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TWG
NEWS

THE WASHINGTON GROUP



AN ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN PROFESSIONALS

“KIEV NIGHT”

*Personal Observations by
three Ukrainians*

The Washington Ukrainian community will soon have a chance to learn, almost first-hand, of the current circumstances in Ukraine. Recent visitors to the Soviet Union—on the staff of the U.S. Information Agency—TWG Vice President R.L. Chomiak and TWG Member Valentina Limonchenko, and Oksana Dragan—will describe their experiences Friday, Nov. 20, 7:30 p.m., at St. Sophia’s Religious Center. The presentation will be in Ukrainian and slides will be shown.

All three were born in Ukraine, and for all three, this was the first trip back to the land of their birth. Chomiak and Limonchenko served as guides to the recently completed USIA exhibit on information technology, which spent about one month in Kiev in the late summer. Dragan participated in evaluating the exhibit. The evening promises to be a most fascinating one.

The three were selected to be Ukrainian-speaking guides in Kiev after an uproar of protest from Ukrainian-Americans, when they learned that in the capital of Ukraine, only two guides, TWG Members Marta Pereyma and Peter Fedynsky, would be able to guide visitors speaking Ukrainian.

SHUMUK URGES WESTERN PRESS TO FOCUS MORE ON UKRAINE

Danylo Shumuk, the longest-serving political prisoner in the Soviet Union until his release earlier this year, warned the West not to be taken in by Mikhail Gorbachev’s “glasnost” policy.

At an Oct. 21 news conference at the National Press Club, organized by the Washington Group, Shumuk also criticized the Western media for ignoring the plight of Ukrainian political prisoners and the national cause for which they are incarcerated. Introducing Shumuk to the Washington press corps, TWG President Daria Stec noted that he had spent 42 of his 73 years in prison for activities “that we in the U.S. take for granted as part of our daily freedoms — expressing opinions, disagreeing with the government, and writing memoirs.”

Shumuk called on the West to take Gorbachev’s “glasnost” scheme for what it is—“a tactic”—and his reforms—“an experiment”—all necessary for his attempts to make the Soviet economy more productive. “And it worked for Gorbachev, it worked well, indeed, because people want to believe in what they wish would come about,” he said.

But these believers in “glasnost” have not thought the problem through, he added. If it were a real “glasnost,” Gorbachev would have to begin by denouncing the “organs of repression” that organized the Great Famine in Ukraine in 1933 and the mass purges in 1937, that persecuted in the past and continue to persecute those who dare to express openly their ideas and convictions.

This has not happened, however, he said. The KGB has remained untouched, as have the procuracies and the courts. And many political prisoners sentenced under Article 70 of the Russian Criminal Code, or Article 62 in Ukraine, for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda remain in prison, he said.

Shumuk expressed doubt that human rights activists in Ukraine believe in the sincerity

See Shumuk, page 15

TWG NEWS

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Ads (business cards or similar) are \$10 a month for TWG members, or three for \$25; \$15 a month for non-members, or three for \$40. Quotes for larger-size ads available on request.

New in town? For information on the most current happenings, call Pat Filipov, 301/622-0838.

THANKS CHRYSTIA!

TWG offers sincere thanks to Chrystia Oryshkevych, our calendar editor for 1986-87. Ably filling Chrystia's shoes will be Halyna Breslawec. We thank both of these hard workers for their time and effort in assembling the monthly calendar for TWG NEWS.

LETTERS

Dear Ms. Stec,

Thank you for your invitation to attend the Washington Group's Leadership Conference and Benefit Gala. Unfortunately, I will be in Moscow during that period, and will be unable to participate in what promises to be a most interesting and pleasant set of events. I wish you much success with the conference and the gala, and thank you again for inviting me.

Sincerely,
Jack Matlock, Jr., Ambassador
Embassy of the United States of America, Moscow, USSR

Dear President Stec,

I write to tell you how much I enjoyed Leadership Conference II this past weekend in Washington. Please convey my congratulations on a job well done to all who worked on the meeting and making sure that it ran well.

Besides the opportunity to learn more about Ukraine and Ukrainians, the Leadership Conference format allows one to meet other community leaders and to learn that there are many, many more people sacrificing their time, energy, talents, and money for The Cause. This in itself was most exhilarating for me. The Conference was the best Ukrainian-organized event that I have ever attended.

Sincerely,
Nickolas Kotow, President
Ukrainian Technological Society, Pittsburgh

To the Editor:

The recent Leadership Conference was most interesting. The speakers provoked serious thought and were right on target. The description of our immigration's pervasive "negativism" struck a particularly true and painful chord. In the hope of inspiring our membership to join in support of something positive, Ukrainian, and entirely image-enhancing, I [urge all Ukrainian-Americans to back the new Ukrainian Museum, to be built in New York City.]

Sincerely yours,
George Saj, M.D., Montclair, N.J.

Ed's note: Saj's article on the proposed Museum will appear in a future TWG News.

LETTER FROM KIEV

Oct. 8, Rostov-na-Donu, U.S.S.R.

Dear Friends,

Many of you have visited Kiev. Others know the capital of Ukraine from Ukrainian-school courses. You remember Dnipro, Slavutych, Kyi, Shchek, Khoryv and Lybid, the Golden Gates, St. Volodymyr's Sobor, the Cathedral of St. Sophia, Pechers'ka Lavra (the Monastery of the Caves), the Church of St. Andrew, Babyn Yar and...ah, yes, Volodymyr, as he silently gazes across the Dnipro. One wonders what he's thinking.

I had the privilege and pleasure of spending the summer in Kiev—perhaps, the opportunity of a lifetime. Five Ukrainian-Americans worked there at the Information USA exhibit sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency.

Gold-domed Kiev was greatly refurbished for the 1982 Soviet celebration of the 1500th anniversary of its founding. And even more work has been done for next year's millennium of the Christianization of Kievan-Rus'. Unfortunately, there is a tendency to mark it as the Christianization of Russia.

Kiev is a city for strolling—a veritable walk into history itself. It's also a very contemporary city, with many high-rise apartment developments, "mikroraiony," on the outskirts of town, and many other new structures.

On Dnipro's Right Bank stands a relatively new monument, in the shape of a huge arch—a kind of silver rainbow, celebrating the 325th anniversary of the "reunification" of Russia and Ukraine in 1654. Beneath the arch are the figures of a Ukrainian and a Russian. The composition also includes bas-relief figures portraying the fraternal nature of this union.

Another new monument, rising 62 meters, is the stainless-steel figure of a woman symbolizing the motherland, erected in memory of the victims of fascism during World War II, or the Great Patriotic War, as it is called here. Because of the Soviet Union's great losses during 1939-45, the war is still commemorated on virtually a daily basis. After almost half a century, the Soviets continue the practice of "never forgetting" this great atrocity. The Ukrainian State Museum of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45, for example, is a memorial complex that overwhelms with its depictions of battles and symbolism.

Statues seem to multiply before your eyes: Taras Shevchenko, Lesia Ukrainka, Ivan Franko, Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyi, Hryhorii Skovoroda, Mykola Lysenko, not to mention the many monuments erected to recognize

the contributions of the builders of the Soviet state.

Kiev boasts almost 30 museums featuring art, literature, history, political and social education. One of the most interesting is the large open-air Museum of Ukrainian Folk Architecture and Everyday Life. Its architectural and ethnographic collection contains original homes, schools and churches dating from the 18th to the early 20th centuries—treasures of artifacts and information.

Kiev's parks are a drawing card. With all the hills, green-

See Kiev, page 14

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Kiev Night to be held Nov. 20	1
Shumuk speaks in Washington	1
Letters to the Editor	2
Letter from Kiev	3
Leadership Conference	4
Notes on Members	6
Tennis Evening planned	6
Spotlight on Alicia Szendiuch	7
New Members	8
Chornobyl Bibliography	8
Osinchuk performs at Lincoln Center	9
TWG Bookstore	9
TWG Board Members	10
Fellowship Project	15

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ASSESSES UKRAINIAN PARTICIPATION IN AMERICAN LIFE

The Ukrainian Image Problem, and ways to improve it were discussed.

