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THE WASHINGTON GROUP
An Association of Ukrainian American Professionals

'Most Extraordinary Story'

For American-born John Hewko what is happening today in Ukraine is "the most extraordinary story of the last 200 years."

Hewko can speak with a high degree of authority, because he has a ringside seat at the main event: he is executive secretary of the International Advisory Council to the Ukrainian Parliament.

Hewko stopped in Washington December 20 and gave his fellow TWG members and guests an inside view of developments in Ukraine, particularly the events since the August 24 proclamation of Ukrainian independence. (The Friday Evening Forum was held at St. Andrew's Cathedral hall. Hewko was on a short home leave before heading back to Ukraine early in January.)

While far from a glowing report about *nezalezhna Ukraina* — from his vantage point, Hewko, after all, can see the warts and all — it conveyed the excitement and exhilaration he feels by being "present at the creation" and a "witness to history." And his strong message was: Ukraine needs you. Come for three or six months, or longer and you'll be put to work. What

See Hewko, page 6

TWG Lunch with Eisenhower A post-Referendum Encounter

A year ago, Susan Eisenhower founded the Center for the Study of Soviet Change in Washington. But on December 6, she modestly told a TWG luncheon meeting, she does not take credit for all the changes in what once was the Soviet Union.

This was one of very few humorous diversions Eisenhower, granddaughter of former U.S. president and World War II commander Dwight D. Eisenhower, resorted to during her serious talk devoted to the shortcoming of U.S. policy vis-a-vis the former Soviet Union and specifically Ukraine, and to the attacks directed at Ukraine from Moscow for its rejection of the Union.

The luncheon was held at the Almas Lodge of the Shriners at 14th and K Sts. NW.

In her writings and speeches Eisenhower appeals to U.S. policy makers to look beyond the present-day structure of the Soviet Union and beyond Gorbachev. When she addressed the TWG luncheon — five days after the referendum, and almost three weeks before President Bush announced American recognition of Ukraine's independence — she characterized the Soviet Union as being on the verge of collapse, resulting in vast economic disruptions, political chaos, and possibly even violence. And she was especially critical of Gorbachev's warnings about chaos and violence if there is no Union, suggesting that these warnings were intended to bring about calamities they predicted.

The numerous factions within the Soviet Union are grabbing for power, as seen by the hard-liners coup attempt in August, Eisenhower said. The hard-liners see the decline of the Soviet Union as a result of abandoning socialist principles. They see the rejection of the old ideology as part of a well-orchestrated CIA conspiracy.

The liberals are dismayed by the unswerving support of Gorbachev given by the U.S. They view Gorbachev as the general secretary of the Communist Party, a body that continues to stymie fundamental changes in the Soviet Union. In a recent *Washington*

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About this issue

This is the first issue of the eighth volume of TWG NEWS. Volume seven ended with an expanded issue number 10, which provided coverage of the fifth TWG Leadership Conference. This also is the first TWG NEWS in the first year of Ukraine's independence.

Слава Україні!



Notice



Breakfast with Colby

You are invited to attend a breakfast with the Honorable William Colby, former Director of Central Intelligence, and now a consultant on international, domestic and political matters in Washington, D.C. He will share his views on current issues and answer questions.

The breakfast will be on Friday, January 17, 1992, at La Colline Restaurant, 400 N. Capitol Street, from 8:00 AM to 9:15. \$10.00 charge is payable in advance or at the door.

Reservations necessary. Please call Nick Babiak: 202/543-4965.

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The Referendum: Impressions of an Observer

Much has been written in the media about the historic December 1 referendum and presidential elections in Ukraine. The fabulous statistics are well-known by now by anyone who had the slightest brush with the media. But TWG member Orest Deychakiwsky, a staff member at the US Helsinki Commission, had a "referendum experience." He was one of the official international observers in Ukraine December 1, and here he shares a few personal impressions of the event since his arrival the Friday before the Sunday elections. Deychakiwsky was one of three staff members sent by the Helsinki Commission to Ukraine. The views expressed in this article are his and do not necessarily represent the views of the Commission.

By Orest Deychakiwsky

There were about two dozen accredited observers from the United States, including about a dozen from the US government. There were also official observers from Europe, Canada and former Soviet republics.

Ukrainian republic-wide television was strongly promoting the importance of the vote for independence, stressing that a "yes" vote is a vote "for you children and grandchildren." I have never witnessed such "patriotic" television, but it was understandable given that the referendum represented a watershed in Ukrainian history.

