

# TWGN NEWS



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## TWG GETS JAZZED

While Sunday, July 21 was a warm and humid evening even by Washington standards, twenty-one TWG members and friends gathered coolers, blankets, and picnic baskets and headed to Wolf Trap to listen to the world famous Preservation Hall Jazz Band of New Orleans.

Despite the threat of thunderstorms, the group gathered an hour before the concert and staked out a large picnic area on the lawn. In typical Ukrainian fashion, they brought enough food to feed an army. There was everything from kobasa and fried chicken to marinated mushrooms and water-melons. A variety of wines whetted the palates of all.

As usual, Preservation Hall was outstanding. The filled amphitheater cheered, applauded, and clapped to the music. The Ukrainians were no less enthusiastic about the performance. One did not have to be a jazz fan to enjoy the concert.

In their traditional finale, Preservation Hall played "As the Saints Come Marching In" and literally marched around the amphitheater. The parade of people that followed them stretched around the whole amphitheater. Many from the audience then followed the band onto to stage and danced to the music.

The pleasant surroundings, the great music, and the sociable company made for a most enjoyable evening for all. Many of the TWG members will probably make a visit to Wolf Trap to see Preservation Hall an annual tradition as so many Washingtonians already do.

## MUSIC AND A FILM IN AUGUST

The beat goes on for TWG summer entertainment. The first event for August is another outing to Wolf Trap involving a picnic and entertainment. On August 3, the entertainment will be provided by the famous country music group, The Statler Brothers. As with Preservation Hall, we'll be sitting together on the lawn so bring along a blanket and cooler with food to share. Tickets are \$9.00. If you haven't already done so, then contact Orest Petrenko (301-725-4320) or Eugene Iwanciw (703-237-0428) to make your reservations.

On August 8, TWG will present the Washington premiere of "Harvest of Despair", a highly acclaimed film documentary about the man-made famine in Ukraine in 1932-33. The Slavko Nowitsky film, winner of numerous awards, contains period footage and interviews with survivors of the famine. It will be shown at 7:00 p.m. at the Holy Family Parish Center, 4250 Harewood Road, N.E. in Washington. Admission is \$10.00 for non-TWG members, \$7.00 for TWG members, and \$5.00 for students and senior citizens with proceeds going to reduce the debt on the production costs of the film. Refreshments will be served following the film.

## UPDATE ON "EXECUTION BY HUNGER"

A number of TWG members have informed TWG News that they have ordered "Execution By Hunger", the book about the famine in Ukraine written by Miron Dolot and published by Norton publishers from Crown Books. If you haven't already done so, then please special order as soon as possible. One copy of the book was located at Dalton Books at Seven Corners. They have ordered additional copies.

# TWIG NEWS

EDITOR: Eugene Iwanciw (703-237-0428)

ASSISTANT EDITOR: Maria Rudensky

CALENDAR EDITOR: Marta Pereyma (703-528-3075)

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Yaro Bihun  
Halyna Breslawec  
Patricia Onufrak  
Jurij Petrenko

CIRCULATION MANAGER: Orest Deychakiwsky

CARTOONIST: Orest Petrenko

PUBLISHER: THE WASHINGTON GROUP

Correspondence: Post Office Box 11248  
Washington, D.C. 20008

## IT'S TIME FOR A BUILDING

Over the years there has been a great deal of talk about the need for the Ukrainian-American community in Washington to have a community building. The time has come to talk seriously and to act on this idea.

During the past decade, the Ukrainian-American community in the Washington area has grown immensely. Professionals from around the country have come to Washington in search of jobs and opportunities. They have settled here and have made D.C. their new home. Washington has matured from a "transient" town to a "home" for many, Ukrainians included.

Unlike most cities with a sizable Ukrainian population, Washington lacks a National Home or Community Center where organizations can hold meetings and individuals can gather. While St. Sophia's has provided an interim solution, this should not be allowed to prevent the purchase of a permanent community center.

It appears that a building in downtown D.C. or in the Capitol Hill area would be most appropriate. It would be central enough for all organizations to hold their meetings there. In addition, the building could serve many other useful and needed purposes.

Currently, the UCCA has a Washington office which could be located in such a building. Other national organizations could be encouraged to open offices in the

nation's capital, even if they only consisted of a telephone answering service. The political impact on American opinion makers would be substantial.

A good part of politics involves entertaining. The building could be utilized for small receptions, especially if it were located near the Capitol. Decorating a room in Ukrainian style could enhance any impression we are trying to convey.