More than 150 Ukrainian-American community activists from the U.S. and Canada spent Columbus Day weekend in Washington discussing the problem of how Ukrainians are perceived and what needs to be done to improve our image. The talks formed the core of what turned out to be a very successful Leadership Conference II, sponsored by the Washington Group. The first event was a get-together on Oct. 9 marking TWG's third birthday. Oct. 10's activities began with a general morning session discussing perceptions of Ukrainians both by themselves and by others, continued with a luncheon featuring a high-ranking State Dept. official, Richard Schifter, then afternoon workshops where participants could choose sessions on various fields of endeavor in which Ukrainians have been active. The day was capped by a gala banquet and dance sponsored jointly by TWG and the Ukrainian-American Bar Assn. in the Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel. About 250 people attended the gala, the proceeds of which went to the scholarship funds of the two organizations. We present synopses of the sessions and discussions.

Historical Perspective

Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, of the National Endowment for the Humanities and George Washington U., led off the morning session by giving the perception problem a historical perspective; Victor Malarek, senior writer for the Toronto Globe and Mail, followed with an analysis of these perceptions in the media; and three lawyers—William Wolf, Patience Huntwork, and Orest Jejna—members of the Independent Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, described how this problem affects their work.

Bohachevsky-Chomiak criticized the propagation of the "colorfully ethnographic folk" image of Ukraine's past and present, both within the Ukrainian community and to the world. "We fail to realize that the idealized image of the ethnic does injustice to the past and does not reflect the present," she said.

"A major impediment we face...is that we do not know enough about ourselves to have others see how interesting, challenging and creative our past has been," she said, citing Hetman Khmelnytsky's alliance with the Russian Tsar as an example. The Tsar hesitated in accepting Khmelnytsky's offer, she explained, because the Cossacks brought with them Ukrainian traditions and characteristics "that could not readily be integrated into the Tsarist state."

Among these traditions were that of the enterprising landlord, merchant and manufacturer—an independent-minded class of people that derived its status from inherited and acquired wealth and not, as in Russia, from a position granted by the monarch. They also had a knowledge of law and legislative procedure that worried the Tsar. And while the flight from serfdom swelled Cossack ranks, serfdom was the economic and political cornerstone of the Russian Empire—then, and today, in the guise of a centralized economy and political party control, she said.

"The image of the ethnographic Ukraine is not threatening to centralized Russia, the historical characteristics of Ukrainian development are," she stressed. "By failing to recognize this, by the eagerness with which we perpetuate the image of the colorful, charming, folksy Ukrainian, we unconsciously help replace our real ancestors, torn by the ambiguities and opportunities of their position, by the lovable folksy caricature" in exotic clothing, performing ritual dances.

"In reality it was not the dance, it was the intricate diplomacy, the excruciatingly painful dilemmas of a Gogol, the undercurrent of the thought of a Shevchenko, whose poetry we memorized and whose diary we overlooked, the final decision of a Skoropadsky in exile, that saved the nation from immersion in the Russian imperial sea." Bohachevsky-Chomiak said that a lack of knowledge of Ukraine's past and present also perpetuates the one-sided, black-and-white view of Ukrainian history and politics. Ukrainians must learn and acknowledge some of the important points of history that do not fit the idealized view, she said, citing some examples: that their ancestors were not only serfs but also assistant rulers of the empires where they lived; that Petliura was, after all, a socialist; that Ukrainian nationalism found ready supporters not because of "love for an abstract Ukraine or a desire for self sacrifice," but because it addressed the Ukrainians' basic needs; and that the Ukrainian Insurgent Army fought the Soviets, yes, but it also had an agricultural policy.

Some of the negative stereotypes that have grown up about Ukrainians include being the "rabid savages" to the Polish chauvinists, "disorganized and lazy peasants" to the Germans, "folksy misguided Little-Russians" to the Russians, a "potentially anti-Semitic mob" to Jews, and "blind nationalistic anti-Soviets" to Americans. "The better we know ourselves, the more realistic an image we project, the less credible the negative stereotype," she said.

Media perceptions

Malarek looked at how Ukrainians project their image in the media. How does the press perceive Ukrainians, he also asked.

"We're seen as screamers, beggars, pleaders, reactors," he said. "We're seen as those quaint people in red boots who paint Easter eggs. We are seen as those bizarre people, demonstrating in front of the Soviet Embassy and chanting slogans about a free Ukraine and one dissident or another. We are seen also as Jew-bashers and Jew-killers, anti-Semites, Nazi collaborators, and in general, all-around nasty people." In other words, Ukrainians have "horrendous" relations with the media. "We are not getting our story out, we are not being taken seriously, we do not have a credible voice."

There has been some improvement—more in Canada than in the U.S.—he said, adding, "we have a lot of a work...before we have any hope of being taken seriously."

Public perceptions

Huntwork, Jejna and Wolf—all lawyers from Phoenix, Ariz.—come from segments of American society involved in the Ukrainian image problem: Wolf is active in the Jewish community, Huntwork described herself as a "WASP" (white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant), and Jejna is a Ukrainian activist known for his work in behalf of Miroslav Medvid, the Ukrainian sailor who tried to defect in New Orleans. The Independent Task Force works against official ties between the American and Soviet lawyers' organizations.

The Jewish and Ukrainian communities share many interests and it is in the Soviets' interest that the two communities remain antagonists, Wolf said. "We should not let them do it," he argued. Suspicions that divide the two communities can be overcome through contacts and a willingness to learn about each other. Mutual opinions will be based on knowledge, not on ignorance, he said. Citing himself as an example, Wolf said he did not know about the Famine in Ukraine nor about the scope of Ukraine's suffering during World War II until he started working on the task force.

Huntwork became aware of Ukraine for the first time through an interest in a news clipping about Jejna's efforts on Medvid's behalf. Almost simultaneously, she also got to know the Jewish community, she said, and noticed that the two groups, both backing the goals of the task force, were not in contact. "I was communicating with both of them, but they were not communicating with each other,"

she said.

Ukrainian defamation is a problem; it is "part of the reaction to any Ukrainian involvement in anything," Huntwork said, providing an anecdote as an illustration. A pamphlet she received after getting involved in Ukrainian affairs included excerpts from a book about pogroms, accusing Petliura and Ukrainians of those atrocities. "And this is supposed to be relevant to whether I associate with Orest Jejna?" she asked.

Jejna continued on the defamation theme, by calling on the Jewish and Ukrainian communities to recognize their parallel interests and goals. "The sooner that we realize it, the better off we are," he said. In addressing the defamation of one group or another, he added, "sometimes we fail to realize...that we personally are defamed." The "negative energy" that builds within a person in reaction to such defamation, however, should be positively channeled. Ukrainians need to build their self-esteem, he said, "We really are a good people."

Schifter on 'glasnost'

The participants heard a senior Reagan administration official describe the new Soviet "glasnost" and "demokratyzatsiya" policies as falling short of freedom of expression and democratization in the Western sense. Ambassador Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, was the keynote speaker of the conference. Addressing the luncheon Oct. 10, he analyzed the latest developments in the Soviet Union.

Just as glasnost does not mean free speech, demokratyzatsiya does not mean democratization in the Western understanding of the term, he said. Freedom of speech as the current Soviet leadership sees it, "is useful when it is exercised for a specific utilitarian purpose, namely to expose...inefficiency, ineptitude and corruption at the lowest levels of Soviet bureaucracy, where the leadership might otherwise not be able to identify existing problems.

"What the leadership itself does, whether the Soviet troops stay in...Afghanistan, what weapons systems are built, who should be elected to the Politburo—none of these questions are appropriate subjects for public discussion. Glasnost, as you can see, has limits," Schifter declared.

"Dissenters who constitute danger must indeed be severely punished," but those whose views are seen only as a nuisance are tolerated and even utilized. Schifter cited the new magazine "Glasnost" as an example of the latter. Distribution of a few hundred copies of such a publication "need not land its writers in jail; harassing the writers and

See Conference, page 11

NOTES ON MEMBERS

XENIA JOWYK's article describing her trip to South America appeared in the Oct. 25 Ukrainian Weekly. She was one of a group of 15 American bandura players who toured Ukrainian settlements in Brazil and Argentina. The group, led by bandurist Mykola Czorny, seeks to perpetuate the playing of the bandura among Ukrainians in South America.