On election eve, prominent Ukrainians from various spheres of life — cultural religious, political, sports — were on the air testifying to the importance of independence. There was even a program featuring Ukrainian rock videos: "Rock for Independence." This advocacy of independence was also visible on the streets of Kiev, above which were large banners and portraits of all the candidates. (The portraits were taken down on the day of the elections, as the electoral law required).

On Friday evening, the candidates for president appeared on Ukrainian TV in a roundtable discussion. They were effective; gave good responses to questions. I kept wondering if some of our candidates for office, here in the States, would be as good in thinking on their feet.

For the most part, these were clearly accomplished politicians. Kravchuk, and Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko, were especially deft at handling themselves at meetings with the international observers and with the press, which had gathered in Kiev in large numbers. I have had the opportunity to meet with other foreign ministers of newly democratic states, and I think that Zlenko was very effective in conveying the Ukrainian position on matters of concern to the West — those concerns being human rights,

nuclear and conventional military issues, and economic reform (especially the external debt).

December 1

On Sunday, along with other governmental observers and a representative of Harvard's Projects on Economic Reform in Ukraine (PERU), I visited 10 polling stations in Kiev and four villages north — on the road to Chernobyl. The Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada provided us with a car — indeed, they prepared an impressive program for the accredited international observers.

What we observed of the elections indicated that they were free and fair. Nine of the ten polling stations had Rukh or Republican Party members on the electoral board or as observers. We did witness some irregularities — mostly more than one person in a booth or, in a few instances, people presenting the passport and voting for others, usually a spouse — but virtually all the international observers concluded that these irregularities were a function of old bad habits dying hard rather than of any attempt to manipulate or at fraud, and that they were not orchestrated. Generally, voting procedures were quite consistent and the voting process smooth and well-run.

My conversations with voters in the villages convinced me that these people were not merely voting for Ukraine because this was expected of them. Rather, the desire for independence was heartfelt. They were very warm in their welcome. I did not meet one person who was against independence. Virtually everyone was for it — and the statistics bear this out. We were also told, as were observers all over Ukraine, that many people were waiting in line at polling places before they opened, and that the priority for many was to vote for independence; the presidential election was of secondary importance.

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UKRAINE'S CABINET MINISTER ADDRESSES TWG

Physician-Writer Yuriy Shcherbak Cares for Environment

When Yuriy Shcherbak first met his American counterpart William Reilly, it was in July 1991 during a meeting of U.S. and Soviet environmental officials. In November Shcherbak, the new minister of environmental protection of Ukraine, was a guest of Environmental Protection Agency's Director Reilly in Washington.

Their first meetings were somewhat icy, Dr. Shcherbak recalled at a TWG Forum November 16, especially since the American side saw Ukraine as something akin to California, and this immediately elicited a stern lecture from Shcherbak, who decades before he became a cabinet minister never lost a chance, particularly in his writings, to emphasize Ukraine's nationhood.

Reilly's Guest

By the time Minister Shcherbak reached Washington, he was a welcome guest at EPA and in Reilly's home. Meanwhile, of course, there was the failed August coup in the former USSR, and Ukraine's proclamation of independence. Shcherbak recalled that in a conversation with Reilly he had warned of a possible coup attempt in the Soviet Union. That was just two weeks before it took place.

Minister Shcherbak's visit to the U.S. in November included visits to California and Chicago, where he was an "I.V." (international visitor) of the U.S. Information Agency escorted by George Sajewych, followed by meetings in Washington and New York under the auspices of EPA and escorted by Natalka Skoczylas. He also squeezed in a two-day visit to Toronto for a conference on industry and environment, and while in New York, he addressed a United Nations General Assembly committee on the aftereffects of the Chernobyl disaster. The schedule was tight; the TWG forum was his only community appearance in Washington.

Silos for Waste

Dr. Shcherbak told TWG members and guests that he was very satisfied with his meetings — in addition to EPA, at the Energy Department, State Department, National Science Foundation, the Pentagon (where he told officials that he would like to use emptied ABM silos in Ukraine to store toxic waste), and the World Bank ("I was able to learn what World Bank mechanisms are available to Ukraine," he said).