Lastly, the building could serve as a "welcome wagon" for the thousands of Ukrainians that come to Washington from around the world for either business or pleasure. It would be a place that they could come for information or simply to meet other Ukrainians.

A building could be purchased in much the same way that our national homes were built--selling shares to members of the community. A corporation should be created to raise the money, purchase the building, and then manage it.

What is needed now is a meeting of all local organizations to discuss this proposal. Discussions about the purchase of such a building have been taking place informally for too long. A community meeting of all organizations and interested individuals should be convened. Perhaps The Washington Group is in a position to take this initiative. We strongly urge this next step.



# Letters to the Editor

## INCLUSION VS EXCLUSION

The issue is obviously inclusion vs exclusion! Editorially, there should be no question. Desire for the broadest possible reach mandates use of the English language.

Let those who require linguistic exclusivity fund their own enterprise. I for one do not wish to contribute \$ \$ \$ to duplication of effort. In practical terms it is inefficient. Nor do I subscribe to the exclusivity. In the long run it is ineffective. And inefficiency and ineffectiveness are by definition counterproductive.

Clearly, my "vote" is for English throughout.

Marta M. Morozewych  
Buffalo, N.Y.

## REACHING OUT

As an English-speaking Rusyn/Ukrainian, I am in total agreement with the opinions of Taras Szmagala and Ihor Petrenko, as expressed in their letters to the Editor.

When my grandparents came to this country in 1910, their attitudes toward Americanization were different from the attitudes prevalent among the more recent immigrants. They felt that learning English was necessary for their advancement in this country and how better to learn English themselves than to speak the language with their children.

My grandparents encouraged pride in their Slavic heritage and culture and sent their children to Ruska Shkola where they learned a language similar to Old Church Slavonic. With this background, I developed a love of my Rusyn/Ukrainian heritage without the accompanying knowledge of the language. I later studied Ukrainian at the University of Toronto, but my knowledge is minimal.

At past gatherings we have discussed reaching out to other Ukrainians in the Washington area who are not currently involved with any Ukrainian organization. We must keep in mind that these people may be of the 3rd and 4th generation and possibly have had a background similar to the one I have mentioned. To reach these people and retain members such as myself who have a limited

knowledge of Ukrainian, we must continue using English at our meetings. To hold lectures in Ukrainian would deny information to those who could benefit most by it--those with a limited knowledge of the Ukrainian language and of Ukrainian affairs in general.

I would like to see TWG offer adult education classes in the Ukrainian language. I have asked repeatedly for such classes, along with many others, but we have all received the same answer: "We have no one to teach such a class at this time. Let me take your name and telephone number." I have yet to receive any response regarding such classes.

To use Ukrainian in TWG publications is fine, as long as the English-speakers are not left in the dark as to issues and events. Remember, a bilingual publication or meeting would be understood fully by the Ukrainian-speakers, but those that understood only English would understand only one-half of what is going on if the Ukrainian portion of the meeting was not translated.

My membership in TWG has brought me much pleasure, both socially and in regards to learning about Ukrainian issues and our beautiful culture. I have always been appreciative of the group's efforts to include English-speakers such as myself. Please continue this hospitalbe practice and allow others like myself to enjoy fully the benefits of membership in this unique and outstanding organization.

Patricia A. Onufrak  
McLean, VA.

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## UKRAINIAN STUDENTS IN EUROPE

This summer, three Washington area students are participating in the annual summer program at the Ukrainian Free University (UFU) in Munich, Germany. The three students--Victoria Serbyn, Jruj Gawdiak, and Andriy Futey (a TWG student member)--make up ten per cent of the thirty student delegation from the United States and Canada.

The students spend a number of weeks attending the cultural courses at the Free University and then tour Europe. The five week program, known as "Stezhkamy Batkiw Po Evropia", includes seminars and tours of Austria, Italy, Monaco, and Switzerland. The program is sponsored by the Free Ukrainian University Foundation which is chaired by Professor Petro Goy.

# SPOTLIGHT ON

## NATALKA GAWDIAK

TWG finds in one of its member, Natalka Gawdiak, a most interesting example of a person who embodies the cross-cultural experience and a woman who "has it all" (i.e., marriage, family, and career).

Born in Brooklyn N.Y. as the daughter of an Army colonel at the Ft. Hamilton Army Post, Natalka (Natalie) spent her formative years in an idyllic countryside setting on her family's 12-acre property in northern New Jersey, where she developed an intimate familiarity with nature and photography (her father's hobby). Natalka describes her parents as "typical 2nd generation Irish Catholics" who, in rebellion against their background, became anti-Irish atheists.

