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# TWG NEWS

THE WASHINGTON GROUP



AN ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN PROFESSIONALS

## KOHUT, SUBTELNY SPEAK FEB. 17

TWG will host Zenon Kohut, Ph.D., and Orest Subtelny, Ph.D., two historians with recently published books, at an authors' night, 7:30 p.m., Feb. 17, at St. Sophia's Religious Center.

Kohut, a TWG member, is the author of *Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate 1760s-1830s*. Subtelny, professor of history at Toronto's York U., wrote *Ukraine: a History*.

The authors will be available to autograph the books, which will be on sale that evening. Admission, which includes a reception, is \$3 for TWG student and senior citizen members, \$5 for TWG members, non-member students and senior citizens, and \$7 for other non-members.

## TWG TO HOST DZYUBA, OTHER WRITERS

TWG is sponsoring the visit to Washington in late March by Ukrainian poet Ivan Dzyuba, author of *Internationalism or Russification*, and three other Ukrainian literary figures--Mykola Zhulynsky, Raisa Ivanchenko and Ihor Rymaruk. The quartet will speak at 8 p.m. March 28 at Holy Family.

## OGONYOK'S KOROTYCH DISCUSSES SOVIET REFORMS

Vitali Korotych, editor of the Moscow-based newsweekly *Ogonyok*, demonstrated his artful way with words recently in Washington, D.C. Until now, only a few Soviets had "personal oxygen tubes" for unofficial ideas, overseas contacts, scarce consumer goods and other privileges. Now "we want fresh air for all," he said.

Why the hoopla and jubilation over the sudden, reportedly sweeping, release of political prisoners? Korotych asked. If these people deserved confinement, they should stay in prison. If they were unjustly persecuted, their jailers should stand trial, he declared.

"I am Ukrainian," said the physician-turned-poet/editor and of late, political candidate, with little time for verse. "I can write poetry only in Ukrainian," he said, reserving Russian for essays and commentary. He carries his Ukrainian-ness always and everywhere.

Korotych's smooth style, beautiful literary Ukrainian language and ever-ready anecdote or joke captivated the nearly 150 people jammed Jan. 25 into St. Sophia's Religious Center. The evening, sponsored by The Washington Group, had been organized on barely four days' notice.

Korotych was in the United States Jan. 12-26 covering the Presidential inauguration at the invitation of *Chicago Tribune* Assistant Managing Editor Howard Tyner, who had first met Korotych as Moscow correspondent for his paper. Korotych is the first Soviet journalist ever to write for the Tribune; his article appeared Jan. 22.

### BACKGROUND ON KOROTYCH

TWG Member Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, author of *Feminists Despite Themselves: Women in Ukrainian Community Life, 1884-1939*, was among the first Ukrainians from the free world to meet Korotych. She described this 1962 Helsinki event in her

See Korotych, page 10

# TWG NEWS

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## DEYCHAKIWSKY AND COLLEAGUES SEE PROMISE IN HELSINKI PROCESS

TWG Secretary Orest Deychakiwsky, who has worked six years as a staffer at the Helsinki Commission--the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe--believes that 1988 may go down in history as a watershed year for Ukraine, and not just because of the Millennium.

Speaking Feb. 3 at St. Sophia's Religious Center with two colleagues--John Finerty and Ron McNamara--Deychakiwsky described the many breakthroughs and nearly-revolutionary steps taken in Ukraine last year. He was part of some of them. He and Finerty spent about a week in mid-November in Moscow as staffers to the first-ever U.S. Congressional delegation to meet with Soviet legislator-counterparts. Deychakiwsky described the meetings as frank and more substantive than any previous similar ones. The parley was also the scene of many improbable encounters: Bishop Vasylyk of the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church sharing a table with Ivan Laptev, editor of *Isvestia*. It was truly "a meeting of the oppressed and the oppressor." Despite their suffering, Deychakiwsky said, the 15 Ukrainian dissidents invited to meet the Americans, and consequently, the Soviet authorities, astonished him with their positive attitude toward life.

McNamara, who spent 18 months in Vienna hammering out the wording of the final CSCE document, said the Soviets seemed to soften their hard-line stance and indeed almost reverse positions after General Secretary Gorbachev's UN speech in December. The Soviet negotiators admitted that human rights concerns are not just the internal workings of a government. This step alone reveals the "increasing institutionalization of human-rights monitoring" that all three emphasized as one of the Helsinki process' greatest achievements. One of the next steps in the process in the Conference on the Human Dimension, opening May 30-June 23 in Paris, moving to Copenhagen June 9-29, 1990, and finishing with the much-ballyhooed human-rights meeting, to which the U.S., by signing the CSCE document has already agreed, Sept. 10-Oct. 4, 1991, in Moscow.

Some of the progress seen in recent years and months is the fruit of literally hundreds of demands--but worded most politely and expressed diplomatically--by the United States to improve one condition or another in Ukraine. A highlight of the evening was a slide show of Deychakiwsky and the legislators posing at their meetings and at the homes of dissidents who invited the delegation. And one unexpected scene was Deychakiwsky himself in front the entrance sign to the Soviet legislature.



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

I was interested to read the comments by one attendee at Father Andriy Chirovsky's speech at St. Sophia's. [Dec. *TWG News*, page 9]. She pleaded with church representatives not to abandon the Ukrainian-language liturgy, despite the fact that she does not speak Ukrainian.

I was moved to write because of my own experience with the Ukrainian-language liturgy. As a non-Ukrainian and a Protestant, I do not understand Ukrainian, much less speak it. However, in the past year I have attended two Ukrainian liturgies, one Catholic and one Orthodox, as a visitor and a complete outsider. These services were the most beautiful religious ceremonies I have ever witnessed. They resulted, for me, in a total redefinition of what a religious sacrament could and should be. I sincerely doubt that the same experience could be conveyed by an English-language service.

I apologize for over-simplifying what is, for the Ukrainian community, a complex and controversial issue. Undoubtedly, I speak from much ignorance. However, as an outsider I urge you to explore alternatives before destroying a priceless linguistic and cultural monument—the Ukrainian-language Divine Liturgy.

