ukrainian. At the present time, only Apple's Macintosh has had this capability for the last few years.)

Mr. Feszczak presented the Ukrainian operating system produced by CDV Apple Ukraine, and the Cyrillic Language Kit (in pre-release form) from Apple Computer. Zenon explained, "CDV Apple Ukraine IMC, the franchise of Apple Computer in Ukraine, has produced the world's only fully Ukrainian operating system, along with localized (Ukrainian-language) versions of many software applications, complete with documentation in Ukrainian."

"In addition," he continued, "Apple Computer in the U.S. is preparing a Cyrillic Language Kit for the Macintosh, expected to be released by year's

end. This Cyrillic Language Kit provides the user with the ability to read and write in Ukrainian, Russian, and Bulgarian on an English-language Macintosh system." Mr. Feszczak also showed and distributed Ukrainian fonts and keyboard drivers, which he had created. He may be contacted at the email address of "feszczak@email.chop.edu".

Bohdan Kantor, from the Library of Congress, had a fascinating approach to "cyberspace" (another term for the "infobahn"). His method was more service oriented and delved into how one may use Internet as a resource. Mr. Kantor said, "I demonstrated productive search strategies live on the Internet looking for the 'Ukrainian community.'"

"For diplomats I chose search methods highlighting sources in Ukraine and the language. The Nintendo generation (students) experienced searching geo-spatially via a map interface navigating the world for satellite photos of Crimea and the Black Sea.

"I was ready for doctors with 'What's Up, HyperDOC?' questions but the doctors in the house were engaged in other matters," he said.

Mr. Kantor can be contacted for more information at his e-mail address at "bkan@loc.gov".

Michael Kostiuk, the Vice President of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation (UCPBF), had a display of the United Nation's Kyiv Freenet and the Ukrainian Academic and Research Network (UARNet).

The United Nations has established a major presence in Kyiv on Internet and Mr. Kostiuk's display was very informative in conveying this. He also explained how the Ukrainian Cana-

dian Professional and Business Federation is using the Internet to link all of its local associations together. The UCPBF operates a Listserver (which is a computer program providing a type of "bulletin board" service on Internet, although more advanced) and a Home Page (a "place" on Internet which one may present information on a topic using text and pictures) through the cooperation of Andrew Ukraineac at McMaster University in Hamilton.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. Kostiuk at his e-mail address at "mkostiuk@fox.nstn.ca".

My presentation demonstrated an Internet site called "Ukraine FAQ Plus" and other Internet resources. "FAQ" is an acronym meaning "Frequently Asked Questions" which arose originally as a document addressing questions asked by new users on Internet regarding a particular topic. The "Plus" denotes that this is a step beyond the traditional "FAQ".

"Ukraine FAQ Plus" has as a major sponsor the Sabre Foundation (whose email address is at "sabre@sabre.org"). Items presented ranged from items on Ukrainian Culture to previews of The Ukrainian Weekly.

However, my work began at the start of the conference. Using an Apple digital camera and my portable Macintosh "Powerbook" computer, I was able to record various sessions of the conference. From there, with the wonderful help of Yaro Bihun who wrote a synopsis of each session, I then managed, combined and massaged the information and placed it under the "Current Events" section of the Project.

This is a "virtual" first—the conference proceedings are now on Internet with pictures available to all. The in-

(See *Infobahn*, Page 14)

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## Conference...from Page 10

Ukrainian branches of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America.

(Separate stories on Ms. Verveer's Luncheon remarks and the Awards Banquet can be found on Pages 4-5.)

### Ambassador Shcherbak

Ukrainian Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak, addressing the Sunday brunch, traced what he characterized as the "tremendous progress" in US-Ukrainian relations.

As for the future role of the diaspora in the future development of Ukraine, he told the TWG Conference participants that for the Ukrainian diaspora the period of romanticism and euphoria of the initial years of independence have passed, and that Ukrainian Americans should recognize and accept Ukraine not as a land of their dreams, but as it is, after more than 300 years of Russification, Sovietization and over-industrialization.