While doing her undergraduate in French language at Clarke University in Worcester, Mass., she met Ihor Gawdiak (who was doing his graduate work there) and at the ripe age of 19 married him. Most Washingtonians have heard the story of their "marriage contract," in which Natalka vowed to learn the Ukrainian language and teach it to their children, cook Ukrainian dishes, and give the children Ukrainian names, while in return she required that Ihor take out the garbage.

Natalka explains her attraction to Ihor (despite the apparent imbalance among their respective duties in this marriage contract) in the following way: "I was attracted to Ihor's sense of heritage and what I perceived to be the Ukrainian community's emphasis on religious upbringing, cultivation of traditions, native language preservation, and the close-knit family. Maybe if my parents had been proud Irishmen, I wouldn't have felt the need to look for these qualities elsewhere." She also admired Ukrainians' love for culture, music, and the arts--having a strong affinity toward the arts herself. Her hobbies/talents include embroidery and painting--using both oils and watercolors. (The Gawdiak home is an evolving "museum" of Natalka's works).

Within a year of their wedding, Natalka's first child was born, baptised with the (as-promised) Ukrainian name, Yuri, and soon thereafter, Adrian was born. She resumed her undergraduate degree at the University of Maryland after a 2-year interruption of her studies, whereupon she added to her curriculum a second major in English literature.

Natalka cites "a very supportive husband" as key to her success during these trying years of classes, exams, and diapers. After graduating, she pursued and achieved a Masters in Poetry/Creative Writing, interspersed with 2 more children (Leda and Raissa--named after Raissa Moroz).

Natalka's career began with a position as secretary/research assistant at the National Council of Churches, a religious lobbying organization. In 1972 she took on a job as editor in the European Law Division of the Library of Congress, where she claims her knowledge of the Ukrainian language actually helped. How did she manage to learn Ukrainian? Starting with the alphabet, she explains, and relying largely on books. Then practicing while teaching it to her children. A very patient mother-in-law was also highly instrumental in the process. And course at the local Ukrainian school helped.

In 1979 she was promoted to Department Editor at the Office of the Law Library as well as re-editing the work of division editors. Natalka has the reputation among her colleagues of being an untimid, outspoken critic who is dedicated to minimizing what she sees as outrageous misuse of taxpayers' money. In fact, she considers her job's greatest challenge to be the ability to continue criticizing and rectifying what she feels is at fault, while keeping her job. This she achieves through skillful use of humor.

As an offset to the daily frustrations of working in a chauvinistic environment, Natalka finds pleasure in her access to all kinds of rare books and in organizing library exhibits. In her spare time, she has done freelance copy-editing of books and written opinion letters to the press.

What role does she ascribe to her job and career? To Natalka, her job is just a means to pursue life's interests--which for her revolve around the church, the family, and the arts. Of course, on a more practical level, she admits she works "to support Ihor and the children in the fashion to which they're accustomed."

Her advice to any non-Ukrainian who marries into the Ukrainian community is: "Learn the language as quickly as possible. It's the best way to gain an understanding of how these people think and feel." Her ambitions are to publish poetry, do more painting, and perfect her Ukrainian.

# "UKRAINIAN" CITIES OF THE WORLD

## UKRAINIANS IN PARIS

by Maria Rudensky

One June day to spend in Paris. So where do Ukrainians go? To the Cathédrale of St.-Vladimir-le-Grand de Paris, bien sur. The cathedral, on one of the Left Bank's main drags -- the Boulevard St-Germain des Prés -- is converted from a hospital-clinic. This is where Simon Petliura was taken after he was wounded in the attack that cost him his life in 1926.

At the entrance to the cathedral there is a plaque in Ukrainian and French which details those events. A bust of Taras Shevchenko watches over tourists and children playing in the park adjacent to the cathedral. I immediately compared ours with the Parisian. Both are beautiful in their own way.

Inside, the building has an airy quality to it, with lots of light and space. Walk toward the altar and a skylight pours light onto the gold and gilt iconostas.

But that was not the way we originally found our way into the cathedral. It was a Sunday afternoon, and the main entrance was closed, so we poked our heads in a side door. The man who answered our knock welcomed us as if we were old friends. All we had said was that we're Ukrainians from America.

A party was just beginning. (What timing.) The Choir of the cathedral was celebrating several events, among them its performance at a special Mass at Notre-Dame de Paris later that day and the completion of its first recording. There was lots of food and drink for all, including the hungry travelers, happy exchanges of news about mutual acquaintances and invitations to stop in whenever D.C. is on the itinerary.