At EPA, he said he told the bureaucrats ("People in Ukraine have a notion that since America is a democracy, it does not have a bureaucracy, but it does," he told the audience, which burst out in laughter) that since they have some sixty agreements with the Soviet Union, which is falling apart, the Ukrainian Ministry of Environment stands ready to help.

"If EPA is interested in continuing cooperation on Ukrainian territory, and continue the international aspects of these programs, then they should de facto recognize my ministry and me as a minister of an independent state," Shcherbak said. In mid-November, 1991, some people were still wary of this approach, but by the time Shcherbak left the U.S. for Kiev, this de facto recognition by EPA came through.

EPA in Ukraine

Among the immediate projects of his ministry, Shcherbak said, is an international school of ecological management in Kiev. EPA staffers were expected to visit Ukraine in January to develop joint programs, and EPA Administrator Reilly has accepted Shcherbak's invitation to visit Ukraine.

The minister said he was impressed with the structure of EPA, and somewhat wistfully noted that EPA has 6,000 employees, "while I have 175, and there are about 2,300 persons in Ukraine engaged in environmental protection."

In his TWG talk, Minister Shcherbak stressed the importance of a Ukrainian lobby to work with the U.S. Congress, governmental departments, the media and business circles. He also urged Ukrainians abroad to dispel the myths created by the KGB for external consumption, such as that Ukrainians are fascists and anti-Semites, that Ukraine's proclamation of independence in August was an attempt to create a Communist preserve on the territory of crumbling USSR (he was speaking two weeks before 9 out of 10 Ukrainians confirmed the declaration of independence.)

As a memento of his visit, TWG presented to Dr. Shcherbak a wall clock with the blue and yellow flag and the name Ukraine on its face, which was on sale in Washington, to show that as usual, business is ahead of diplomacy when it comes to recognizing Ukraine. The minister said he would proudly display it in his office.

Yuriy Shcherbak: a profile

When Ukraine's Minister of Environment appeared before TWG November 16, he was introduced by R.L. Chomiak, who has known him since the mid-1960's. Following is the text of Chomiak's introduction.

There are several Yuriy Shcherbaks — I'll introduce just four of them.

There is the cabinet minister of the seven-week-old independent Ukraine, heading the Ministry of Environmental Protection, who is in the U.S. for official talks with the Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Information Agency, the World Bank, non-governmental organizations and potential investors. On Monday he is to address the U.N. General assembly on the ecological situation in Ukraine.

There is Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak — physician, epidemiologist, who has won awards for stopping epidemics in Ukraine and Central Asia. Immediately after the Chornobyl disaster Dr. Shcherbak began to study its causes and effects and published an in-depth analysis of this disaster in a book (available in English). He also briefed Western correspondents and scientists such as American Dr. Robert Gale. In May, 1990 Dr. Shcherbak delivered an appeal at the United Nations to the international community to help Ukraine liquidate the damage caused by the Chornobyl explosion. He founded the environmental organization *Zelenyi Svit* (Green World) and the Ukrainian Green Party.

There is Yuriy Shcherbak — statesman. In August 1990, as deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, he organized a group of Ukrainian deputies and a group of Russian deputies, who signed a joint statement declaring that Russia and Ukraine are sovereign states that respect each other's integrities. This was months before a formal document to this effect was signed by Ukraine's Leonid Kravchuk and Russia's Boris Yeltsin, and it was this political farsightedness of Yuriy Shcherbak that was so important after August 24, 1991, when Ukraine proclaimed its independence and Russia began to look for ways to negate it. He brought representatives of Russia to Kiev in August to show them that it was the real democratic will of the Ukrainian people that proclaimed independence, not Communist Party machine with a democratic label, as the Russians had charged.

Statesman Shcherbak openly supported independent Ukraine long before the parliament voted for it. He also proposed economic ties of Ukraine with all countries of the world, and in a Radio Kiev interview in December, 1990, specified that Ukraine's ties with Russia should be no different from those with Malaysia or Japan.

Then there is my favorite Yuriy Shcherbak — writer. I consider him the best Ukrainian prose writer on either side of the Atlantic. His polished style reminds me of my other favorite — American writer John Updike. He is an urbane author, with a deep sense of Ukrainian history, and a sophisticated love for Ukraine, particularly his native city — Kyiv. But he also has a mischievous sense of humor which comes through whenever he needs to satirize his countrymen. Shcherbak's prose is "a good read." He also is a keen observer of life around him, and his books and short stories are like chronicles of life in Ukraine. A story set in the 1960's, or 1970's or 80's tells you how people lived, what they talked about, what they feared in those days in Ukraine. This is another reason I compare him to John Updike.