Asked about the use of Russian in some official meetings with US officials, Mr. Shcherbak said that while Ukrainian is the official state language and that the government, as a policy,

promotes its use, the fact remains that many Ukrainian officials, some ministers as well as military and business leaders simply have not learned it yet. This does not mean, he added, that the diaspora should not continue to demand that Ukrainian should be used as widely as possible.

What took three centuries to create cannot be undone in two years, he said.

(See the full text of Ambassador Shcherbak's remarks on Page 3.)

### Jazz concert

Following the Sunday Brunch and speech by Ambassador Shcherbak, the Leadership Conference concluded with a concert by Canadian-born jazz pianist John Stetch and two informal activities—a Internet and Ukrainianized computer demonstration and an excursion to the All Rogers Gallery in Georgetown, which exhibits works by Ukrainian artists.

Mr. Stetch performed a program of traditional jazz compositions for the piano as well as a number of his own compositions, some, like *Carpathian Blues* and *Hopak Variations*, based on Ukrainian themes.

The program also included Mr.

Stetch's arrangements of Ukrainian traditional songs and melodies, such as *De zhoda v rodyni*, *Zhyto maty*, *Sopilka Medley* (which he performed on the sopilka, a flute) and of Volodymyr Ivasiuk's *Chervona Ruta*.

Mr. Stetch, who was a finalist in the 1993 Thelonius Monk International Jazz Composers' Competition, also performed a selection of traditional Ukrainian melodies which he arranged for the sopilka.

The concert was organized by Laryssa Chopivsky, director of the TWG Cultural Fund, who introduced the artist and called on Ukrainian-Americans to actively support the introduction of Ukrainian artists and performers to the American public.

The TWG Leadership Conference made history of sorts thanks to Bohdan Peter Rekshynskyj, a participant in the computer session, who made texts and reports on conference proceeding, along with digital color photographs of conference activities, available on the worldwide web for all the world to see.

(Separate stories on computer session and the four panel discussions appear elsewhere in this issue.)

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## Financing...from Page 9

are small, and that makes us efficient, flexible, and hungry," she said.

In seeking grants, she suggested matching the funder in three areas:

- Mission: Make sure you are doing what you are good at and committed to.

- Target's needs: There has to be interest and commitment from the people you want to help. If they are not involved, the project will either fail during implementation or the effects won't last longer than your presence.

- Interests: You must research the vast field of funders to find someone

with common interests. Read their materials, talk to other people in the field, talk to the funder.

It is also important to write a clear but thorough proposal, she observed. "Make it easy on the reader."

Implementing a grant often includes solving problems, managing activities and funds and reporting on them, and being ready for audits and visits, Ms. McConnell explained.

Winning a grant "takes time, persistence. You must believe in what you are doing," said Ms. McConnell.

Greta Bull, senior program director of the Eurasia Foundation, a funder of both the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and UNIS, explained that her foundation

funds organizations and projects that are task-oriented, that solve important problems, that use innovative approaches, and that have a significant in-country presence or strong local partners.

"A grant seeker has to have work in transfer of skills, has to show value added of the Western partner, has to be cost-effective, and has to have a lasting effect on a broad audience that is sustainable in Ukraine in the future," she explained.

The Eurasia Foundation funding in Washington will shrink because it is increasingly "driven by the field," Ms. Bull said. "We are looking to build on past efforts and be more strategic."

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## Shcherbak...from Page 3

role in the future security system in Europe. Or as President Clinton said in Kyiv, "it is the matter of the United States national interest... to help build a Ukraine... that will provide an essential anchor of stability and freedom in a part of the world still reeling from rapid change, still finding its way toward the 21st century".

The Kyiv summit has emphasized a tendency for a growing dialogue between both countries, and deepening understanding on a broad range of international and bilateral issues. Presidents Leonid Kuchma and Bill Clinton had a one-on-one meeting where they analyzed the state of bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction with a significant growth of cooperation in many fields.