After the obligatory speeches and choruses of Mnohaya Lita, we followed the line of embroidered blouses to Notre-Dame, only 15 minutes away by foot. The Mass at Notre-Dame conjured up many feelings. It was a Mass in the intention of all Slavic peoples, said on the occasion of Sts. Cyril and Methodius' feast day. They were the originators of the Ukrainian and other eastern rites, and created the Old Church Slavonic language. The Mass was concelebrated by

## POLICY STATEMENT

After numerous discussion at Board of Directors' meetings, informal discussions with TWG members, and through a survey in TWG NEWS, which provided an opportunity for all TWG members to respond, the following policy is established:

1. While adhering to the letter and the spirit of the by-laws of The Washington Group, English is established as the official language for TWG events and for TWG NEWS. This in no way precludes the use of the Ukrainian language. The guide should be consideration for fellow TWG members who do not speak or understand Ukrainian. Every effort should be made to involve all members of TWG in every aspect of the organization.
2. When appropriate TWG will sponsor events in the Ukrainian language. TWG NEWS will also publish articles in Ukrainian when submitted if the author is willing to work with the Editorial Board of TWG NEWS in the logistics of layout.
3. TWG urges the establishment of adult Ukrainian language courses at all levels including basic Ukrainian. The courses should be geared toward teaching basic skills as well as improvement in speaking and writing skills for Ukrainian speakers. TWG members who are capable to teaching such courses are urged to contact the Board which will attempt to set-up these courses.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WASHINGTON GROUP, 24 JULY 1985

the Cardinal of Paris and priests and bishops of all the Eastern European Catholic communities in Paris.

Many of the prayers were said or sung by the Slavic priests and answered by the Ukrainian Choir. The Choir sang a beautiful Creed, Alleluia, and Our Father. Among the most moving moments was the Prayer of the Faithful, when each priest offered a prayer for his people, in the native language. The Ukrainian Choir responded to the prayers with emotional renditions of Hospody Pomytuj. Around us stood Poles,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 9)

## BOOK REVIEW

"BREAKING WITH MOSCOW" by Arkady N. Shevchenko (Alfred A. Knopf, 1985)

Arkady Shevchenko achieved prominence in April 1978 when he shocked the world diplomatic community by asking for asylum in the United States. He was serving as U.N. Under Secretary General at the time and is the highest-ranking Soviet official ever to defect.

The book begins with a section called "The Reluctant Spy" which details his approach to American officials and his activities as a spy for the U.S. prior to his public defection.

The major part of the book entitled "The Education of a Soviet Diplomat" deals with Shevchenko's experiences in the Soviet Foreign Ministry and at the U.N.

While the book offers no new perspectives on Soviet foreign policy or methods to those familiar with the Soviet Union, it is still worth reading. Shevchenko offers some insight into the personalities of the major players in Soviet foreign policy over the past thirty years. He tends to wander at times, but the wandering serves some purpose in that through anecdotes he reveals some personality traits of various individuals.

The book is most useful to those who are not familiar with the Soviet Union, its goals, and its methods. It also offers some insight into the internal decision-making of the Politburo.

Of special interest to Ukrainians, Shevchenko states that he is Ukrainian though it is clear he sees himself more of a Soviet and internationalist. At one point he talks about crossing the Atlantic with Khrushchev for a U.N. meeting. He writes:

"In one of our conversations Khrushchev asked me if I was related to Taras Shevchenko, the well-known Ukrainian poet. I told him I was not, but that my parents and I had been born in the Ukraine, and that although I had spent most of my adult life in Russia, I considered myself a Ukrainian. My response seemed to please him, and for a moment I was afraid he was going to ask me to dance the gopak. But with a broad grin, he merely clapped me on the shoulder

and said, 'It's good to be proud of your nationality'."

While the ideas and stories obviously came from Shevchenko, the writing was, at least, assisted by someone else. The vocabulary and phraseology is clearly from someone with a better knowledge of English than a Soviet.

Even though some controversy surrounds the book and its purpose is unclear, it is worth reading. The reader should be aware that it is not an exciting book filled with the intrigue one would expect. Rather, it is more of a factual account of Shevchenko's experiences in the Soviet foreign policy bureaucracy.

A.B.R.

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### TWG ANNUAL MEETING

As required by the By-Laws, the Annual Membership Meeting of THE WASHINGTON GROUP will be held in late September. Details relating to the date, time, and place will appear in the September issue of TWG NEWS and in a notice to all TWG members.

The Annual Meeting will include the election of a Board of Directors for the next fiscal year. In August, the current Board will name a Nominating Committee which will present a slate at the Annual Meeting. Members of the Nominating Committee are precluded from being nominating to the Board of Directors. Anyone interested in serving on the Nominating Committee should contact the Board of Directors as soon as possible.