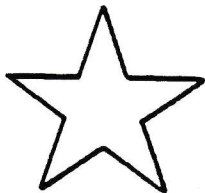
Sincerely,

Patience Tipton Huntwork  
Phoenix, Ariz.  
Dec. 18, 1988

\* . \* . \* . \* . \* . \* . \* . \* . \*

Elizeu Michalzechen, the Ukrainian-Brazilian student being supported by The Washington Group, sent TWG Christmas greetings—in Ukrainian. Elizeu is entering the third year of college, majoring in psychology. TWG thanks him for his kind sentiments for Christmas and the New Year—and wishes him all the best.

His address: Elizeu Michalzechen,  
Emd. Fidelino Figueiredo, 251,  
Santa Amelia, Curitiba, Brasil



## UKRAINIAN TRIVIA

The correct answer to last month's question--after the Russians, with about 145 million, and the Ukrainians, with 50 million, what are the next two largest nationalities in the Soviet Union--came from Laryssa Chopivsky. The Uzbeks are the next largest group, numbering some 18 million, and the Byelorussians, of whom there are about 12 million, are fourth. Congratulations!

This month's question is: According to the agreement signed by the 35-member Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, how much time will governments have to grant requests for permission to (a) leave the country because of need for medical treatment; (b) leave the country to visit family; (c) leave the country for family reunification or marriage between citizens of different states. The correct answer with the earliest postmark wins a prize and will be announced in the March *TWG News*.

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## “DAY OF SOLIDARITY”

For 15 years, Jan. 12 has been a “Day of Solidarity,” during which Ukrainians in Ukraine and in the diaspora gather to express support for the efforts of human rights activists and prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union. Most mark Jan. 12 with a day-long fast, a symbolic reminder of the 1972 hunger strike by Vyacheslav Chornovil, who was protesting his arrest and that of other activists, and their prolonged incarcerations in Soviet prisons.

In Washington this year, members of PLAST, under the direction of the local PLAST chapter of “Pershi Stezhi” (First Paths), organized an “evening of solidarity” as well. Ukrainians from the Washington and Baltimore communities came to St. Andrew’s Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral to listen to and meet with activists Nina Strokata and Stephania Sichko.

In 1972, Strokata’s detention began the wave of arrests that engulfed the dissident movement in Ukraine. Now living in the United States, she continues her work in support of the human-rights activists through the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. She traced the history of the “Day of Solidarity” and spoke of Chornovil, “the spirit of the Ukrainian dissident movement.” Strokata warned that Ukrainians must not forget him, or others, especially in this time of seeming “openness.”

Despite glasnost, she declared, repression in Ukraine has not ceased. A more insidious strategy of repression other than blatant abuse is developing. Arrests continue, but people are held on trumped-up criminal charges, rather than on overtly political counts. This clouds their identity as political prisoners and thereby reduces their chance of release because of pressure from the West.

Sichko, who is in the United States and Canada on a six-month visa and returns to Ukraine in February, spoke of her incarceration in Siberia in one of Stalin’s prison labor camps (1947-1957), of the present conditions in Ukraine, and of the struggle of the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church. Though many have heard and read about the horrors of the prison labor camps, Sichko’s quiet recounting of the brutality of her own experience stunned the audience. The unrelenting violence and abuse that was the essence of these camps is close to incomprehensible.

Before Nina Strokata’s and Stephania Sichko’s remarks, young Plastunky under the direction of “Persha Stezha” (and TWG Public Relations Director) Marta Zielyk presented a dramatized reading from the journals of activists of their first day in a Soviet prison.

A special guest for the event was Ludmilla Alexseeveva, a former Soviet political dissident and prisoner of conscience, now living in northern Virginia. Alexseeveva, who attended the Day of Solidarity at the invitation of TWG Member Marta Pereyma, was very moved by the efforts of the local Ukrainian community to carry on the tradition. She was especially pleased that this remembrance is being continued by young people.

At the end of the evening, Strokata asked participants to sign cards, filled with messages of support and hope, that she promised to mail to Chornovil.

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## SHYMKO on TWG

Yuri Shymko, the new president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, singled out the Washington Group as a “very positive development” in the Ukrainian-American community.

In a keynote address at the Washington area Ukrainian independence anniversary concert January 28, Shymko also urged Ukrainian organizations to be cautious in their approach to changes taking place in Ukraine.

In the speech, which was devoted primarily to developments in the Soviet Union and what the Ukrainian diaspora’s reaction to them should be, the WCFU president said that while contacts with Ukrainian representatives, such as writers, artists and educators, are fine, organizing meetings with high Soviet government officials would be premature at this time.

“I am very pleased to see the mobilization of our young professionals, such as the Washington Group, which has shown an interest in and concern about events in Ukraine, taking an active part in community life. This is a very positive development,” Shymko said half-way through the speech. “And I appeal especially to the young generation to exercise care in its dealings with these processes to ensure that they are truly mutually beneficial and not just one-sided.”

Shymko’s speech came three days after the Washington Group sponsored an Evening Forum with Vitaly Korotich, the Ukrainian poet who now edits the leading Soviet “glasnost” magazine *Ogonyok*.

The concert, featuring the Dumka Chorus of New York, was sponsored by Obyednania, the Ukrainian Association of Washington.

## UKRAINIAN WOMEN UNDER- RATE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY, BOHACHEVSKY- CHOMIAK SAYS

Ukrainian women do not receive the recognition they deserve because they habitually belittle their role in key events in the nation's history, said Washington Group Member Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Ph.D.

Speaking Jan. 27 at an author's night for her new book, *Feminists Despite Themselves: Women in Ukrainian Community Life, 1884-1939*, Bohachevsky-Chomiak said that the work is not about feminism or women's lib. Rather it is "a history of Ukraine that also includes women." It delineates a society to which all Ukrainians are heir. She hopes her book will aid Ukrainians in self-examination and will help answer the question: Why is our society the way it is?

Men, especially Ukrainian men, who are inclined to social activism, tend to talk, write and otherwise call attention to their work, Bohachevsky-Chomiak said. Comparing the activities of two Ukrainian organizations in the late 1800s, the historian found the men making pronouncements for Ukrainian society as a whole—indeed for all of humanity. The women's group, meanwhile, humbly underscored its ineffectiveness, weakness and made a point of not speaking for others.