TANIA CHOMIAK, an International Relations major at the U. of Virginia, is spending her junior year abroad. This semester she is at the U. of Grenoble in France, and next semester, she hopes to study in Moscow or Lenin-grad—depending on which application is approved first. Her address: Mlle. Tania Chomiak, chez Laborde, 12 rue Bleriot, 38100 Grenoble, France.

ZENON KOHUT's book, "Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate, 1760s-1830s," will appear in April. Distributed by Harvard University Press for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, the work examines the period from the reign of Catherine II, during which Ukrainian institutions were abolished, to the 1830s, when Ukrainian society had been integrated into the imperial system. Kohut focuses on several points: Russian policy toward the hetmanate and other autonomous regions, the Ukrainian reaction to this policy, whether the policy of integration was successful and the impact of the policy on the Russian Empire and on Ukrainian society.

EUGENIA OSGOOD spoke about "The INF Accord and Military Objectives in Europe" at the Oct. meeting of the Network of Women in Slavic Studies. An updated version of her article, "Strategy in the Nuclear Age," appears in the revised The Soviet Union Today: An Interpretive Guide, just published by the U. of Chicago Press.

ROXSOLANA ARMSTRONG had a letter on the topic of celibacy and marriage by Ukrainian Catholic priests in a recent issue of the Washington Times.

CHRYSTIA ORYSHKEVYCH was mentioned in a recent Washington Times article on World Food Day.

OREST DEYCHAKIWSKY co-ordinated the Oct. 22 hearing of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe at which newly released Ukrainian dissidents Danylo Shumuk and Josyp Terelia testified. Ten commissioners attended, one of the best turnouts in the commission's history. October was a busy month for Dey-

chakiwsky. He was also glimpsed on TV, sitting behind Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) in the Capital-to-Capital broadcast on ABC-TV Oct. 14. Deychakiwsky had helped to brief Hoyer, who along with Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.), debated with Soviet officials in the live program that reached an estimated 100 million Soviets and 20 million Americans. Peter Jennings was the moderator. During the broadcast, the terms "Ukrainian" and "Ukrainian Catholic" were mentioned prominently, thanks, in part to the fortuitous timing of a New York Times article on the Ukrainian Catholic Church Oct. 13.

SR. M. JEROME ROMAN was honored recently for her dedicated service to the disabled, the sick and the young. A nun in the Order of St. Basil the Great, she has served in many capacities, including president of Manor Jr. College from 1964-70. An Aug. 21, 1983 article in The Scrantonian said Sr. Jerome "captures, uplifts and enraptures." A victim of several physical disabilities, Sr. Jerome nevertheless has continued to inspire those around her. She holds a Ph.D. in higher education from Catholic U. Her brother, **Simon Roman**, is also a TWG member.

JOHN HEWKO's op-ed piece, "Peronist 'Reformers' Keep the Focus on Democracy," appeared in the Sept. 11 Los Angeles Times. Hewko, an attorney working on debt-equity transactions, recently returned to the U.S. after two years in Argentina and Brazil. Writing in the aftermath of the electoral defeat suffered by President Raul Alfonsin's party in September, Hewko and his co-author, Jorge Chediek, call the resurgence of Peronist strength "a mixed blessing" for Argentina. However, there is hope for the country, as the population is concentrating "on the next election and not on the next military coup."

TENNIS, ANYONE?

TWG Member Don Wynnyczok invites TWG tennis players to join him in organizing an evening of tennis—perhaps a tournament—for singles and doubles play, when the Ft. Myer's Officers' Club, in Rosslyn, Va., opens its season in April or May. The Club's eight courts are booked fast—usually by March—so we will need to finalize our plans by February. To be able to book the Club, we will need at least 20 people, and the rental will be for a minimum of three hours. Catering provided. There will be a fee. Anyone interested, please let Wynnyczok know whether you play singles, doubles or both, and your approximate skill level, 202/547-7220.

Alicia Szendiuch is one Washington Group associate member who does not let distance keep her from active participation in many TWG functions. And believing that imitation is the highest form of flattery, she is working on creating a TWG clone in her city, Boston. She and a group of colleagues plan to launch the group in February.

Born in Buenos Aires in 1947, Alicia, known in Ukrainian as "Halya," went to neighborhood Argentinian schools and on Sundays, to Ukrainian church and school. Much like the program that Ukrainian-American children follow, the Argentinues teach Ukrainian history and literature outside regular schools. However the Argentinues have devised the ingenious strategy, also voiced by some in the U.S., of holding Ukrainian school on Sundays to save parents and children sometimes lengthy commutes to places where there is an adjoining school and church.

SPOTLIGHT on
Alicia Szendiuch

In 1963, the Szendiuch family moved to the U.S. and settled in Connecticut. Alicia's two younger siblings, Virginia and Jorge, have also remained in States, as have her parents. Only her father was born in Ukraine, in Volyn', and he came to Argentina in the mid-20s at the age of 3. He and his parents settled in the northern province of Chaco in a growing Ukrainian community lured by the government's incentives of new land to encourage European immigration. Alicia's mother was born in Argentina of Ukrainian parents.

At the U. of Connecticut, Storrs, Alicia completed her undergraduate degree in Latin American history and literature, and joined The Pathfinder Fund, a foundation based in the Boston suburbs that conducts maternal and child health projects in developing countries. Partly funded by the Agency for International Development, Pathfinder assigned Szendiuch assignments that took her literally around the world.

Between 1977-83, she was director for Southeast Asia and traveled from Afghanistan to the Philippines, always through less-developed countries. "It was very rewarding work. For instance, we took part in the creation of a medical clinic where there had not been one health facility."

But in the end, the bureaucracy of Pathfinder got to Alicia's sense of efficiency and getting things done. While at Pathfinder, she had used her own time to earn an MBA from Northeastern U., and in 1983, she joined the Bank of Boston. "At the Bank, at least the goals are easier to discern: It's a profit-driven institution," she says.

At the beginning of this year, Szendiuch was named manager of the Asia/Pacific desk in the international division of the bank. In this capacity, she coordinates the work of its seven branches in that part of the world—and she is globe-trotting again. In April and May, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia were her destinations.

Szendiuch's activity among Ukrainian professionals comes after more than a decade crowded by career, graduate school and travels. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, Szendiuch does not recall having much time, or interest for that matter, in Ukrainian issues. What's more, she had been put off by the approach of some organized Ukrainian groups.

"We are first and foremost citizens of this country and we are here to stay," she noted, adding that some groups operate on the premise that living in the U.S. is going to be a temporary thing. In addition, she had grown up in a very Ukrainian home, and her father encouraged his children to be active Ukrainians.

"That was all the Ukrainian I could handle," she says. "It was only when I got into banking that I finally had the time to get involved in Ukrainian affairs, in which I became very interested. Living in Cambridge, I had always been exposed to very interesting people who come through town [and speak or appear informally at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute]."

One of the main reasons for her renaissance of involvement with Ukrainians was the attention riveted in the early 1980s on the Ukrainian famine. "I was very struck and very moved by the demonstration in DC....It was the first time I had pondered on this terrible event and on the impact on people of Ukrainian origin."

This galvanized many like Szendiuch. "I saw an issue to work on." Then after seeing "Harvest of Despair," she decided to play an active role in getting the documentary out before a wider audience.

"I had to get started by myself, because no one was going to tell me what to do....We approached the local Public Broadcasting Service station as Friends of HURI," she recalled, referring to the group that supports the Harvard Institute. At first, their letters asking that the program be aired were greeted negatively, "which only got me more interested," Szendiuch remembers with a chuckle.

She got in touch with Victor Rud, a Ukrainian activist in New Jersey who was instrumental in finally getting Harvest on PBS, and Bohdan Onyshchuk, the Toronto producer of Harvest. Together, they and many others realized that the key was to get PBS national offices in Washington interested in the film.

This led Szendiuch to contact then-TWG President Natalie Sluzar, who was simultaneously spearheading TWG's efforts on Harvest. "We all began working together, and eventually we succeeded....That gave me a taste for getting things done and that was exciting," she says.

In April of this year, Szendiuch participated in organizing a commemoration at the Massachusetts statehouse for the victims of the famine. She hopes to make the Ukrainian commemoration an annual observance.