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### NOTES ON MEMBERS

TWG Charter Members Robert McConnell and Nadia Komarnyckyj-McConnell are proud parents of a baby boy, Andrij George. Congratulations from all of us.

TWG Charter Member Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak attended the International Women's Conference in Kenya as part of the Ukrainian Women's Delegation. Was she thrown out of her hotel? Perhaps she will give a presentation to TWG about the conference (and accommodations)!

TWG Member Michael Hoobchaak and his new wife are back from their honeymoon. A potential new TWG member!

TWG Student Member Andrij Futey is in Munich at the UFU summer courses.

# IT AFFECTS US ALL

by Volodymyr Korduba

Virtually all Ukrainian-Americans have heard about OSI and the search for "Nazi war criminals" in the U.S. While the goal of finding war criminals is laudable, there are serious questions about the methods of OSI and the reasons behind this campaign.

The Office of Special Investigations (OSI) was created in 1979 by Order No. 851-79 of the Attorney General. That Order resulted from legislation that was initiated by then Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY). The purpose was to detect, investigate, and take legal action against individuals who allegedly assisted the Nazis between March 23, 1933 and May 8, 1945.

The first problem that arose was that the Department of Justice, of which OSI is a part, has no jurisdiction to try individuals accused of war crimes. The Government then decided to denaturalize and deport individuals suspected of war crimes on the basis that they misrepresented themselves on their immigration petition.

The fact is that thousands, if not millions, of individuals have misrepresented themselves in an effort to come to the U.S. People have altered their birthdate, place of birth, and health status over the years. Allan Ryan, the former Director of OSI, stated at the time that misrepresentation would not be the sole reason for denaturalization and deportation. He went on to state that the Government would prove that the individual was a "war criminal".

The problem with that statement is that the defendant is not tried in a criminal court with all the rights of the accused but in a civil proceeding. The accused does not have the right to trial by jury, a court appointed legal counsel if he cannot afford one, nor the recovery of legal expenses if the charges are dismissed.

Mr. Allen's statement has subsequently been rendered meaningless by a U.S. Supreme Court decision. In the case of the U.S. vs. Fedorenko, the Third U.S. District Court threw out the case when the Government failed to prove that Mr. Fedorenko was a voluntary prison guard. The Supreme Court ruled that the Government did not

have to prove Fedorenko served voluntarily for the Germans or that he actually committed atrocities. Mr. Fedorenko was denaturalized and deported to the Soviet Union in December 1984. It was the first involuntary deportation to the Soviet Union in history.

The issue that has attracted the most attention, however, is the use of Soviet supplied evidence in these proceedings. The Soviet Union has supplied documents and witnesses that have been used in U.S. courts. This is occurring at the same time that the Attorney General and the Secretary of State are showing the public evidence of Soviet disinformation and forgeries. Yet, the Department of Justice takes Soviet evidence in this matter at face value.

The Soviet supplied witnesses are not allowed to travel to the U.S. to testify, but rather are interviewed on videotape in the Soviet Union. While OSI claims that defense attorneys can cross-examine these witnesses, the videotapes demonstrate otherwise. First of all, a KGB agent serves as an interpreter and a deterrent to the witness saying anything besides what he is coached to say. Secondly, the interpreter refuses to translate any question he feels is irrelevant. In addition, the defense attorney cannot travel through the Soviet Union looking for defense witnesses.

Because of all of these problems, responsible organizations such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) and the American Security Council have called for oversight hearings of OSI by the U.S. Congress. Various ethnic organizations, including Ukrainians, have also asked for Congressional oversight hearings. OSI and its supporters have resisted these hearings even though all government agencies and programs undergo similar hearings on a regular basis.

The problems outlined above affect only those individuals accused of war crimes. If that were all, then the problem would not be as serious as it is. The precedents being created are violations of due process and the rights of the accused. In addition, we have created a two-tier citizenship. Any naturalized citizen is subject to denaturalization and deportation anytime in their lives. There is no statute of limitations on their "misrepresentation" and charges can be brought many years after the potential witnesses have died weakening any chance for a defense.

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## AFFECTS US ALL (FROM PAGE 7)

The other aspect of this whole problem which raises many questions is the campaign being conducted in the media which suggests that most Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians are "anti-semitic" or "fascist". Allan Ryan, himself, has contributed to this campaign with his comments in his book "Quiet Neighbors" which suggest that there are thousands of war criminals living in the U.S. He also pulled quotes out of context to show that Ukrainians were worse than Germans when it came to killing Jews.