Four Yuriy Shcherbaks? Really just one — one hell of a nice person.

Notes on Members

Radio Kiev on November 24 reported that a group of American scientists had completed three weeks of research on eye diseases of children who were victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Among members of the team mentioned in the broadcast were **Ihor Masnyk** and **Daniel Shmorhun**.

Washington Post architectural critic Benjamin Forgey, in the November 23 issue, gave high marks to the expansion of Whitefriars Hall, a Carmelite monastery in Washington, which was designed by Frank Schlesinger. In the review of the building Forgey wrote: "Schlesinger was assisted at Whitefriars by **Larysa Kurylas**, project architect." If you'd like to see what Larysa has been working on all these months, drive out to Webster and 17th St. NE. You can get there by taking Michigan Avenue east to Webster.

December 22 *Insight* magazine of *The Washington Times* carried a solid cover story on Ukraine: "Independence: Now the Work Begins," by Jonas Bernstein. In it, **Irene Jarosevich**, identified as "a Ukrainian-American who is an official in the nationalist movement Rukh," but whom we know as editor of TWG News on leave, says about the independence referendum results: "I am very pleased, and I'm very, very proud. It happened in a very civilized way. It happened in a very fair way. The entire transition has been rapid but bloodless. And I think if it's not unique in history, it's one of the few examples in history. ...Nationbuilding has been going on for over 100 years. It's a nice end to this chapter in history." She also notes that Ukrainian parliament in its legislation is not forcing Ukrainization; the language law calls for a 10-year phase-in of Ukrainian language. "The point was not to kick out Russian language, but to elevate the Ukrainian language," Irene told Bernstein.

After the referendum in Ukraine, when there was no doubt in anyone's mind that Ukraine wants to be independent, the big media began to change its style on the use of the definite article attached to Ukraine. *The New York Times* called the Washington office of the Ukrainian National Association and got a quote from **Adrian Karmazyn** which appeared in a box on the page full of Ukrainian news. Adrian said Ukrainians for years have abhorred the "the", which made Ukraine seem like the Appalachia. On December 3, the *Times* carried "Kiev, Ukraine" datelines.

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Extraordinary Story

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Ukraine doesn't need, he contended, are "weekend warriors," who come for a few days to advise.

He also showed visually what can be done by pros.

After Carl Gershman, president of the National Endowment for Democracy, addressed the 1991 TWG Leadership Conference, he consulted his "things-to-do" notebook, and said he had promised the people in Kiev he would send them some political advertising specialists before the referendum. And he delivered. One day, recalled Hewko, he found two of them at his doorstep — guys with major league credentials, who went to work: shooting all day, and editing between midnight and 7 AM at Kiev TV studios (that was the best time Shcherbytsky-era TV bureaucracy was able to offer American volunteers working for Ukrainian independence). With Hewko's help, the TV commercial pros produced hard-hitting messages showing mostly people — not actors — from all walks of life, telling the viewers why they would vote Yes on the referendum. Hewko showed these tapes, as well as a Ukrainian-produced, dragged-out, mini-documentary for presidential candidate Leonid Kravchuk. Ukraine — please welcome the age of American-style political campaign on TV.

The parliamentary vote for independence August 24 showed how disorganized (inexperienced) the democratic opposition is. Hewko recalled the all-night session, two changes in tactics (do we go for full independence first, or banning of the Communist Party first? — all this as the Moscow putsch was beginning to fail), then copying the democrats' resolution drafts on his machine, because the task just could not be trusted to the parliamentary staff, many of whom have served the dead party's machine, and could have sabotaged the effort.

Among the many things the democrats in parliament don't have, said Hewko, is a whip to count the votes, especially the swing votes, before they are cast. In the end, he contended, the Communists carried the day and saw to it that the Ukrainian parliament voted for independence. And there were two factions of Communists who pushed for it: one, the "black hundreds" who hoped to preserve Communist rule in Ukraine, when it evaporated in Moscow, and the other — the national Communists, who just wanted to see Ukraine independent. With the democrats the factions got full support of the members: the only no vote came from Larysa Skoryk, member from the first district (Kiev), who throughout the democratic caucusing was arguing that the Communist Party should be banned first, then a vote for independence should be taken.