Until recently, Ukrainian women's organizations have not considered their achievements worthy of formal, historical documentation, the author found. This absence of easily-accessible source material further challenged her. The fruit of her labors is therefore all that more valuable. Her author's night at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family attracted about 60 people and was sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, an organization in which Bohachevsky-Chomiak has held leadership posts.

As she wrote the 500-plus page tome, Bohachevsky-Chomiak felt the mute plea of thousands of women asking that their story finally be told.

Her investigations led Bohachevsky-Chomiak to a new definition of "feminism" for Ukrainians: it is not a struggle for full equality under the law, as in the West, but rather an effort by women to become full members of society and of social organizations. In this respect, the Ukrainian experience can be a prototype for blossoming women's movements in the Third World, she declared.

early 1900s did not face the 1950s American female's dilemma: defining her role. The Ukrainian woman's indispensable, age-old place in society was clear. Yet in this often confining mold, many played groundbreaking roles. This may also prove true of African, Asian and Latino women.

Dogged research in often unconventional and ill-suited settings contributed to *Feminists Despite Themselves*. For example, poring over handwritten state-police records on Ukrainian underground groups in government archives in Poland and the Soviet Union, she realized that "if not for the Soviet secret police [Cheka, 'okhrana,' NKVD, etc.] we would not know our own history."

Bohachevsky-Chomiak camped in nearly abandoned back rooms, sometimes with no desk, no heat, and at odd hours (whenever archives personnel decided to open up the facilities). A Xerox machine or other amenities never crossed the staffers' minds, leading Bohachevsky-Chomiak to quip that she found herself sympathizing with the plight of medieval monks.

Access to archives behind the Iron Curtain is now almost absurdly easy, Bohachevsky-Chomiak revealed. Anyone demonstrating a relevant research need gets in. (Much of the archives material is now also in various Western repositories, such as the Hoover Institution.) But, she added, her initial request to centers in Kiev and Lviv was made in 1963, and granted in 1980. But the situation has improved markedly since then, and most of the hold-up involves bureaucratic delays.

In Peremyshyl', Poland, Bohachevsky-Chomiak delved into the archives of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. The very first Ukrainian community-assistance efforts, "homes for widows and orphans," were church-related and administered by women. Soon, these institutions became essential to society, and consequently, the women's groups laid the foundation for social activism among all Ukrainians. Much of the groups' work through the latter 19th century and early 20th focused on health, education, self-improvement and assistance for the needy.

As she crisscrossed Eastern Europe on research missions, Bohachevsky-Chomiak encountered women reacting negatively to her topic. Thanks to feminism, they said, they work two jobs—inside and outside the home.

Bohachevsky-Chomiak wrote the book from 1978-83, and the manuscript then spent five years in production—unusual for scholarly texts. Originally, UNWLA officials had requested a history of the organization, and the Ukrainian women's movement in general, for an Ameri-

What's more, the Ukrainian women of the late 1800s and

See *Feminists*, page 9

## NOTES ON MEMBERS

**MARTA PEREYMA's** letter to the editor in the Jan. 27 *Washington Times* concerned the plight of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Russian Orthodox Church's cooperation with the Soviet government in suppressing the Ukrainian Church. Also: Pereyma, a TWG Board member for four years, thought she was getting a respite from elected office. But in late January, she was appointed general vice president of Local 1812 of the American Federation of Government Employees at the U.S. Information Agency. The Local is the only bargaining agent for 3,500 U.S.I.A. employees in the United States and abroad. For many years Pereyma has been a union steward, and she specializes in health and safety issues. She will serve out the term of her predecessor who resigned. Congratulations to Marta!

With the change in administrations, **ROMAN POPADIUK** remains as deputy assistant to the President, and deputy press secretary for foreign affairs, according to an article in the Jan. 23 *New York Times* listing top aides to President Bush.

**KATJA PYLYSHENKO** choreographed a Ukrainian folk dance, "Tropotianka," for American U.'s annual Fall Dance Concert, Dec. 1-4. Pylyshenko, a student of dance at the State U. of New York at Brockport and at American, where the junior majors in international relations and economics, has considerably developed her Ukrainian dance artistry, working with Roma Pryma Bohachevska of New York City and at the Institute of Culture in Kiev, where she spent the summer of 1987. She has also performed with the Yevshan Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble in Rochester, N.Y., and the Syzokryli Dance Ensemble in New York City. The Dec. 3 *Washington Post* reviewed "Tropotianka" favorably, describing it as "zesty", while an American U. publication praised it for adding "upbeat and colorful dancing to the concert."

**LARISSA FONTANA** was given the "Washington Ukrainian of the Year Award" by the Ukrainian Assn. of Metropolitan Washington at its Malanka Jan. 14. Fontana, who founded and runs the Ukrainian Community Network, has been instrumental in mobilizing Ukrainians to act on issues of concern, beginning with the wrong inflicted upon Miroslav Medvid, followed by the Chornobyl calamity, misappropriation of the Millennium by the Soviet government, and many other matters. She also served as a member of the TWG Auditing Committee during 1987-88. Congratulations!

**LARISA PASTUCHIV** is marrying David Martin, March 5 at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in

Uniondale, N.Y. Larisa's father, Rt. Rev. Serhij Pastuchiv, will perform the ceremony. Congratulations!

**DORA CHOMIAK**, a sophomore at Princeton U., was appointed to the university's Undergraduate Life Committee. The panel comprises five students and five faculty members. It advises the dean of students on all aspects of campus activities other than academic programs. In addition, Chomiak was made treasurer of the American Focus, a weekly radio interview program heard on some 200 stations and produced by Princeton students. "When he was at Princeton, Secretary of State Baker was treasurer of several clubs and organizations," said Chomiak. "So when I was asked to serve as treasurer of American Focus, I said 'sure, look where it got Jim Baker'." Recently she has interviewed columnist Art Buchwald and Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) for the program and produced shows featuring newscaster Eric Sevareid; San Antonio, Tex., Mayor Henry Cisneros; and conservative activist Phyllis Schlafly; who airs Feb. 12.

**GEORGE GAMOTA**, president of Thermo Electron Technologies of Waltham, Mass. is co-author (with Wendy Frieman of Science Applications International Corp.) of a new book, *Gaining Ground: Japan's Strides in Science and Technology* (Ballinger, 180 pp. \$32). It's a study of Japanese vs. U.S. style of managing research. A National Science Foundation program to evaluate Japanese technology provided the data for the Gamota-Frieman book.