To better understand what is going on it is necessary to go back to the 1930's. At that time there were basically three Ukrainian organizations that were prominent in the U.S.--the United Hetman Organization (UHO), the Ukrainian National Association (UNA), and the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU). All three were viciously anti-communist and anti-soviet.

In 1936 the UHO was investigated by the FBI at the request of the U.S. State Department. Attached to the request was the Roosevelt-Litvinov Agreement in which both countries agreed "not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group...which has as its aim the overthrow...or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order."

Also in 1936, a defamation campaign againsts Ukrainians in America was initiated by American communists and their Popular Front allies. Ukrainian-Americans opposed to Soviet rule in Ukraine were branded "fascists" and "Nazis". The UHO, UNA, and ODWU were mentioned during a House Un-American Activities hearing and accused of having "Nazi ties" in 1939.

Between 1940 and 1945, all three organizations were investigated by the FBI. All three were exonerated by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. That, however, did not stop the Soviet disinformation campaign which continued in pro-Soviet publications in the U.S. and in numerous books. Recently a book entitled American Swastika was published. It repeats the allegations originally published in pro-Soviet publications in the 1940's.

It is clear that the Soviet Union is attempting to orchestrate the whole "war criminal" issue to discredit anti-Soviet

groups such as Ukrainians and other East Europeans.

The results of the anti-Ukrainian campaign in the 1930's and 1940's were the freezing of bank accounts of Ukrainian leaders and the departure from the community of thousands of Ukrainian-Americans for fear of implication in the defamation campaign.

The current attacks on the community must be halted or all Ukrainians will be tainted. The true facts of what occurred in Ukraine during the war must be researched and published.

Over 80% of the Ukrainian-American community were born in the United States. Yet, the defamation campaign in books and newspapers suggest that most, if not all, Ukrainians are guilty of "anti-semitism" and "war crimes".

The Ukrainian-American community has finally awakened to the threat to its very existence. Efforts are underway to challenge the allegations and libelous articles which are appearing. What is critical to the effort is to secure Congressional oversight hearings into the tactics utilized by OSI. In individual cases, judges have ruled that witnesses for the government have perjured themselves and that evidence has been forged.

That is not enough. The Congress must review what has been happening and enact legislation, if needed, to guarantee that the rights of Americans are protected from the overzealousness of OSI and manipulation of the Soviet Union. Then OSI can proceed in a legal manner to search out any war criminals that may live in the United States.

This is an issue that is vital to all Ukrainians as Ukrainian-Americans and as Americans. Our community is under attack and the American judicial system with all its rights and protections is being assaulted.

(301) 645-3644

(301) 843-3444

**Yaromyr Oryshkevych, D.D.S.**  
FAMILY & RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

WALDORF DENTAL BLDG.  
HOLLY LANE & RT 925  
WALDORF, MD. 20601

430 RANDOLPH RD.  
SILVER SPRING, MD.  
20904



# THE UKRAINIAN GOURMET

by Maria Rudensky

## NALYSNYKY à la MARIA'S MOTHER

2 eggs                      ½ cup milk  
2 cups sifted flour

Beat the eggs add milk, then flour, so that the batter is the consistency of heavy cream.

1 tablespoon sugar    ½ teaspoon dry yeast

Mix yeast and sugar together, add warm water -- several spoonfuls. Let the mixture stand for about 5 minutes. Add the yeast mixture to the batter, mix well to get rid of any lumps in the flour. Cover the bowl with a towel and let it sit in a cool spot for several hours.

After that time, mix the batter again to make sure you have the heavy-cream consistency. Melt ½ tablespoon butter in a hot griddle and start frying the nalysnyky by swirling ½ to ¾ of a deep ladle-full onto the griddle. When the nalysnyk is done on one side, flip it over and lightly brown the other. Continue, using a little butter each time, until you've used all the batter.

¾ lb cream cheese  
2 egg yolks and 1 whole egg

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CITIES (FROM PAGE 5)

Slovenes, Hungarians, and many other nationalities. Parents lifted children for a better view and later outside, groups posed for pictures.

For one unplanned day in Paris, we were blessed to feel a part of the Ukrainian community. We hummed along with the familiar melodies and lost in the vastness of Notre-Dame, our eyes followed the Gothic vaults to the ceiling, over to the stunning rose windows and to the huge organ pipes. I thought of the significance of our common ancestry with this group of Ukrainians, so far from American and Ukraine, yet so connected.