Throughout all this work—and organizing an event at the statehouse takes some doing—one reality repeatedly became evident to Szendiuch and the other Boston activists. "We did not have an organization.... Every time we got in touch with a local Jewish community, it was the same question: whom do you represent? In the beginning, the lack of organizational underpinning was easy, but for the future, we realized that some kind of organizational support is essential. Otherwise, you can only present yourself as individuals."

That became the launching point for what is called, by its working but not final title, the Boston Group. "We couldn't aspire to a better model [than TWG]. And I don't believe in reinventing the wheel," Szendiuch declared. The Group's first event, organized by about half a dozen people, will be a get-together at a cocktail party Feb. 19 at Boston's Federal Club. Ironically, Alicia will be very pressed for time that evening as she leaves Feb. 20 for another trip, this time to the Philippines and Japan.

The main goal of the group will be to give Ukrainian professionals "a focal point to share heritage, to pursue networking, if one can still use that much-abused term, to do projects. We'll be doing pretty much similar things as the other professionals groups formed in the last five years. If anything, we're the last ones to jump on the bandwagon."

In between the community work and professional de-

mands, Alicia has developed several hobbies. For instance, although she did not see snow until she came to the U.S., she is now an avid skier. With that and her continuing work with the Friends of HURI, Szendiuch hopes to give her Ukrainian identity a new dimension.

NEW MEMBERS

In October, the TWG Board of Directors approved the following people as members of TWG.

FULL MEMBERS

John Hewko, Arlington, Va.
George and Hania Powch, Fairfax Station, Va.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Adrian Baranetsky, West Orange, N.J.
Halyna Fenkanyn, Toronto, Ont., Canada
Deanna Hazen, Dearborn Heights, Mich.
P.M. Oleksiuk, Northbrook, Ill.
Daria Paliij, Etobicoke, Ont., Canada
Isha Pryshlak, Hartford, Conn.
Sr. M. Jerome Roman, Philadelphia, Pa.

TWG PUBLISHES CHORNOBYL DIRECTORY

A reference work on the Chernobyl disaster has just been published by the Washington Group. Auditing Committee Member Jurij Dobczansky, Slavic cataloger in the social sciences at the Library of Congress, has compiled "Chernobyl and its Aftermath: A Selected Bibliography."

The work features a wide range of periodical articles, books, technical reports and records of Congressional hearings that have appeared since the April 26, 1986 nuclear accident in Ukraine. Most of the 115 citations are in English, but other languages are also represented. Ukrainian community libraries and persons interested in the tragedy and its impact will find this bibliography a useful guide to currently available literature in public and university libraries.

The forward consists of the full text of the speech by David Marples, an authority on Chernobyl, delivered at the April 27, 1987 Interfaith Memorial Service for the victims of Chernobyl held at Holy Family Parish Center. The bibliography is available for \$3 from the P.O. Box. For more information, call Dobczansky, 202/287-5824 (days), 301/649-6558 (eves.).

OSINCHUK CONCERT AT LINCOLN CENTER A SMASH SUCCESS

Concert pianist Juliana Osinchuk scored a major triumph with her Lincoln Center performance of Oct. 24. The audience demanded no fewer than three encores, showered her with many bouquets, and the New York Times called her playing "beautiful."

The pianist, a Washington Group member well known to music lovers in the nation's capital from her performances at the National Gallery of Art, played a variety of classical and temporary music for a near-capacity audience at Alice Tully Hall, where she had made her formal debut in 1986.

She opened the concert with Ludwig van Beethoven's 32 Variations on an original theme in C minor. The Times' critic, Bernard Holland, writing in the Oct. 26 edition, said the selection "pretty much summed up the solid attractions of this young Juilliard graduate....She sees clearly and trusts her feelings to bend phrases expressively without shattering their momentum."

Osinchuk followed with the world premiere of Virko Baley's Nocturnal No. 4. The composer, a Ukrainian born in 1938, is music director and conductor of the Las Vegas Symphony Orchestra and an authority on Soviet music. Holland, who noted that Baley and Valentin Bibik, whose work Osinchuk also performed, were both Ukrainians, characterized the piece as "sophisticated yet highly dramatic."

Then Osinchuk offered four preludes and a Ballade by Frederic Chopin. "The fierce coda of the F-minor Ballade whizzed beautifully by," Holland raved. Bibik's U.S. premiere of "From 34 Preludes and Fugues" was "colored very nicely" by Osinchuk, he added. Bibik, born in Kharkiv in 1940, dedicated this piece to the memory of his father.

Gabriel Faure's Impromptu No. 2 and Nocturne No. 13 were both played as if by magical fingers, and these compositions brought the audience back to the more familiar music of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Every selection by Osinchuk elicited enthusiastic applause, but her finale, Franz Liszt's Valse de l'opera "Faust," de Gounod, brought a thunderous ovation and many bravos. This item, played with virtuoso style, is a showy piece that Osinchuk imbues with a high pitch of emotion—to the obvious enjoyment of both her and her audience.

Osinchuk, on the music faculty of the State University of New York at Purchase, has made a recording of Ukrainian piano works on the Orion Records label. The record is available through TWG.

NAMYSTO PERFORMS NOV. 17

Namysto, the Ukrainian women's choral group, performs Tuesday, Nov. 17 at the 8th Annual Interfaith Concert, which this year will be at the Washington Hebrew Congregation, 3935 Macomb St., N.W. In addition to its program of Ukrainian music, the group will also join the other performers in a joint number. Tickets at the door will be \$7. For more information, please call Namysto Director Petro Krul, 301/434-6075.

TWG BOOKSTORE

Christmas is less than two months away, and the Washington Group wants to help you with that shopping list. TWG has available, for members as well as non-members, a selection of books dealing with Ukrainian topics. To order, please mail a check for the complete amount of your purchase to the TWG P.O. Box. Your book(s) will arrive by mail.

Harvest of Sorrow, by Robert Conquest, \$16, members; \$18, non-members; \$2 postage per book

Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the U.S.S.R., by David Marples, \$12, members; \$14, non-members; \$2 postage

The Other Holocaust, by Bohdan Vitvitsky, \$7, members; \$8, non-members; \$1 postage

Anglo-American Perspectives on the Ukrainian Question: 1938-1951, by Lubomyr Luciuk, \$18, members; \$20, non-members; \$2 postage.

Hey, Malarek!, by Victor Malarek, \$5, members; \$6, non-members, \$1 postage.

The May 1987 issue of the National Geographic, with articles on Chernobyl and Ukraine, \$4 for members and non-members, plus \$1 handling.

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UKRAINIAN TRIVIA

The correct answer to last month's question—who is the Ukrainian actor who plays a wheelchair-bound computer scientist, and what is the name of the movie? Hint: he is a graduate of St. George's Academy in New York City. The first correct answer was provided by Bohdanna Prynada. The answer: George Dzundza, and the movie is "No Way Out." Dzundza also had a role in "The Deer Hunter," Prynada adds. Congratulations, Bohdanna, and thanks also to the other people, all of whom answered correctly, but not quickly enough.

This month's question: Who is considered a genius of Ukrainian theater, who organized the theatrical center of Berezil, and whose centennial of birth occurred Feb. 25, 1987?

The correct answer with the earliest postmark to TWG, P.O. 11248, Washington, D.C., 20008, wins a prize. Winner and answer will be announced in the December TWG News.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

From Conference, page 5

otherwise interfering with their work will do. Besides, tens of millions of readers of Western publications are informed of the new phenomenon...a new magazine of dissent, and as a result think more kindly of the Soviet Union.

"But there are those in the Soviet Union, Schifter said, who are very much aware of glasnost's limits. They are those for whom a minority language or culture is central. And these are the dissenters about whom the Soviet leaders prove to be most neuralgic, a neuralgia reflected in the extraordinarily severe prison sentences they receive: seven years of hard labor, followed by five years of internal exile.

Politics

The session on Ukrainians in politics was chaired by Andrew Fedynsky, who described how his organizing abilities on behalf of then-Soviet prisoner Valentyn Moroz brought him to the attention of Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio). He became her legislative assistant and in that capacity, a few years later, discussed issues with the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, who was visiting Washington.