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## NEW MEMBERS

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

### FULL MEMBERS

Walter Iwaskiw, Arlington, Va.  
Eugene Voloshin, Fredericksburg, Va.

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Irene Gajecky, Chicago, Ill.  
Dmytro Korbutiak, Silver Spring, Md.  
Anna Mostovych, Hoffman Estates, Ill.  
Lydia Shandor, Lake Bluff, Ill.

Dr. Oleksa-Myron Bilaniuk, nuclear physicist and Centennial Professor of Physics at Swarthmore College, in Pennsylvania, was born "na Lemkivshchyni" in a village that sadly "has disappeared from the face of the earth." As was the case with many villages in this Carpathian region, it was burned to the ground in the struggle for the control of this area during World War II. On one of his trips to Europe, Bilaniuk went back to see what was left of his village and found only brambles and thistles to mark the locations where houses once stood. He still speaks the lilting "Lemko" dialect, but unfortunately, knows few people who can speak it with him.

Bilaniuk left Ukraine in 1944 for Bavaria, where he worked on a German farm. Through the United Nations Relief and Rehabili-

## SPOTLIGHT on *Oleksa Bilaniuk*

tation Administration, he finished high school, and later, received a degree in electrical engineering from the Universite de Louvain in Belgium. When he came to the United States, he entered the U. of Michigan/Ann Arbor, where in 1957, he received his doctorate in nuclear physics.

While he was associate professor at the U. of Rochester, in New York, the Soviets launched Sputnik. Sputnik was a watershed event for the scientific community in the United States, and shortly thereafter, Bilaniuk was asked to join a national effort to improve science education in America. "I lectured at seminars for teachers and college professors, and developed curricula," Bilaniuk said. Afterward the Indian Minister of Education invited Bilaniuk to do similar work in India.

Subsequently, Bilaniuk and an Indian colleague, physicist E.C.G. Sudarshan, posed the hypothesis about the possible existence of particles that travel faster than light. This hypothesis challenged the prevailing view that Einstein's theory of relativity precluded the existence of such particles. Their contribution added greatly to the then-new and developing branch of physics—the physics of superluminal phenomena. More than 700 scientific papers have been published in this speciality. Bilaniuk has authored more than 50 papers in this field as well as in nuclear physics in general.

His invitation to India was one of the first of nearly a dozen scientific visiting and exchange positions he has

held in laboratories and universities around the world. Bilaniuk, who fluently speaks seven foreign languages, has worked in Argentina, France, Germany (he recently returned from a research collaboration at the U. of Munich), Italy and has been a guest of the National Academy of Science in Kiev three times—in 1965, 1972 and 1976.

"The last time, we took the children, who attended a Soviet Ukrainian school. My work was with the Nuclear Research Institute. In Kiev, I gave eight colloquia in Ukrainian without any problem. I was invited to do the same in Kharkiv, but there they would not let me speak Ukrainian. Kharkiv is very russified. When I insisted on speaking in Ukrainian, they put me in a small room with a handful of students, even though there were over 200 students waiting for me in an adjoining hall. In Lviv, I addressed an audience of 400 students in Ukrainian. They were crammed into a hall that had the capacity for about 150. My wife, Larissa, a professor of radiology, also gave three lectures on highly specialized medical topics in Ukrainian. The claim that scientific topics cannot be discussed in Ukrainian is unfounded because the terminology exists."

For the past 18 years, Bilaniuk has taught at Swarthmore College, and since 1982, has held the Centennial Professorship, an endowed chair. He and his wife, Larissa (Zubal) Bilaniuk, who teaches at the U. of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, live in Wallingford, Pa. Their elder daughter, Larissa, is a graduate student in architecture at the U. of California/Berkeley, and their younger daughter, Laada, is a junior majoring in anthropology at Yale U.

When time allows, Bilaniuk, pilot's license in hand, heads for the blue skies. He's been flying gliders and small planes since 1959. His urge to travel, as well as his sense of humor, are trademarks of the "Burlaky," the chapter of the Ukrainian organization PLAST, to which he has belonged since 1945.

In 1987, Bilaniuk participated in a seminar sponsored by The Washington Group on the one-year anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster. One of his key points, not very well understood in the West, was that the psychological context that promoted nuclear power in the Soviet Union was at the heart of the accident.

"The Soviet government presented nuclear power as being without risks, unequivocally safe," Bilaniuk said. "They created a psychological atmosphere that sent the message

'there is no need for caution.' The people in Chernobyl who decided to perform the experiments acted stupidly by objective standards, given the power with which they were working. I don't think they believed that something terrible could really happen, so they did not act with the proper restraint. This mindset, unfortunately, was integral to the disaster."

According to Bilaniuk, a statistical increase in leukemia and other cancers can be expected (though not the drastic doubling that some have predicted). However, it will be impossible to attribute any individual case to the events at Chernobyl.

The changes occurring in the Soviet Union intrigue Bilaniuk. People in the West underestimate the fragility of Mikhail Gorbachev's position and should continue to approach bilateral relations with caution, he says. He is distrustful of the way in which Gorbachev has centralized more authority in his position. He supports scientific information exchanges, but not unilateral technology transfers.

He would like to see massive high school and college exchanges—tens of thousands of children, not just a few hundred. The impressions that young people from the Soviet Union will get of America will be favorable and will not soon be forgotten, he believes. This will go a long way toward fundamental changes in the Soviet Union, more so than rhetoric. He is sanguine about the sale of consumer goods and technology to the Soviet Union, but feels strongly that the United States should not sell its frontline technologies.

"We are still dealing from a position of strength—economically, morally, militarily—and we should not give that up readily," Bilaniuk declared. "Furthermore, if the Soviets want to do business, then like any good business deal, if we give them something of worth, we should expect that they give equal worth in return."

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## BOSTON PROFESSIONALS WRITE NEWSLETTER

The Ukrainian Professionals of Boston, an organization that resembles The Washington Group in its membership and operations, recently began publishing a monthly newsletter. For a copy of the publication, to submit information, or to find out how to join UPAB, write Alexander Sich, Editor, UPAB News, P.O. Box 2670, Cambridge, Mass., 02238.

## THE TWG SHOP

All TWG Members get a 10% discount.