Here, I would like to single out two spheres where accord is specifically evident. One is the sphere of international security and stability where both Ukraine and the United States have shown better understanding on many issues such as European security architecture, NATO enlargement, peace-keeping efforts, nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

The other sphere is the area of Ukrainian-American bilateral partnership, particularly, in support of market reforms in Ukraine and its integration into the world community. Using the language of the Joint Summit Statement, "President Clinton assured President Kuchma that the United States continues to give high priority to sustaining Ukraine's transition to market economy and to integrating Ukraine into the global economic community".

Speaking about the level of understanding and trust reached at the Kyiv summit, President Leonid Kuchma described it as "a new spirit of Kyiv" arising in the bilateral dialogue. The spirit of Kyiv is based on the political

will of both Presidents and their commitment to solidify the Ukrainian-American relations, and strengthen peace, security and stability in Europe. President Kuchma expressed hope that the seeds sown in Kyiv will give a good harvest in the future. This "spirit of Kyiv" has proven itself this past September in Washington during the visit of Ukrainian Prime Minister Marchuk. The Prime Minister had very productive meetings with the US Vice President Al Gore, Secretary of Defense William Perry, Secretary of Finance Robert Rubin, Secretary of Commerce Ronald Brown, Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, Acting Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, FBI Director Louis Freeh. Meetings with the Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole and House Speaker Newt Gingrich were also extremely important and fruitful.

The Prime Minister Marchuk's visit testified to the fact that US-Ukrainian relations have risen to the level of stable partnership and mutual understanding having become a major factor of guaranteeing Ukraine's security during the current transitional period. The Prime Minister stressed that relations between the Pentagon and Ukrainian Ministry of Defense could serve as a role model for our cooperation. In 1995 alone the two ministries have undertaken a complex of 50 joint measures including joint training together with US Marine Corps on the territory of Ukraine and on the US territory. In principle, it has been agreed with the US side that joint working groups would be established between corresponding ministries and agencies of the two countries for the deepening of US-Ukrainian cooperation in different areas such as agriculture, monetary and financial sphere, environment, fighting organized crime, etc.

Today on the agenda is another very important event for our bilateral cooperation. I mean the visit of Presi-

dent Leonid Kuchma to New York for the 50 Anniversary Celebration of the United Nations. President Kuchma will be the second world leader to address the General Assembly after President Clinton, that is practically opening the general discussion at the Jubilee session.

As you see, the political year of 1995 has become an extremely important stage in the development of US-Ukrainian relations based on the principles of special partnership which envisages US support for the independence and national security of Ukraine under the conditions of the launched radical economic reform and construction of a democratic civil society in my country.

Dear friends,

An important role in maintaining good relations with the United States is played by Ukrainian Embassy in Washington. During his short visit to DC by Hennady Udovenko, Minister for Foreign Affairs, he highly commended the activity of the Embassy personnel having called the Embassy the best equipped and manned Ukrainian Embassy abroad. As of today Ukraine has 25 Embassies and 7 Consulates General, and all in all there are 55 foreign missions of Ukraine in 43 countries of the world, from the USA to Japan, from Argentine to Russia, from Egypt to Finland. Their personnel amounts to almost 700 men and women, including 400 diplomats. Our foreign policy is acquiring global features, becoming more pragmatic and sophisticated. The main priorities in the activities of our Embassy are the following: political functions - first of all, guaranteeing national security of Ukraine in the complex world during the post-Cold War period, and economic sphere assistance to Ukraine during the difficult transitional period to the market principles. Only within  
(See *Shcherbak*, Page 14)

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## **Shcherbak...from Page 13**

a few months we have received more than 200 million in US bilateral assistance, as well as almost \$2 billion from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank loans for the sum of about \$800 million. Very important sections within the Embassy are its Trade and Economic Mission and Defense Attaché's Office.