Joseph Charyna, a political activist for 40 years and a leader of the Ukrainian Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, commented on the minimal participation of Ukrainians in politics. There is no reason why Ukrainians could not elect one of their own to Congress, but they have to "do it as a group...pick a candidate and support him," Charyna said. The Ukrainian community needs more activists in the political process to join campaigns, contribute to them, and run for office.

Tanya Gajecky-Wynar told how her small Ukrainian National Women's League of America branch in Denver (28 members, half of them retired) made their fellow citizens aware of Ukrainian issues in a four-phase campaign following the Chernobyl disaster. Hundreds of letters were sent to elected officials, a memorial tree was planted in a public park and a granite memorial bench placed near it, and the mayor proclaimed Chernobyl Commemoration Day. All this, she said, was done with the participation of elected officials and good coverage in the media.

Mark Murowany, who after several years of political activity in Delaware launched his own campaign for elected office, echoed the thoughts of Charyna about the negligible support of Ukrainians in political campaigns. Murowany said he lost his election by 900 votes. The support

of Ukrainians he had assumed would be there, did not materialize. By contrast, he said, Delaware's lieutenant governor, of Chinese descent, received support for his campaign from Chinese-Americans around the country.

Business

Andrew Bihun, director of market analysis in the Commerce Dept.'s International Trade Administration, gave an overview of Ukrainians in high positions in American business, and in business-related U.S. government entities. He suggested that the time had come to organize this numerous and powerful group into a network.

Don Wynnycok, president of Trade International, Inc., offered a flavor of how one can get involved in international trade, especially in dealing with foreign governments. And Peter Zakharkiw, founder of Bohdan Associates, Inc., related his Horatio Alger story of how the sale of his used personal computer through a newspaper classified ad three years ago developed into a Washington-area computer sales firm that today employs 65 and grossed \$40 million this year. Following the conference, Zakharkiw was scheduled to fly to Denver to open a Bohdan Associates office there. The panel's moderator, Olha Holoyda of J.W. Charles-Bush Securities, gave participants a previously prepared presentation from Bohdan Denysyk, senior vice president of Global U.S.A., who was called away on an urgent business trip to Tokyo.

Information

U.S. government officials must have ready access to authoritative sources of information about Ukrainian matters if they are to handle situations pertaining to Ukraine and Ukrainians effectively. So advised Paul Goble, Soviet Nationalities Affairs Analyst in the State Dept.'s Bureau of Intelligence and Research. He was joined by Rudolf Perina, Ph.D., who oversees Soviet matters at the National Security Council, and Oksana Dragan, chief of the Ukrainian Branch at the Voice of America. The trio spoke at a panel moderated by TWG Member Katya Chumachenko, special assistant to Assistant Secretary of State Richard Schifter.

Goble's plea for access to information about Ukrainian matters was especially compelling in light of his insight into the situation of Ukrainians in Ukraine. Ukrainians have the best case against Soviet power," Goble declared, "but it's been botched."

Assistance would have been particularly welcome in the aftermath of the Chernobyl explosion, Goble said. When he needed information about the actual circumstances in Ukraine, no Ukrainian-American stepped forward to relate

the experiences of relatives who may have been in the immediate region. Nor did Ukrainians in America offer central contacts, he charged.

"The Ukrainian emigration in the U.S. is viewed as incredibly disorganized," Goble observed. He cited three mistakes often committed by Ukrainian community leaders: fighting over the past; presenting issues negatively; and using vocabulary that is "simply off-putting" and inappropriate to its context. He also chided Ukrainians who operate with "a militance and militarism" that is not conducive to advancing their cause. "A little self-confidence" would be advisable. But Ukrainians sometimes seem capable of boosting their self-image solely through an inordinate amount of "feel-good activities," Goble noted. He advised a quick-response mechanism to be in place in case of crises, and channeling of knowledge directly where it is needed in government.

Goble also counseled Ukrainians not to claim the Millennium of 1988 as an exclusively Ukrainian anniversary. "Of course it's yours, but it's not yours alone," he said.

Perina offered tips on approaching government officials. Personal visits are always better than letters, and issues must be presented with as much specificity as possible. Steady follow-up is essential. One upcoming issue in which Ukrainians have an opportunity to be influential is the proposed meeting on human rights in Moscow, to be held in two-to-four years. "There is no U.S. position" on this matter yet, Perina revealed.

When it comes to presenting the Ukrainian message to our kinfolk in Ukraine and elsewhere in the Soviet Union, a key vehicle is VOA, said Dragan, who has led the 29-member VOA staff for 10 years.

"The thirst for knowledge of the West is tremendous," Dragan said. Unfortunately, by contrast with the West, the life of most Ukrainians in their native lands "is bereft of choices," she observed.

Legal System

A suit against CBS and Chrysler over "Escape from Sobibor," brought by the Delaware chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in an effort to limit the docudrama's negative fallout on Ukrainians, was described by George Pazuniak, a Wilmington, Del., lawyer. Contrary to the impression made by the docudrama, historical evidence indicates that not all Sobibor guards were Ukrainian, nor did they all volunteer for guard duty, Pazuniak said. "Half the truth is the same as misrepresentation," he added.

To suggest ways to enhance the Ukrainian image in the media, the conference program offered a panel including Victor Malarek, Andrij Bilyk, of Continuum Communications, and James Sawchuk of Sawtel International, with Myron Wasylyk, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington as moderator. All three panelists stressed the importance of professionally conducted public relations campaigns, cultivation of media contacts in advance, and delivery of concise and clear press releases to editors.

Well-written letters to the editor are also effective, even if they are not published. These letters are read, Malarek said, and if a reporter generates too many letters showing errors in his or her coverage, that is noted. Sawchuk said it was important to know the types of stories a given station likes to broadcast and tailor Ukrainian offerings to that angle. Bilyk presented a recent case study from Scranton, Pa., where Ukrainians used a visit by Russian Orthodox clergymen from Moscow to draw the media's attention to the plight of Ukrainian churches in the Soviet Union.

Jurij Dobczansky, of the Library of Congress, was moderator of the information panel, which included Orest Deychakiwsky, staff member of the (Helsinki) Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe; Ihor Bemko, a Texas A&M U. history lecturer who served as a staff researcher on the Ukraine Famine Commission; and Maria Shust of New York's Ukrainian Museum.

Some Ukrainian information-gathering and -disseminating groups have worked well with the Helsinki Commission in providing data on human rights developments in Ukraine, Deychakiwsky said, mentioning the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, and Smoloskyp. What the Ukrainian community needs, he said, is an office in Washington, with a small but professional staff to be an information conduit between the community and the U.S. Government and media.

Bemko described fascinating findings he reached from studying cables, memoranda and letters of the 1920s-40s for the Famine Commission. For example, Walter Duranty's slanted reporting on the catastrophe reflected more what his employers wanted to see in the New York Times than his own bias, he charged. On another point, Bemko noted that human rights issues did not enter the internal U.S. government debate in the 1920s and 1930s over whether to recognize the Soviet Union. The predominant matter was Soviet payment for expropriated American firms. And in the early 1940s, he said, it appears the State Department better understood the nature of Ukrainian organizations in the U.S. than the FBI, which was on the lookout for possible Nazi saboteurs among Ukrainians.

GERMAN JOURNALIST DEFENDS DEMJANJUK

[Ed's note: this commentary, on a book in German, was kindly provided by Olga Rudensky. TWG offers its thanks for her contribution.]

From Germany, fresh off the press, the Washington Group recently received a copy of a book by Hans Peter Rullmann, "Der Fall Demjanjuk—Unschuldiger oder Massenmorder?" ("The Case of Demjanjuk—Innocent or Mass Murder?")

The book, published this fall in Sonnenbuhl, West Germany, discusses the arguments for and against the guilt or innocence of John Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian from Cleveland standing trial in Jerusalem for alleged war crimes committed during World War II. It takes into account the political background of the trial.

Several chapters have been contributed by Helmut Wild, who is also the publisher. The work is unique, having been so thoroughly prepared and written by a German to aid a Ukrainian. The forward addresses the question of the crime of the Holocaust committed by the Nazis against the Jews. It describes crimes of even greater magnitude and scope perpetrated by the Soviet regime against Ukrainians, i.e., the hunger-death of 7 million Ukrainians.