\* *Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate, 1760s-1830s*, by TWG Member Zenon Kohut, Ph.D., Harvard U. Press, \$20

\* *Ukraine: A History*, by Orest Subtelny, Ph.D., U. of Toronto Press, \$50.

\* Two-hour-plus videotape of Jan. 30 Shevchenko benefit concert at Lviv Opera House—proceeds go to fund for constructing Shevchenko monument in Lviv, \$24.95, plus \$2 handling. No TWG member discount. Save on handling and buy the tape at a TWG event.

\* Videotape of "Muted Bells," a 12-minute tape of ruined or neglected Ukrainian churches; distributed by the Ukrainian Museum in Cleveland; \$25, plus \$2 handling. No TWG member discount.

\* April 1988 *Studium Papers*, published by the Polish Center at the U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, with information on Ukrainian-Polish relations, \$5.

\* May 1988 *National Geographic*—with article about Ukraine, \$3.

\* The full-color, coffee-table book on the Millennium, published by Smoloskyp and the National Millennium Committee, \$50 plus \$2 handling.

\* Postcards of pysanky with U.S. Capitol in background, 3 for \$2, or \$.75 each. No TWG Member discount.

\* Notecards, with art by L. Kuchma, \$1 each.

\* Posters and booklets from the "Icons of Ukraine" exhibit sponsored by the Chopivsky Family Foundation, \$7.

\* *Maria's Kitchen*, cookbook with more than 20 authentic Ukrainian recipes, \$6.50.

\* NEW ITEM: Audio tape of portions of the mass public meetings held in Lviv over the summer, \$5.

To purchase any items, please send checks to the TWG P.O. Box. Unless otherwise stated, please add \$1 for handling.



## FEMINISTS DESPITE THEMSELVES

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From *Feminists*, page 5

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can audience. But as she warmed to her topic, Bohachevsky-Chomiak unearthed a wealth of material—and discovered that no similar history exists of the Ukrainian or any other European women's movement.

Born in Sokal, Ukraine, Bohachevsky-Chomiak came to the United States in 1948, settling with her family in Philadelphia. After attending schools run by the Sisters of St. Basil, she earned her bachelor's in history, Phi Beta Kappa, at the U. of Pennsylvania. Her M.A. and Ph.D. in history are from Columbia U. She and her husband, Washington journalist R.L. Chomiak, have two daughters—Tania and Theodora—in college.

Bohachevsky-Chomiak is author of several previous books, among them: *Spring of a Nation: Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia in 1848*, (Philadelphia, 1967); *An Intellectual Among the Intelligentsia* (Belmont, Mass., 1978); and *A Revolution of the Spirit* (Boston, 1982).

Now a program officer at the National Endowment for the Humanities, she directs a grant-making program funding translation of significant works in the humanities into English. Asserting that it's time for a break from research into women's history, Bohachevsky-Chomiak is seeking to embolden others to continue analyzing the rich store of resources she has tapped.

[*Feminists Despite Themselves* was published in late 1988 by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the U. of Alberta. So far, there are no plans to translate it from English into any other language.]

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### Media Watch: Ukraine

(This is the first column of what *TWG News* editors hope will be an integral part of the newsletter, pointing to some of the more significant articles on Ukraine that appeared in the U.S. media during the previous month.)

• The *Washington Post* gave the Ukrainian community an Independence Day present with a front-page story on developments in Ukraine in its Sunday, January 22 issue. The in-depth article by its Moscow correspondent David Remnick, headlined "Ukrainian Nationalism Stirring Anew in Soviet 'Colony'," was datelined from Lviv. The continuation page was totally devoted to the issue, and contained a sidebar article on the Ukrainian Catholic Church, a map of Ukraine, a box with facts about Ukraine and two large pictures from Lviv demonstrations, one of which, stretched across the entire page, showed scores of thousands of demonstrators rallying in front of Lviv University. The

articles were based on interviews with numerous Ukrainian rights activists, including Bohdan and Mykhaylo Horyn, Stepan Khmara, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Makar, Orest Sheyka and Ivan Hel, among others. The articles also included quotes from Ivan Dzyuba, Vitaly Korotych, and the popular singer Victor Morozov. This unprecedented spread has received high praise from Ukrainian community leaders, including WCFU president Yuri Shymko in his Independence Day address in Washington.

• Doing a little catch-up, the Post's capital rival *The Washington Times* had a short overview of events in Ukraine in its Jan. 26 issue, on page 10. Headlined "Ukraine political protests put down with brute force," the article was written from Washington by Martin Sieff, a young staff writer who has been following the Ukrainian events for some time.

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### NEW LEGISLATORS TAKE OFFICE IN THE 101st CONGRESS

Representing areas in the Washington metropolitan area, two new members of Congress took office in early January. The Ukrainian Community Network, (P.O. Box 3451, Bethesda, Md., 20817, 301/365-2491) led by Larissa Fontana, passes along the following information about them.

There were no changes in either the Maryland or the District of Columbia delegations. In Virginia, Democratic Sen. Charles Robb replaced Republican Paul Trible. In the House, the Old Dominion's Fifth District, mainly the area surrounding Danville in the southern part of the state, will be represented by Democrat Lewis Payne, Jr., taking the seat of fellow Democrat Dan Daniel.

U.S. Capitol switchboard: 202/224-3121

To write to any Senator, use the following address:

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510

For a member of the House of Representatives, write:

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515

In addition, the following may be useful:

President George Bush, The White House, Washington, DC, 20500; White House

public comment number: 202/456-7639

The Washington Post, 1150 15th St., NW, Washington, DC, 20071, 202/334-6000

The Washington Times, 3600 New York Ave., NE, Washington, DC, 20002, 202/636-3000

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## KOROTYCH ADDRESSES TWG

From **Korotych**, page 1

introduction of the guest to the TWG audience, and highlighted some of his achievements.

When the authorities decided to brighten the once-boring *Ogonyok* (Little Flame), they were forced to "import" Korotych from Kiev where he had built a reputation as a gifted editor, writer and observer of social phenomena. No one in Russia could fill the bill. This month, *Ogonyok* circulation stands at 3.1 million, more than double the 1.5 million when Korotych arrived in 1986.