Dear compatriots! We always remember that a large contribution in regaining independence, further building and consolidation of the Ukrainian State belongs to the people of Ukrainian descent and their children and grandchildren whom destiny has scattered all over the world. Today almost 12 million Ukrainians live in more than 40 countries of the world, including 3 million in North America and 5 million in Russia. I want to make a special emphasis on the priceless contribution of the Ukrainian American Community into the construction of an independent Ukraine. This contribution can be assessed not only by millions of dollars but also in intellectual help, personal efforts of many Ukrainians - US citizens invested into the development of our diplomatic service as well as Ukrainian economy, culture, education, science, health protection.

We consider that a new stage in relationships with the Ukrainian community in the USA has commenced. To my mind, the romantic period of collaboration of the Ukrainian Diaspora with the young Ukrainian State is over. I would call it a period of certain euphoria when we witnessed numerous poorly coordinated campaigns for raising financial and material assistance, when neither representatives of Ukraine had full understanding what the Ukrainian Diaspora in the USA really is, nor Diaspora representatives often did not know the reali-

ties of life in a post-Communist Ukraine. The time has taught us many things. I believe that today you are in a position to more specifically define the goals and directions of future activities.

- Studying Ukraine in all its complexity and contradictoriness. Everyone has in his or heart the Ukraine of his own - Ukraine of dreams, but real Ukraine is the one stretching from Luhansk to Lviv, from Kharkiv to Sevastopol, Ukraine to a large extent russified and Sovietized, Ukraine overindustrialized in Donetsk or Dnipropetrovsk, whether someone likes it or not - such Ukraine exists today and we have to accept it as it is now after 250 years of Russian tsarism, after 70 years of the domination by the Soviet Empire. The Ukrainian community should acquire a deeper comprehension of the nature of problems in modern Ukraine, and our Embassy could be of help, as it is getting huge amounts of information on day-to-day basis.

- We need the assistance from the Ukrainian community in the intellectual and information fields, in maintaining our ties with the US Administration and Congress, with business, scientific, industrial and cultural circles within the USA.

- We count on Ukrainian Community's assistance in attracting the US private investments into Ukraine's economy, first of all in its newly born private sector. Today the share of foreign investments is extremely small, about \$500 million, of which the US private capital accounts for 160 million, whereas the economy of neighboring Hungary enjoys billions of dollars of foreign investments. We have proposed to establish a Ukrainian business council but nothing has been done so far.

- It is necessary to intensify our activities in the field of information

and public relations. I mean the creation of a Ukrainian Information Bureau in the USA which would publicize the truthful information on Ukraine, its policy, reforms, everyday life of our people.

Dear brothers and sisters, I wish you every success in your noble activities. Let the sacred name of our Motherland unite us all, citizens of the USA and Ukraine, let us work for its independence, freedom, national security, prosperity and democratic development.

God bless America! Slava Ukraini!

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## **Message...from Page 8**

One neglected press outlet is the trade press, Ms. Jarosewich pointed out. "If you have traveled to or worked in Ukraine, visit the PR office of your company to get them to contact the editorial staff of your trade journal to tell your story," she suggested.

Subsidizing or helping with arrangements for a visit to Ukraine by the foreign editor of a local newspaper can prove very fruitful in generating positive, accurate stories, she suggested. "The New York Times is not the be all of newspapers," she added "Big media has its own agenda. Local media and the trade press are more accessible."

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## **Infobahn...from Page 11**

formation ranged from the complete text of the speech given by Ukraine's ambassador Yuri Shcherbak to a summary of a major policy speech given by Coit Blacker of the NSC.

Part of my presentation also demonstrated to those interested the use of such technology and the preliminary structuring of the conference proceedings on the "Ukraine FAQ Plus" project (which may be reached on Internet at the address of "<http://world.std.com/~sabre/UKRAINE.html>"). I may be reached at the email address "[bohdan@tryzub.com](mailto:bohdan@tryzub.com)".