Rullmann, a journalist who has worked for "Spiegel," German dailies and radio, and who now issues publications on the issue of Communism and enslaved nations, quotes convincingly from "Harvest of Sorrow," the book by Robert Conquest, who compares the entire Ukraine during the winter of 1932-33 to a huge concentration camp. As we all know, until recently the world was left uninformed of this heinous action of the Soviets.

Concerning the case of Demjanjuk, the author painstakingly lines up events in the life of the accused, juxtaposing critical moments against the dubious testimony of the available witnesses. The documents and other original material found in the book are exhaustive. Special recognition is due to the author for this momentous work.

English and French translations are forthcoming. For further information, please contact Verlag Helmut Wild, 7419 Sonnenbuhl 3, West Germany.

ACTION ITEM: ROKSOLANA WAS UKRAINIAN

Once again, Ukrainians are being called upon to correct a historical misidentification in two of America's major

publications. The November 1987 issue of National Geographic, in its article "Suleyman the Magnificent," refers to Roxelana (sic), the wife of the emperor Suleyman, as "Russian" (p. 587). In fact, historical records show she was Ukrainian, points out TWG Auditing Committee Member Larissa Fontana. And the February 1986 Smithsonian magazine identifies her (and again uses an inappropriate transliteration) as "of Polish or Russian origin" in a story on Istanbul's Topkapi Palace.

Anastasia Lysowska, as Roksolana was known at first, was born in the 16th century in Rohatyn, Western Ukraine, writes Petro Zahrebelny in his book, "Roksolana," issued in 1983 by the Dnipro publishing house of Kiev. She was the daughter of a peasant woman and the Rohatyn priest. At 16, she was taken to be sold as a slave in Istanbul, but instead mesmerized the Suleyman (1494-1566) and became his sole wife. She rose to great power but never forgot her people. In countless instances, she strove to help the Cossacks who were in captivity and to relieve Ukraine's plight from constant wars and raids. In Latin, Roksolana literally meant "girl from Ukraine."

Ukrainians are urged to inform the National Geographic and Smithsonian of the inaccuracy. Please write: National Geographic, 17th and M Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 and Smithsonian, 900 Jefferson Dr., Washington, D.C. 20560.

BINGO is definitely in our future

The Washington Group Board of Directors has decided to organize a TWG-staffed bingo on certain Monday nights—not more often than once every two months—at Holy Family Parish Center. We will need volunteers to do various jobs. Of course, if you would like to come to actually put B-19 and G-14 on the board, or to play that game of Crazy H, you're more than welcome.

The bingo proceeds will be divided 50/50 between Holy Family Ukrainian National Shrine and TWG. TWG's share of what typically is a substantial take will be used to purchase office equipment and a computer for the new TWG office, whose opening has been postponed until January. Watch for an announcement of the date of the first TWG Bingo. For information on volunteering, please call Ihor Vitkovitsky, 301/439-9123.

LETTER FROM KIEV

From Kiev, page 3

ery, nooks and crannies, they're a perfect place for romance/romantics. Countless flowerbeds decorate the city, while hundreds, perhaps thousands of grandmothers sell lovely flowers that they grow themselves.

The "rynoks," marketplaces, are ablaze with beautiful colors: fruits, vegetables, meat, and of course, more flowers. Prices are quite high by Soviet standards, yet people willingly pay them to buy quality goods. You can always try bargaining, but normally the quoted prices stand.

Kiev has many theatres, including a hall for organ and chamber music that was formerly a Roman Catholic Church. During the summer, many of the local ensembles and repertory companies go on tour, or on holiday. My U.S.I.A. colleagues and I did nonetheless have a chance to see a few performances in Ukrainian. "Yavir," a wonderfully voiced male quartet in existence more than 20 years, Kotliarevsky's "Eneida," "Konotops'ka Vid'ma (The Witch of Konotop)," and "Dyktatura Sovisti" (The Dictatorship of Conscience), were among the productions we enjoyed. The latter was an excellent example of the reexamination of Soviet history: achievements and shortcomings in light of glasnost.

What about the people? you ask. Most are very hospitable. On the other hand, you cannot help noticing the disrespect for the individual—the pushing, shoving, the insults. Service is poor. No one seems to care much about quality. But we did have occasion to sample some of the new "cooperative" cafes, private, but owned by four or five individuals as a co-op. These are a pleasant alternative to the uniformly rude service in cafes and restaurants. If the waiters don't quite smile yet, they were prompt, and the food hot. If you're in the Soviet Union for any length of time, you particularly appreciate the latter two attributes.

Relatively speaking, people in Kiev are more fashionably dressed than in other Soviet cities. A favorite congregating place for the young and young at heart, which we affectionately dubbed the Ukrainian Montmartre, is the plaza at the fountains by the main post office, otherwise called Ploshcha Zhovtnevoyi Revolutsii (October Revolution Square). Here artists draw portraits, and musicians and singers perform.

Did we hear Ukrainian? Very, very rarely—sometimes at the markets and usually if we were with people with whom we were conversing in Ukrainian. This was a source of great frustration. We continually heard of the great hopes for the eventual wider use of Ukrainian—as raised and promoted by the Spilka Pys'mennykiv Ukrainy

(Union of Writers of Ukraine.)

People who care are very concerned. This is evident. Nevertheless generations have been raised with a flagrant disregard for Ukrainian: authorities seek to have it universally considered an unacceptable language, only to be used in villages. Can attitudes be changed and new values instilled?

In a brief encounter with a Ukrainian from Uzhhorod, who spoke excellent Ukrainian, I was surprised to learn that two of his Ukrainian colleagues spoke Russian to each other at work. He speaks only Russian in public. Saves time. You never know whether the stranger you address in Ukraine knows Ukrainian. Why waste time? On the other hand, this same person will stand in line for hours to buy food or services, and years for a car or apartment. When it comes to Ukrainian, he cannot spare a few seconds to discover that perhaps his neighbor does speak Ukrainian.

With the current emphasis on "hasnist i perebudova" (glasnost and perestroika), many failings and problems are undergoing public discussion. We all look forward to the fruition of many of the efforts to foster these two phenomena. Expectations are very high among some segments of the population. Others feel they've already seen similar trends, which were stillborn.

We were very fortunate to be guides at an American exhibit—a very different position from that of the Kyiany. We spoke Ukrainian at the exhibit and on the streets. To most people's surprise, this "unacceptable, peasant" language conveyed important concepts of the Information Age: the accessibility and free flow of information and ideas. We talked about communication, computers, programming, video-technology and other subjects. We answered questions about life in America, especially about Ukrainian-Americans and their achievements and concerns. We discussed topics hotly debated in Ukraine today—language, nationality, culture, religion, politics, ethics, among others. Very often we were asked to carry greetings to Ukrainian-Americans. Sounds exciting! Yes, it was exhilarating and, at the same time, very emotionally draining.

Each of us returns home so very thankful for all that we easily take for granted. We'll be so happy to hear "Welcome home." We bring back many, many memories and much inspiration. Yes, Kiev at its best is beautiful. Nonetheless, the capital of Ukraine leaves one somewhat frustrated and a little saddened. Is there hope for the future? I certainly have it.

Do skoroho pobachennia,



\$5,000 AWARDED IN TWG FELLOWSHIP PROJECT

Adrian Karmazyn and Peter Melnycky will each receive \$2,500 for research and work in Washington, Andrew Mostovych, chair of the TWG Fellowship Project announced Oct. 10 at the TWG Benefit Gala at the Mayflower Hotel. The Fellowship Fund supports projects that take advantage of resources in the Washington area to further Ukrainian-American interests. The fellowships are not restricted to TWG members.

Melnycky, a historian, will undertake work he has entitled "Project Yarmo," Ukrainian for "yoke." He will survey U.S. government archives for America diplomatic reports regarding the internment of Ukrainians in Canada during World War I. But Ukrainians in American may also have been affected by the U.S. government surveillance and internment of alien civilians, and Melnycky will examine records from various government sources on this subject.