Catapulted onto the world stage as a leading advocate of glasnost and perestroika, Korotych risks the wrath of conservative Kremlin denizens with *Ogonyok* articles on environmental mismanagement in the Soviet Union, including the delayed release of accurate information about the disaster at Chernobyl and the disease outbreak in Chernivtsi; popular opposition to nuclear power, especially in the Zaporizhzhia region; the Afghanistan war; rehabilitation of repressed figures; organized crime; interviews with avantgarde artists such as Poland's film-maker Andrzej Wajda; and publication of previously banned writings.

Free-world Ukrainians should recognize Korotych's accomplishments—before it is too late, as was true of other Ukrainians, Bohachevsky-Chomiak said. Ukrainians in the West should support Ukrainians in Ukraine who are proud of their roots and have high-level influence, she declared. Independently, when Korotych arrived, he echoed her.

Born in 1936 in Kiev, Korotych is the son of "a Ukrainian from deep Ukraine," a physician who concentrated on research. His mother was a Russian from Kuban. Vitali finished medical school in 1959 and briefly practiced medicine before becoming editor of *Ranok*, (Morning) a youth magazine. His first poems appeared while he was still a student.

Including his first anthology, *Zoloti Ruky*, (Golden Hands) (1961), he has published 11 collections of poetry. He proudly told the TWG audience that U.S. Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. Jack Matlock has translated some of his works into English. This comment carried special meaning for his listeners since it was at a March 1987 TWG event that Matlock vowed to learn Ukrainian and use it on all business in Ukraine.

Korotych has also translated poetry from English and other Slavic languages into Ukrainian. He was secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union from 1966-69. The author of several short stories, novels and essays, he wrote a

strongly anti-American tract, *Lytse Nenavysti*, (The Face of Hate), after his first trip to the United States in the 1960s.

From 1979-86, he was editor of *Vsesvit*, a popular journal of Ukrainian translations of foreign literature. In 1981, Korotych received the Shevchenko Literary Award of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and in 1985, the All-Union Literary Award. He and his wife, Zina, a Russian physicist, are parents of two sons—a third died at the age of 14 in an accident.

Korotych has been garnering much attention in the West. A recent sampling: Jan. 11 profile on the front page of *Washington Post* Style section, Jan. 19 *Washington Post* report about the thinly veiled attack on him and outright criticism of *Ogonyok* in a letter to the editor in the Jan. 18 *Pravda*, Jan. 22 *Washington Post* page one feature about Ukrainian nationalism with a quote from him, and Jan. 25 *Baltimore Sun* and Jan. 27 *New York Times* stories about his political candidacy.

In the Soviet Union meanwhile, journals such as *Political Education*, *Our Contemporary*, *Molodaya Gvardia*, *Moskva* and *Journalist* have weighed in with criticism of the influential editor.

Among the points made by Korotych:

\* The need for documents. Soviet journalists, historians and scholars are thirsting for verifiable and heretofore unavailable materials about Soviet history, especially the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine (Korotych applauded the work of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine), and the purges of the intelligentsia in the 1930s and after World War II. Testimony should be collected before witnesses die, Korotych said. In 1989, the 110th anniversary of Stalin's birth, a trial should be held to expose his misdeeds. Real de-Stalinization cannot occur until the perpetrators and sources of repression are fully examined.

\* Exchanges between Americans and Soviets, and Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Soviets. This is crucial, Korotych said, but denied any link with the state-sanctioned "Tovarystvo Ukraina," which seeks to foster ties between Ukrainians in Ukraine and in the diaspora. Meetings of professionals from both sides are essential. Following the example of other groups, such as Russian emigres and Soviet Russian intellectuals, Ukrainians must assemble to ponder what they want, what to demand and how to achieve these goals. Korotych favors contacts such as the May Canadian joint-venture trade conference to Ukraine, including Ukrainian-Canadian businessmen and attorneys. The group will be joined by one Ukrainian-American lawyer, Michael Waris, and his wife, TWG

Member Mary.

\* Ukrainian Helsinki monitors. "I don't have much contact with them... except that they have asked me to publish Vasyl Stus' poems," Korotych said. He did not comment on their proposal to restructure the Soviet Union into a confederation of republics.

\* Censorship. Certain limits are needed, Korotych argued. "It's good to forbid some things:" pornography, "Nazi literature," literature fomenting "hatred among nations," and "war propaganda," he said. All previously restricted authors now free to publish in the U.S.S.R. should not only see their works in print, but "have the dirt washed off them." He also hinted that some Ukrainian diaspora writers may now be circulated in the U.S.S.R.

Asked whether he favors full publication of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's works in his native land, Korotych said no. He sees little value in printing *The Gulag Archipelago*, the Nobel Prize winner's raw account of Stalin's death camps. Several years ago, it was "interesting," Korotych said. "Now, it's material for a novel....It's part fiction, part documentary." Besides, it wouldn't "be popular" in the Soviet Union.

Parrying another provocative question, Korotych blasted movies such as "Rambo" and "Red Dawn," which depicted Soviets as bloodthirsty war-mongers. Soviets "never killed Americans—not even in movies," he said, only to be countered by a member of the audience who recalled the 1985 shooting of U.S. Army Major Arthur Nicholson in East Germany and the 1983 downing of the Korean airliner. U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations should not be discussed emotionally, Korotych said.

\* The Kiev consulate. This is an "internal" American matter, Korotych said. The U.S. consulate would be very welcome in the Ukrainian capital, "but the decision is up to the United States."

\* Mikhail Gorbachev. "For me, his way is the only way," Korotych said. The Soviet leader is a "great sympathizer" of people who wish to propagate a national awareness. Gorbachev's first priorities are political and economic reform, followed by work on the nationalities question.

\* State police services. Agencies such as the KGB, CIA and FBI are "needed" in every society, Korotych said.

\* Glasnost and perestroika. These two forces have opened new horizons for discussion. Before Gorbachev, "we lived between holidays and catastrophes," Korotych said. The Soviet press did not cover everyday life.