## *Thanks!*

We would like to thank everyone who helped with organizing the TWG Leadership Conference. Our conference would not have been such a success if you had not pitched in. We have received numerous compliments on the event, and we have you to thank for your time and effort. Again, many thanks to all of you.

*George Masiuk Jane Kunka*

### CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

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If your TWG membership has or is about to expire (see mailing label) please complete the renewal form on the back page of this TWG News and, along with your check, mail to: TWG, Attn: Membership Director, PO Box 11248, Washington, DC 20008.

## COMING EVENTS

3 Nov. - 7 Jan. 1996

**Art exhibit *The Reach of Realism***, includes 3 works by New York sculptor Anya Farion. Perry House Galleries, 1017 Duke St., Alexandria, VA. Contact: 703-836-5148.

12 Nov., Sunday,

**Holy Trinity PUCC 15th Anniversary Celebration.** Divine Liturgy 11:30 a.m. at Holy Trinity. Cocktails at 1:30 p.m. at St. Andrew's UAOC. Banquet 2:30 p.m. at St. Andrew's UAOC. Contact: Tania Yasinsky 301-593-8214 or Natalia Zacharchenko 703-978-2871.

17 Nov., Friday, 7:30 p.m.

**TWG Friday Evening Forum featuring Maria Rudensky and Wolodymyr Sulzynsky**, just back from more than three years of service at the US Embassy in Kyiv. Freedom House, 1319 18th Street NW, second floor, near the Dupont Circle (South) Metro station. For more information call Orest Deychakiwsky at 202-225-1901 (day), 301-937-0492 (eve.)

17 Nov., Friday, 6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

**Open House at The Galleries** at 1054 31st Street, NW, (Canal Square) Georgetown, Washington, DC. New art exhibits at all galleries. Work of Ukrainian artist Alexander Pogrebinsky on exhibit at The Alla Rogers Gallery). Refreshments served. Contact: 202-333-8595.

2 Dec., Saturday, 10:00 - 1:00 p.m.

**Christmas Bazaar** at the Ukrainian School. Westland Middle School cafeteria, 6300 Tilden Ln., Rockville, MD.

2-3 Dec., Saturday-Sunday

**Christmas Bazaar** at Holy Family UCC.  
**Christmas Bazaar** at St. Andrew's UAOC.

3-31 Dec. every Sunday after Mass

Christmas Bazaar at Holy Trinity PUCC.

9 Dec., Saturday, 6:30 p.m.

**Andriivsky vechir.** An evening of fun and singing, fortune telling, mystery. Come one, come all! Sponsored by Plast-Washington. St. Andrew's UAOC Hall. Adults \$5; children \$3. Contact: Tamara Woroby 301-622-5456 or Lydia Chopivsky Benson 202-686-6975.

31 Dec. Sunday

**New Year's Dance**, sponsored by St. Andrew's UAOC and Ukrainian Assoc. of Washington. St. Andrew's UAOC Hall.

#### Church addresses:

Holy Family UCC: 4250 Harewood Rd., Washington.

Holy Trinity PUCC: 16631 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD.

St. Andrew's UAOC: 15100 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD.

## ***The Washington Group Membership Information/Application Form***

TWG is an association of Ukrainian-American professionals who live throughout the United States and in several countries of the world. It offers its members an opportunity to meet and get to know each other through a variety of professional, educational and social activities. TWG NEWS is a monthly newsletter for TWG members, and a membership directory, published for members only, helps them in networking.

**To apply for membership, please fill out the form below and mail with a check to:**

**The Washington Group, P.O. Box 11248, Washington, D.C. 20008.**

**(The Board of Directors considers membership applications at its monthly meetings.)**

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\$35 Associate (Members outside Washington metropolitan area and retirees)

\$15 Full-time students

\$10 Surcharge for foreign addresses (*Payment must be in US Dollars*)

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