For further information on obtaining the record "Ukraine: 1000 Ans de Chrétienté" (Ukraine: 1,00 Years of Christianity), write to Wira Dratwindka, Choeur Ukrainien de la Cathédrale St-Vladimir-le-Grand de Paris, 186, Bd. St-Germain, 75006 Paris, France.

½ teaspoon vanilla flavoring  
grated rind of ½ an orange or ½ a lemon  
just under ½ cup sugar

Beat all the filling ingredients together. Fill the previously prepared nalysnyky with the cheese mixture by rolling them up like cannelloni. Arrange the filled nalysnyky next to each other like sardines. Do this in an ovenproof casserole, in which you have put about 2 tablespoons of melted butter.

Bake the filled nalysnyky in the covered casserole for 1 hour at 300°. You may want to occasionally pour some more melted butter over them.

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## DO REAL MEN MAKE HOLUBTSI?

by Natalka Sluzar

As a product of a traditional Ukrainian upbringing, one's outlook on life is greatly colored by sexist stereotypes. Ukrainian men and women have specific roles defined for them by their immediate family, the Ukrainian community, and Ukrainian culture and tradition.

The feminist movement of the '60's and '70's shattered many of the sexist theories and created a more fluid, although as yet not clearly defined role for men and women. Women find themselves challenged by new career opportunities and devote more time to their professional and personal growth.

By the same token, men may devote more time to tasks previously carried on by women. Take cooking for example.

In last month's TWG NEWS Eugene Twanciw gave us his recipe for "holubtsi". He neglected to mention why "the women members of the Board directed (him) to publish his recipe." It was because his holubtsi were so good!!! It was such an interesting contradiction of male stereotyping. Of course a man can be a good cook, decorate his house or apartment to fit his tastes, do his own laundry, etc. It really has been a wonderful experience to have male TWG Board members prepare a superb meal for the rest of us, and do it with so much style that it almost seems routine. They always have a dozen people drop in for dinner!

Maybe the perfect Ukrainian man for the modern Ukrainian woman is one who makes good holubtsi. But can he make "studinets"?

## UKRAINIAN TRIVIA

We have finally stumped our readers. Not only was there no correct answer to last month's Trivia question, no one even ventured a guess.

"Svoboda" was started in 1893. From 1893 to 1899, it was subtitled "A Russian Newspaper". In 1899 that was changed to "A Little Russian Newspaper". It was again changed in 1940 to "A Ruthenian (Little Russian) Newspaper". In 1906, the reference to Little Russian was dropped. Not until 1914 was Ukrainian used.

In the case of the Ukrainian National Association, the path was similar. It was formed in 1894 upon the call for unity among the various insurance fraternals. "Svoboda" issued the call and the UNA was formed on February 20, 1894, Washington's Birthday. It's original name was the "Ruskyj Narodnyj Soyz" or the "Russian National Union". In 1900, the name was changed to the "Little Russian National Union". The "Ruthenian National Union" was adopted as the name in 1904. Not until the convention in 1914 was the name "Ukrainian National Association" taken as the name of the organization.

It must be kept in mind that while the name Russian was used for the organization and the newspaper (always known as "Svoboda"), the people did not consider themselves Russians but Rusyny. They did not, however, have any other translation for Rusyny and utilized the popular name Russian. The term Rusyny was still in popular use in parts of Ukraine, particularly in Halychyna or Galicia from where most of the early immigrants came.

This month's Trivia Question is: Ukrainian organizations from around the world formed the World Congress of Free Ukrainians to better co-ordinate the activities of national Ukrainian organizations. Where and when was the first World Congress of Free Ukrainians held?

The correct answer with the earliest postmark will receive a prize. The answer and the winner will be announced in the next TWG NEWS. Better luck with this question than last month's!

IF YOU HAVEN'T YET, JOIN  
THE WASHINGTON GROUP

## NEW "TWG MEMBERS"

During July, the TWG Board of Directors approved the following individuals as members of TWG bringing the membership total to 165.

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:

Constantine Ben (College Park, MD)  
Peter Jarosewycz (Kansas City, MO)  
Oksana Prochorenko (Hasbrook Heights, N.J.)  
Walter Prochorenko (Hasbrook Heights, N.J.)  
Bohdan Tymyc (St. Leonard, Quebec, Canada)

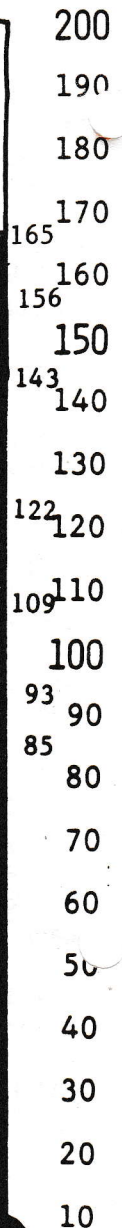
### TWG MEMBERSHIP PROGRAMS

FULL MEMBERSHIP - Individuals whose vocation is of a professional or business nature and who support the goals of TWG. Annual dues are \$50.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP - Individuals who do not qualify for full membership but do wish to participate in TWG activities. Designed primarily for retirees and those not living in the Washington area. Annual dues are \$25.