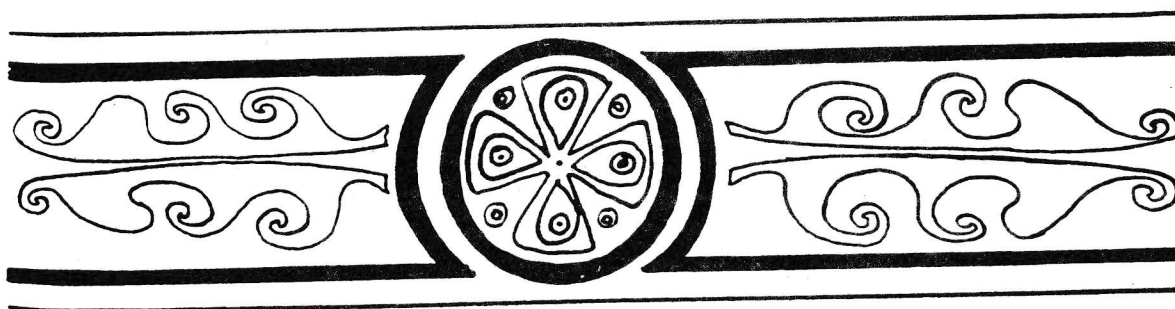
His project comes at a time when the Canadian government is considering compensation packages for communities that suffered losses as a result of internment, such as Ukrainians and Japanese. In fact, the Ukrainian experience

during World War I set a precedent for the Japanese situation during World War II, but so far, the Ukrainian history has been largely unexplored.

A total of 2,300 civilians were interned in America during World War I. Some persons were even considered "enemy alien civilians." All in all, the U.S. had control of about 3 million ex-Austro-Hungarian subjects, the country from which most of the Ukrainians had emigrated. Records of internment centers at Ft. Douglas, Utah, and Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., will be examined. Melnycky plans to spend May 1988 in Washington on his research, and hopes to have a final report ready by the end of November.

Melnycky, a research historian at the Alberta Culture and Historic Site Service, received a B.A. in 1973 and a master's degree in 1979, both from the U. of Manitoba. For both degrees, he majored in political science with a minor in Slavic Studies. He also received a Certificate of Education in 1982.

Among the many awards he has been given was the Manitoba Historical Society Margaret McWilliams Medal for Outstanding Work in Manitoba History, in the university thesis category. He was also awarded the Ivan L. Rudnytsky Memorial Scholarship, given by the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Alberta at the U. of Alberta, and in 1986, the Immigration History Research Center fellowship from the U. of Minnesota.



The project by Karmazyn, a native of Cleveland, will have two distinct portions. During a three-month internship under the supervision of Paul Goble, special assistant for Soviet Nationality Affairs, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, State Dept., Karmazyn is studying recent trends in Soviet Ukrainian media. He is also working on a bibliographic review of the 26-volume "Istoria Mist i Sil' Ukrainskoyi R.S.R.," "The History of Cities and Villages of Ukraine." After the internship is completed in January, the reports will follow.

Karmazyn earned his B.A. in history from Ohio State U. and is an M.A. candidate in Russian and Eastern European Studies at the U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor. His master's thesis will be on "Soviet Language Planning in Ukrainian and Lithuanian Newspapers, 1950-80." Karmazyn knows his way around Washington: During the summer of 1986, he was a congressional intern with Sen. Don Riegle (D-Mich.), and this past summer, he worked at the Ukrainian branch of the Voice of America, doing research, translation and production.

Commenting on the awards, Fellowship Project Chair Mostovych said, "We were very encouraged by the very broad interest in our Fellowship Project. All of the proposals were well thought-out and of high quality. They reflected the talent, drive and ingenuity of the young people in our community. While we cannot support all of the worthwhile proposals, we are proud to fund the two excellent projects selected for award. We congratulate the recipients and wish them success in their work. We are also very heartened by the big turnout at the recent Fellowship Benefit Gala and are encouraged by the generous contributions made by the participants at that event."

Previous issues of TWG News have carried the names of donors to the TWG Fellowship Fund. We now update our list with recent contributors.

Recently, a contribution was received from colleagues of Al Kapusta's at the State Dept.'s Bureau of Intelligence and Research. The first year of the Fellowship awards was made in Kapusta's honor, and a note from Paul Goble, of the bureau, that came with the donation expressed the wish that the donation be in memory of Kapusta.

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SHUMUK PRESS CONFERENCE

From Shumuk, page 1

of Gorbachev's "glasnost....The intelligentsia, however, wants to take maximum advantage of this period when one can say more than was allowed earlier."

Could it be a trick to identify dissident elements before another purge, as in the 1930s, a reporter asked. "If indeed that is the goal, I doubt if it is all Gorbachev's idea," Shumuk answered. But the KGB, he went on, "in the belief that this period, too, will pass," continues collecting information on those who speak out.

Shumuk expressed surprise and sorrow that the free press in the West, and especially in the United States, has ignored the suffering of Ukrainian political prisoners, who comprise most of those in Soviet Gulags—more than the Russians, the Jews, and other nationalities. Ukrainians are imprisoned in disproportionate numbers because unlike Russian human rights activists, who want freedom of expression and democracy, and unlike Jews, who want democracy and the freedom to emigrate, Ukrainians also want independence, guaranteed in the Soviet constitution.

Two classes of people have developed in Ukraine, the Russian-speaking class and the Ukrainian-speaking class, and the Russian-speaking is the ruling class, Shumuk, 73 years old, said. A university degree and a meaningful career are impossible without Russian, he said; the Ukrainian-speaking class is limited to menial, blue-collar labor.

The Soviets' eagerness for a world human rights conference in Moscow must be rewarded with Western cooperation and participation only under certain conditions, such as release of all political prisoners. "If it succeeds," he said, "it will be a desecration of human rights...How can one go and speak of human rights in Moscow, when the Ukrainian Catholic Church...and...Ukrainian Orthodox Church are destroyed?" he asked.

The West might consider accepting an offer for a parley, he said, if besides prisoner releases, an officially sanctioned opposition press is allowed to function. There can be no freedom in the U.S.S.R., or anywhere else

for that matter, without the right to private ownership of property. "Without private ownership there can be no democracy, because the basics of life—food, clothing—are then controlled by one party," he said. Very few people can oppose a party that controls the whole economy and everybody's basic needs, he noted.

The Soviet Union is not governed by law, as is the United States and other democracies, Shumuk said. "Might makes right" in the Soviet Union.

"One cannot trust such a country," he said. "It is naive to believe in agreements signed by a country not ruled by law," especially if there is no verification.

Asked about life in the infamous Perm special regime camp 36-1, Shumuk said that unlike such camps in Moravia, where political prisoners have more opportunities to meet and interact, they are more isolated in Perm. He shared a cell with Bohdan Rebruk, he recalled. It was six meters square, with two bunk beds, a small table and a toilet. "Indeed, we lived in a toilet," he added.

For work, the two of them were taken to another, smaller room (five meters square) with two tables on which they assembled pressing irons. For exercise, they had a smaller space of four square meters, where they could do no more than "walk in place." He and Rebruk did everything together; they never met with other political prisoners.

The camp administrators go to great pains to keep the names of guards secret, lest they be accused by name of

mistreating prisoners. In the past, such information was passed to the West and broadcast back into the Soviet Union by Radio Liberty.

Shumuk also appeared Oct. 23 before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Commission) at a hearing with newly released Ukrainian Catholic priest Josyp Terelia and freed Georgian dissidents, Tenghiz and Eduard Gudava. Appearing before a standing-room-only audience and most members of the Commission, Shumuk and his fellow witnesses gave a heartrending account of their experiences and of the faith and determination that kept them going in horrible conditions. One of the Gudava brothers spoke warmly of the Ukrainians with whom he served in prison, and referred to the two peoples as "brother nations." The Helsinki Commission hearing was organized by CSCE professional staff member and TWG Member Orest Deychakiwsky.

Shumuk's interpreters were both TWG members and TWG thanks them for their help: George Sajewych at the Press Club and Jurij Dobczansky at the CSCE hearing.

Shumuk rounded out his week in Washington Oct. 24 at Holy Family Parish Center. During the all-Ukrainian-language evening organized by TWG, the native of Boremschyna, Volyn', answered many questions about his experiences in Polish, Russian and German prisons. He now makes his home in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

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November

NOV. 14, DEC. 5 & 12,

SATURDAY, 1-3:30 p.m.