\* Ukraine. To achieve its rightful place in the Soviet

Union, Ukraine must have a flourishing Ukrainian literature, theater and cinema, Korotych said. Obviously, Ukrainian must be taught to all schoolchildren in Ukraine, and Ukrainian technical, medical and engineering texts must appear. The visibility of the Ukrainian language must be raised among groups and regions where it is weak. For example, though he will not listen to it, Korotych encouraged composition of Ukrainian rock music. Ukrainians must take responsibility for their fate, i.e., just because other forces empowered Ukrainian Communist Party boss Volodymyr Shcherbitsky, one cannot assume that another entity will remove him. Ukrainians, if they choose to, must work in this regard. He hears from Balts, Armenians and Russians of problems in their land—but little from Ukrainians. Ukrainians do not yet think like Balts, Korotych said. He doubts Ukrainians in the West feel satisfaction knowing Ukraine is weighed down by problems. "Either all Ukrainians do well" or not one does, he said.

\* Ukrainian nationalism. Korotych attached great weight to the Communist Party plenum on nationalities set for this summer. He criticized the "political hysteria" of Ukrainians outside Ukraine on this. He also urged the TWG audience not to confound "nationalism" with "provincialism," and sought to discourage exclusivity and fence-building. Such steps kill those inside, he said. Responding to a query on Vyacheslav Chornovil, known in some circles as Ukraine's unofficial president, Korotych replied that an official president inaugurated as head of state, such as President Bush, is best. He hopes that one day Ukrainians will be able to elect their own leader, but stopped short of endorsing an independent Ukraine.

Rather, Korotych pushed for the "Baltic model" of political reform. Today, "paradoxical though it sounds," more may be accomplished for Ukraine from Moscow, Korotych said.

Another apparent message to his countrymen was a plea to halt the exodus of talented Ukrainians to other corners of the Soviet Union or abroad. In this regard, Korotych cited the move by former Poltava Oblast Secretary Fedir Morhun, to become head of the Soviet "Environmental Protection Agency" in Moscow.

\* Millennium. Korotych approved of the Soviet festivities of this milestone in Moscow—the occasion thus enjoyed the imprimatur of the whole Soviet government, he explained. The Kiev celebration was appropriate also, he said, since the Kiev metropolitanate, with Metropolitan Filaret, is considered the "most prestigious" in the Soviet Union. Reopening and renovating neglected churches absorbs much energy now, "but the faithful must take the initiative." A revised Soviet law on freedom of religion and conscience is due soon, and believers in Ukraine

should take an active role in this, too.

\* The Soviet economy. Deploring the U.S.S.R.'s backward trade practices, Korotych said many Soviets look to the "very enterprising" Poles and Balts for leadership in commerce. For example, fast food outlets would do a brisk business in big cities such as Kiev and Moscow, where a quick kovbasa or varenyk-to-go is elusive. The country also suffers an acute hotel and housing shortage. This year, the first private hotels are to open, providing Intourist at least some competition, Korotych said.

Following Korotych's remarks, TWG Member R.L. Chomiak presented him with mock-ups of American newspapers bearing headlines such as "Korotych Covers Bush; Meets with TWIGies," which Korotych heartily enjoyed. TWG President Yaro Bihun also gave the guest materials on Ukrainians in the West. Korotych thanked his hosts and audience and invited correspondence. The only diaspora journals he sees are *Suchasnist* and *Forum*.

#### REACTION AFTER THE TWG EVENING

Most of the TWG audience left exhilarated after nearly 90 minutes with a figure of Korotych's stature. The guest looked genuinely thrilled at the warm reception. But some participants questioned his motives for visiting, his apparent eagerness to "tell the crowd what it wanted to hear," and his seeming mouthing of what may be the currently fashionable Party line.

Some attendees voiced astonishment at these situations: A journalist running for political office; government sponsorship of a religious celebration; Korotych's lament over the few Ukrainians in Ukraine who know first-hand of the political struggles of the first half of the 20th century (most left for the West).

#### KOROTYCH RUNS FOR POLITICAL OFFICE

During Korotych's Washington stay, he also spoke at the Kennan Institute, the Soviet-studies arm of the Smithsonian Institution. At that gathering of about 100 people, including *Washington Post* Publisher Katherine Graham, Korotych showed a videotape of the Jan. 9 meeting in Moscow of preliminary caucuses for the March 26 Supreme Soviet elections. Under the new Soviet election procedures, this caucus of the Union of Journalists and Union of Writers was to propose a member—Korotych—for the Soviet parliament.

According to the new process, one-third, or 750 seats in the Soviet legislature will be filled by nominees of professional groups such as physicians', engineers', even philatelists' societies.

Another third will come from population-based districts, and the last third are geographically distributed. After being rejected Jan. 9, Korotych was cleared Jan. 24—while in the U.S.—under the second of these rubrics.

More than one nominee can compete for each open slot, although the Communist Party tapped exactly 100 candidates for its 100 positions. The concept of multi-candidate elections is not yet entrenched in his country, Korotych noted wryly. His situation resembles Andrei Sakharov's—rebuffed by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, but nevertheless nominated as a district candidate.

Glasnost manifests itself in many ways, Korotych said. At the Jan. 9 gathering of about 400 people in the Moscow Palace of Culture, he was heckled by the rightist, pro-Russian "Pamyat" group—militant anti-Semites and opponents of perestroika and glasnost. Some shouted that he is a Jew (he is not), others hoisted crossed-out Stars of David and signs attacking *Ogonyok* and Korotych. One placard even compared Korotych in a derogatory way to a Czech patriot of the 1968 Prague Spring.

After about 10 minutes of pandemonium, fistfights broke out between rock music fans, the Pamyat members and Korotych backers. It was difficult to pinpoint who shoved whom first, Korotych said, adding that he left hurriedly as shouting and scuffling escalated. Soon, the meeting hall lights were extinguished and the parley fell apart. The "rockers," as Korotych calls them, had rescued him, he said, briefly setting aside his abhorrence of rock music.

But Korotych talks animatedly of the unprecedented elections. The initial missteps along the twisted road to democracy are natural in a land that has never seen ballots giving voters a choice. Ideally, he said, elections should not pit occupations or nationalities against one another, but offer candidates with proven "wisdom." Being "a realist" however, he gladly participates even in this polling.

Ukrainian politics has a long way to go, he said. Meetings traditionally follow this script: "pospivayut', poplachut', i roziydutsya," Korotych said, to the delight of the TWG audience. ("They sing, they cry, and then they go their own way.")

HAPPY ST. VALENTINE'S DAY!



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**February**


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**11** SATURDAY 7 p.m.