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP - Individuals who are full-time undergraduate students. Annual dues are \$10.

MEMBERS



### ADOPT A STUDENT FOR TWG

A number of Washington students have recently graduated high school and will be off to college in September. Some will be leaving the Washington area. In an effort to keep them informed about activities in Washington, particularly in TWG, a number of members have suggested that individuals sponsor these students as members of TWG. Student membership in TWG is \$10 annually. Anyone interested in sponsoring a student is asked to contact Natalka Sluzar at 202-363-8083 or c/o TWG.

## FIRST ANNUAL TWG PICNIC

The Washington Group held its first-ever annual picnic on the grounds of the Holy Trinity Particular Church on July 28th. It was a perfect afternoon with warm, not humid, semi-sunny weather. About 90 people came to the day's festivities.

TWG provided the beer, soda, hot dogs, fried chicken, and watermelon and many of the guest brought salads and desert. With a few store runs there was plenty of food.

The afternoon featured almost non-stop volleyball games with our "professionals" demonstrating how the game is played. As some walked (or crawled off the field) there were others to replace them. The real pros didn't stop playing (except to eat).

Others played horseshoes, badminton, or

just clowned around (someone made waterballoons). Games that were planned (so that everyone had a good time) never got underway. People insisted on having a good time on their own.

The picnic attracted both young and old, TWG members and non-members. Two new members were signed up during the festivities. All-in-all everyone seemed to have a great time.

TAMARA (TAMI) POWSTENKO

Realtor Associate  
Licensed in MD. & D.C.  
Million Dollar Sales Club, 1984



11120 New Hampshire Avenue  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20904  
Office: (301) 681-8300  
Residence: (301) 649-5471  
(301) 649-5470

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## THE WASHINGTON GROUP

PRESENTS

AN OUTING AT WOLF TRAP

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1985

"THE STATLER BROTHERS"

TICKETS: \$9.00

CONTACTS: Orest Petrenko 301-725-4320  
Eugene Iwanciw 703-237-0428

BRING YOUR OWN "PICNIC" TO SHARE  
AND A BLANKET OR LAWN CHAIRS

\*\*\*\*\*

## THE WASHINGTON GROUP

PRESENTS

THE WASHINGTON PREMIERE OF

"HARVEST OF DESPAIR"

THE HIGHLY ACCLAIMED FILM DOCUMENTARY ABOUT THE MAN-MADE FAMINE IN UKRAINE

by Slavko Nowitsky

PLACE: Holy Family Parish Center  
4250 Harewood Rd., N.E. Washington  
TIME: 7:00 p.m., Thursday, August 8, 1985  
CONTACT: Martha Mostovych (301-589-0411)

ADMISSION: \$10:00 for non-TWG members  
\$ 7.00 for TWG Members  
\$ 5.00 students & senior citizens  
REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED

PROCEEDS WILL BE APPLIED TO REDUCE THE DEBT ON THE PRODUCTION COST  
OF THE FILM AND FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ON THE FAMINE.

# BECOME A MEMBER OF "THE WASHINGTON GROUP"

THE WASHINGTON GROUP, An Association of Ukrainian-American Professionals, offers diverse activities including luncheons, speakers, sports, receptions, and social events so that Ukrainian-American professionals can meet and become involved. Through the TWG NEWS, you are kept informed of activities. JOIN TODAY! Simply fill out the form below and mail, with a check, to:

THE WASHINGTON GROUP  
Post Office Box 11248  
Washington, D.C. 20008

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

HOME ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: (Home) \_\_\_\_\_ (Office) \_\_\_\_\_

FIRM/AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_ POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

BUSINESS ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP: Full (\$50) \_\_\_\_\_ Associate (\$25) \_\_\_\_\_ Student (\$10) \_\_\_\_\_  
(All memberships include a year's subscription to TWG NEWS)

\_\_\_\_\_ I do not wish to become a member of TWG at this time but I do want to subscribe to the TWG NEWS. Annual subscription is \$12.



Ms. Maria M. Rudensky  
13 6-th St., N.E.  
Washington, DC 20002