Three-session **bead-stringing course** (to make gerdany, bead-strung necklaces) at New York's Ukrainian Museum: \$20, adults; \$15, senior citizens and students over 16; free, children 12-16
all materials provided, finished objects yours to keep.
203 Second Ave., New York City
212/228-0110

15 SUNDAY 12:30 p.m.

TWG Member Bohdan Futey, judge of the U.S. Claims Court, and Maj. Gen. Bohdan Krawciw, commanding general of the Army's 3rd Infantry Division, will be honored at the Ukrainian Institute of America's 4th annual fundraiser luncheon at Plaza Hotel, New York City, followed by reception and "open house" at UIA, NYC
suggested donation: \$125 per person, \$200 per couple
212/288-8660

17 TUESDAY 8 p.m.

8th Annual Interfaith Concert, including the participation of "Namysto," choral ensemble, under the musical direction of Petro Krul
emcee, broadcaster Daniel Schorr
admission: \$7
Washington Hebrew Congregation,
3935 Macomb St. N.W.
Lisa Iversen, 202/234-6300

18 WEDNESDAY

"U.S.S.R. and U.S.A—A Soviet-American dialogue," featuring NBC-TV State Dept. correspondent and former ABC-TV Moscow correspondent Anne Pravda Washington bureau chief Vitaly Gan, moderated by Gregory Guroff, deputy coordinator of the President's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative. Event is part of a series, "Peoples and Politics in the Soviet Union," co-sponsored

Garrels and by the National Geographic Society and the Embassy of the U.S.S.R.; champagne reception sponsored by Soviet Embassy to follow
National Geographic Bldg., 17th & M Sts. N.W.
202/857-7700

19 and every THURSDAY through Dec., 12-12:30

Interfaith Vigil to focus attention on obtaining religious freedom in the Soviet Union.
near Soviet Embassy, 16th and K Sts., N.W.
Natalka Gawdiak, 301/622-2338

20 FRIDAY

monthly **calendar deadline**
Halyna Breslawec, 301/983-0152 (eves,
days: please leave message)

20 FRIDAY

Ukrainian Community Network meeting
home of Larissa Fontana, 9311 Kendale Rd.,
Potomac, Md., 301/365-2490

20 FRIDAY 6 p.m.

Ukrainian American Bar Assn. meeting
Old Ebbitt Grill, 15th and G Sts., N.W.
Volodymyr Sulzynsky, 703/360-5924 (eves)

20 FRIDAY 7:30 p.m.

Kiev Night—panel presentation by R.L. Chomiak, Valentina Limonchenko and Oksana Dragan, who worked on the USIA Kiev exhibit this past summer
all-Ukrainian discussion
St. Sophia's Religious Center
Mark Bilowus, 202/625-7116 (days), 703/478-0260 (eves), or Daria Stec, 202/357-5478 (days), 202/362-6862 (eves)

November

23 MONDAY 7:30 p.m.

Meeting of TWG members interested in contributing to preparation of 1988 position papers on issues important to members of media, legislators and public concerning Ukrainians, an added dimension of the Leadership Conference
 St. Sophia's Religious Center
 Daria Stec, 202/357-5478 (days),
 202/362-6862 (eves.)

24 TUESDAY 8 p.m.

Ukrainian Washington Federal Credit Union monthly meeting
 Holy Family Parish Center
 Maria Stransky, 301/779-1627 (eves.)

30 MONDAY 6:30-8:30 p.m.

Rep. Connie Morella (R-Md.) launches her 1988 re-election campaign
 Bethesda-Chevy Chase Rescue Squad
 5020 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Md.
 Admission: \$25 per person
 202/224-3121



HAPPY THANKSGIVING!

December

2 WEDNESDAY 6:30 p.m.

conference on human rights and current status of religious rights in Ukraine—speaker and guest of honor: Ambassador **Richard Schifter**, Dept. of State, Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

reception before and after

St. Sophia's Religious Center

Markian Bilynsky, 202/234-2330

Theodosia Kichorowsky, 703/329-9627

3 THURSDAY 7:30 p.m.

Annual Meeting of Obyednannia, the Ukrainian

Assn. of Metropolitan Washington

Holy Family Parish Center

Eugenia Osgood, 202/232-3275 (eves.)

5-6 SAT., 10 a.m.-5 p.m., SUN., 1-5 p.m.

Holy Family Christmas Bazaar and Book Sale

Anyone interested in unloading used paperbacks and hardcovers (no magazines or trashy beach pulps) is asked to bring them to the Holy Family Parish Library on Sunday mornings until Nov. 29. Proceeds go to book acquisition fund.

Holy Family Parish Center

for books, Jurij Dobczansky, 301/649-6558 (eves.)

for Christmas Bazaar, Mary Dubik, 202/526-3737

DEC. 5, 12 & 13,

SAT., SUNDAYS, 2-4 p.m.

Christmas Decorations Workshop: learn to make

Ukrainian Christmas tree ornaments such as spiders, cradles, stars, mobiles and garlands, from beads, walnut shells, colored ribbons and paper. Children and adults will have separate sessions.

each session: \$4, adults; senior citizens and students over 12, \$3.50; children 7-12, free.

all materials provided, finished objects yours to keep.

203 Second Ave., New York City

212/228-0110

DEC. 6, 13, 20

SUNDAYS 12:30-3:30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Christmas Bazaar

St. Sophia's Religious Center

Natalka Gawdiak, 301/622-2338

11 FRIDAY 7:30 p.m.

TWG presents a Friday Evening Forum with

Peter Potichnyj of the Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies

St. Sophia's Religious Center

Daria Stec, 202/362-6862 (eves.)

13 SUNDAY 6:30 p.m.

Choir of the Ukrainian Catholic Shrine of the Holy Family performs at the Pageant of Peace

White House Ellipse

Mary Dubik, 202/526-3737

15 TUESDAY

deadline for **applications for debutantes** for the Jan. 30 Malanka. Minimum age: 16, and one of the parents must be a member of Obyednannia, the Ukrainian Assn. of Metropolitan Washington

Anya Dydyk, 301/622-3714

20 SUNDAY

monthly **calendar deadline**

Halyna Breslawec, 301/983-0152 (eves.,

days: please leave message) or

Chrystia Oryshkevych, 301/622-4488

19 SATURDAY 12 p.m.

St. Nicholas visits all the "chemni" children at Taras

Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies

Bohdan Yasinsky, 301/593-5186 (eves.)

December

31 THURSDAY 8 p.m.

New Year's Eve Liturgy, followed, 9 p.m.-1 a.m., by
Annual New Year's Eve Ball & Buffet
 featuring the Roland Stransky Band
 Holy Family Parish Center
 Mary Dubik, 202/526-3737

January

20 WEDNESDAY

Monthly **calendar deadline**
 Halyna Breslawec, 301/983-0152 (eves.,
 days: please leave message)

24 SUNDAY 12:30 p.m.

Annual "**Prospora**," Christmas dinner
 Holy Family Parish Center
 Mary Dubik, 202/526-3737

30 SATURDAY

Winter Ball-Malanka, with two orchestras and
 presentation of debutantes
 sponsored by Obyednannia, Ukrainian Assn. of
 Metropolitan Washington
 Indian Springs Country Club
 Anya Dydyk, 301/622-3714 (eves.)

14 SUNDAY 7:30 p.m.

**Concert marking "Millennium of Christianity in
 Ukraine,"** gala performance presented by the Mazepa
 Foundation under the patronage of National Committee
 with the cooperation of the Ukrainian National Assn.
 reception following concert with music by Paul Kauriga
 and his orchestra
 black tie
 Avery Fisher Hall, Lincoln Center, New York City
 Avery Fisher box office, 212/564-2424

19 Friday time to be announced

Cocktail party marking the birth of the Boston Group
 Federal Club, Boston
 Call Alicia Szendiuch, 617/923-9141

**NOTE: THE HOLY FAMILY PARISH CENTER IS AT
 4250 HAREWOOD RD., N.E., JUST NORTH OF THE
 SHRINE OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**

**ST. SOPHIA'S RELIGIOUS CENTER (ALSO LOCA-
 TION OF HOLY TRINITY SERVICES): 2615 30TH
 ST., N.W., NEAR WOODLEY PARK-ZOO METRO.**

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 15100 N. HAMPSHIRE AVE., SILVER SPRING, MD.**

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