Hewko had some critical words for the American media and the administration. "They really blew it," he told the audience, because half a year before the failed coup it was obvious that the Union was ending.

Looking to the future, Hewko sees Ukraine in a better position than Russia. His argument goes like this: Until now, Ukraine really was a colony. There was a braindrain of talent heading for Moscow; all the decisions on trade or development were done in Moscow. "So Ukraine is really building from scratch," he said, whereas Russia first has to destroy the old bureaucracy, then start building.

But radical changes are needed in Ukraine: getting rid of the Ukrainian ministries' "old thinkers," bringing in professional parliamentarians after new elections, organizing a Ukrainian banking system, improving Ukraine's communications, including a working telephone system, some interesting newspapers, and this being the age of television, some good TV. ("Watching Ukrainian TV," Hewko said, "is an act of patriotism, not choice.")

He named a number of capable younger Ukrainian professionals who are moving up, and indicated that the cadres are there. But several times he reiterated the point that it was important for new capitalists to see for themselves how capitalism works, which means bringing younger people here for training. Right now, many like to talk about the market, he said, but they still think socialism, which is all they really know.

Hewko said the diaspora should give itself a pat on the back, because without the diaspora, Ukrainian reformers would have a much longer way to go. But he also urged the diaspora to focus more on Eastern Ukraine. "That's the majority of Ukraine," he noted. "It's as much Ukraine as Ternopil and Lviv.... Focus on Russian-speaking easterners."

Looking back, Hewko recalled his visits to Ukraine in 1976, 1980 and 1981, when he thought Ukraine would just die and disappear. Now, it's independent and moving. How did it happen? His conclusion: "As much as you try, you cannot kill a nation."

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Peace Corps for Ukraine

The new Peace Corps Director Elaine L. Chao — a native of Taiwan — announced recently that as many as 500 Peace Corps volunteers will be sent into the former Soviet republics by the end of 1993.

Both Ukraine and Armenia have already officially requested Peace Corps volunteers. The first volunteers into Eastern Europe went last year, and by November volunteers were also sent to the three Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

"This is an opportunity to be shaping an important piece of history," Chao said in a *Washington Post* interview. "The prospect is very exciting."

For 26 years, the Peace Corps has been denied access into the Soviet Union. Even reform-minded Mikhail Gorbachev did not reverse the ban on volunteers, although he may have considered doing so recently.

Secretary of State James A. Baker III said he wanted "to see at least 250 Peace Corps volunteers on the ground by next winter." First Director of the Peace Corps, Sargent Shriver, a year ago called for as many as 10,000 American volunteers to serve in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. They could teach English, clean up the environment, help establish small businesses, privatize property, organize community self-help projects and offer grass roots education on the market system, capitalism, and supply and demand.

In Poland, according to Chao, Peace Corps volunteers helped assemble a "yellow pages" telephone book for emerging private businesses. They also conducted seminars on banking and on establishing a computer-based health care network.

The *Washington Post* article stated that Chao is presently aggressively recruiting for volunteers, "appealing to business schools and business organizations for people willing to commit to a tour of at least two years in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Business executives with at least five years' experience will be the top priority for recruiters."

Language need not be a problem, Chao stated, but the individual should be "adventuresome and resourceful." Traditionally, the Peace Corps provides intensive language programs and country training before the volunteer is sent to the host country. Volunteers receive minimal living allowances to pay for their housing, food and medical expenses.

Peace Corps service, as the saying goes, is "the worst job you ever loved," and the PC veterans are fond of saying that "you get more out of it than you put in."

The Peace Corps headquarters is in the Esplanade Building at 20th and K Sts. NW in Washington. The recruiting office phone number is 202/606-3940.

Church, State and Kent Hill

For Kent Hill, "the amazing change in religious freedom" in the former Soviet Union is that people for whose release from imprisonment he worked five and seven years ago are now in power. Also that evangelistic activity now is allowed, and there is a lot of interest in religion in the area.

Dr. Hill, president of The Institute on Religion and Democracy in Washington, addressed TWG breakfast forum November 15, just ten days after he had "a frank discussion on such things as repentance" in the office of the vice chairman of the KGB in Moscow's Lubyanka headquarters building. As another evidence of amazing change, Dr. Hill recalled that the dreaded security apparatus official told him, "I will not deny that there was a connection between the Council for Religious Affairs (of the Soviet Union) and KGB." The council was there to register and keep an eye on approved religious organizations and churches. Hill had pointedly asked the official the question about the council's true sponsors.