Prof. Wasyl Markus, of Loyola U., Chicago, discusses the "Encyclopedia of the Diaspora" sponsored by Obyednannia, Ukrainian Assn. of Metropolitan Washington  
St. Sophia's Religious Center  
Bohdan Yasinsky, 301/593-5186 (eves.)

**12** SUNDAY 10:30 a.m.

Communion Breakfast, sponsored by Knights of Columbus, \$3, Holy Family Parish Hall  
Mary Dubik, 202/526-3737

**12** SUNDAY 11 a.m.

Canonical visitation by Bishop Michael Kuchmiak to parish of Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church  
St. Sophia's Religious Center  
Rev. Taras Lonchyna, 301/890-7730

**17** FRIDAY 7:30 p.m.

Zenon Kohut, Ph.D., author of *Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy--Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate, 1760s-1830s* and Orest Subtelny, Ph.D., author of *Ukraine: A History*, discuss their books. Reception follows.  
St. Sophia's Religious Center  
sponsored by The Washington Group. Admission: \$3, TWG student and senior-citizen members; \$5, TWG members, senior citizens and students; \$7, all others  
Orysia Pylyshenko, 703/671-1452

**19-20** SUNDAY-MONDAY

Cross-country ski trip to New Germany State Park in western Maryland, 3 1/2-4 hours from DC. Overnight at the Amish-run Casselman Inn, Grantsville, Md., \$35 per room, two beds sleep four people. Good restaurants nearby. X-C ski rental for two days--\$18, adult, \$15, child. Bring the whole family and invite your friends--avoid the long holiday lift lines at downhill ski resorts! (If trip cancellation due to poor snow is necessary, those who have reserved by Feb. 18 will be automatically notified.)

sponsored by The Washington Group  
for more information on lodging, car pooling, etc., call  
Laryssa Chopivsky, 202/363-3964

**19** SUNDAY after Divine Liturgy

Annual general meeting of parish of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, with luncheon  
Rev. Hryhoriy Podhurec, 301/384-9192

**19** SUNDAY 4 p.m.

Polish National Radio Symphony, in first U.S. tour in over a decade, conducted by Antoni Wit, offers works by Richard Strauss, Chopin and Szymanowski; tickets, \$12.50-\$28.50, at Hechts/Ticket Center, Phone Charge, 202/432-0200, or at box office on performance day  
Lisner Auditorium, George Washington U.  
George Washington U. Music Dept., 202/994-6245

**26** SUNDAY 1 p.m.

Meeting of the Ukrainian Community Network.  
Holy Family Parish Center  
Larissa Fontana, 301/365-2490

**26** SUNDAY 1:30 p.m. (please note new date)

Annual Meeting of Washington Chapter of Ukrainian National Women's League of America  
Holy Family Parish Center  
Ulana Sos, 301/622-0911

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TENTATIVE DATES: Friday, Feb. 24, Saturday, Feb. 25, Friday, March 3 or Saturday, March 4

Virtuoso Violinist Oleh Krysa, from Ukraine, and his wife, pianist Tatiana Tchekina, will perform in Washington, DC. They are traveling in the U.S. and Canada with their two sons, aged 19 and 21. Sponsored by Obyednannia, Ukrainian Assn. of Metropolitan Washington. Co-sponsored by The Washington Group.  
Details, Wolodymyr Demchuk, 703/978-8798 (eves.)

**March**

**3-5** FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 11 a.m.-6 p.m.  
 SUNDAY, after Divine Liturgy to 6 p.m.  
**Easter Bazaar**, featuring ceramics, crafts, baked goods, varenyky, etc.  
 St. Andrew's Parish Hall  
 Slava Francuzenko, 301/774-9656

**5** SUNDAY 1 p.m.  
**Shevchenko Concert**, emceed by Phil Staruch, featuring the Holy Family Parish Choir, directed by Mykola Kormeluk, and presentations by Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Prof. Nakonechny, Ilarion Calyn-Kalynewych and Volodymyr Bilajiv free, Holy Family Parish Center  
 Mary Dubik, 202/526-3737

**12** SUNDAY 4 p.m. (please note new date)  
**Concert in honor of Taras Shevchenko.**  
 Sponsored by Obyednannia, Ukrainian Assn. of Metropolitan Washington, and Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies  
 St. Andrew's Parish Hall  
 Wolodymyr Demchuk, 703/978-8798

**12** SUNDAY 1:30-4:30 p.m.  
**6th Annual Ukrainian Easter Egg Workshop and Exhibit**, Registration (non-refundable) with pysanka kit, \$20; without, \$10; with proceeds going to Library Development Fund, should be mailed to Holy Family, 4250 Harewood Rd., NE, Washington, DC, 20017  
 sponsored by Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine Library  
 Mary Dubik, 202/526-3737

**28** TUESDAY 8 p.m.  
**Ukrainian poet Ivan Dzuyba and three other literary figures--Raisa Ivanchenko, Ihor Ry-maruk and Mykola Zhulynsky**, discuss their works and the current situation in Ukraine sponsored by The Washington Group. Admission: \$3, TWG student and senior-citizen members; \$5 TWG members and students and senior citizens; \$7, all others.  
 Holy Family Parish Center  
 Orysia Pylyshenko, 703/671-1452

**April**

**9** SUNDAY after 11:15 a.m. Divine Liturgy  
**Parish Sviachene**, annual Easter dinner  
 Holy Family Parish Center  
 Mary Dubik, 202/526-3737

**May**

**13** SATURDAY  
**Maturalna Zabava**, sponsored by Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies. Details to follow.  
 Bohdan Yasinsky, 301/593-5186 (eves.)

**June**

**11** SUNDAY after 11:15 a.m. Divine Liturgy  
**Annual parish picnic**  
 Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine  
 Mary Dubik, 202/526-3737

**12** MONDAY 8 p.m.  
**St. Volodymyr's Choir**, of Roblin, Ont. performs.  
 Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine  
 Mary Dubik, 202/526-3737

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THE WASHINGTON GROUP, a non-profit, tax-exempt association of Ukrainian-American professionals, with members throughout the U.S. and abroad, offers members a chance to meet and get to know each other through a variety of professional, educational and social activities. TWG NEWS serves as a communication network for TWG members and keeps you informed of activities and issues of interest to you. JOIN TODAY. Simply fill out this form and mail, with a check, to:

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