The institute director is no stranger to Moscow. Back in 1978 he worked on his dissertation there, and early this year he was due to leave for Moscow for a semester to teach Christian apologetics.

His interest, he said, is "the plight of the church, any church." In 1988 he was in Ukraine to see close up "the biggest unregistered religious group" the Ukrainian Catholic Church with its 4-5 million faithful. He said that church had "a tremendous infrastructure" even though it was underground until 1989, but now, he said, its struggle for property is becoming fierce.

He warned that "a nationalist card-church card" is dangerous for any church, because people who promote it are only interested in a church, not motivated by religion.

Dr. Hill also mentioned the "very revealing" attitude against proselytization expressed by Moscow Patriarch Alexy, who does not want to see any other religions in the "Orthodox land," meaning Russia.

A state church, said Hill, is the kiss of death for any church. He said he knows of no state church that was vibrant, and he expressed concern that there is a move afoot to bring the Russian Orthodox Church and state together.



Americans in Kiev

Jon Gundersen — then our consul, now charge d'affaires — truly understands the realities of Ukraine and is a competent and effective representative of the United States. At Rukh, there are two extremely capable Ukrainian Americans from Washington — Irene Jarosewych, the TWG News editor-on-leave who works with the international media (they certainly appreciate and respect her), and Ivan Lozowy, in the political section. Also, relatively newly arrived Washingtonian Dora Chomiak is off to a running start at the Renaissance Foundation. And Mykola Deychakiwsky, who worked at the International Management Institute, will be joining the ubiquitous John Hewko at the Council of Advisors to the Verkhovna Rada. Then there are Ukrainian journalists from the US and Canada — Chrystyna Lapychak, Natalia Fedushchak, Christina Demkowych, Chrystia Freeland and others — who have been instrumental in providing objective reporting on Ukraine, and helping to bring Ukraine out of isolation.

All these people — and there undoubtedly are others about whom I am unaware — are doing critically needed work for Ukraine, and I can overemphasize how important it is for others to follow in their footsteps. Anyone able to go and live there for a while should do so. Ukraine needs help in many areas — business, management, politics, academics. I don't want to imply that we are brighter than they are. Indeed, Ukraine has very talented people. It is simply that we have the experience of living in an advanced technological and informational society. They, in turn, have had the experience of a corrupt system which tried its best to stifle human initiative and creativity.

Long Road Ahead

We all realize that this just the beginning — that even though Ukraine is off to a good start, there is still a long way to go before Ukraine becomes a full-fledged democratic, rule-of-law state with a true market economy. We cannot have any

illusions about the long road ahead. I heard from any number of sources that in many areas, especially villages in eastern and southern Ukraine, people voted for independence primarily because the word to do so came from above (*zhory*). Why? Because that's the way they are used to doing it — people simply are not yet used to making their own decisions. This, unfortunately, points to the fact that democratic traditions are not yet everywhere firmly rooted. Indeed the irony here is that the large 90% vote for independence is in part due to the former apparat, which has clearly not yet disappeared, giving independence its support. I think this is something we need to bear in mind.

Memorable Moments

Being in Ukraine at this truly historic time was a deeply moving experience. Various memories stand out:

- a woman at a Kiev voting station commenting to a group of other voters on what she claimed was my good Ukrainian (I'm not sure I would agree with her assessment) and asserting that if an American can speak like that, than from this day forward, she will only speak in Ukrainian;
- tears streaming down my aunt's face (who spent time in Siberia) when watching on TV a choir singing *Shche Ne Vmerla* in the Verkhovna Rada during the swearing-in ceremony of the new President.
- a celebration of Ukrainian independence at the Hotel Lybed organized by Ulana Mazurkevych with Ukrainian deputies, Western diplomats, Americans, Canadians, and of course, Ukrainians dancing, singing and rejoicing independence into late night.

But the euphoria of that particular night was, perhaps, more the exception than the rule. The feeling "out in the streets," following the referendum was more that of quiet pride — of quiet dignity — a recognition that Ukraine finally has won, democratically and peacefully, the independence for which so many have struggled, suffered and given their lives.

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Post op-ed article, Eisenhower quoted Yuri Chernechenko, an agricultural reformer as saying, "Twenty-five years ago, the West began selling us grain. And in doing so they propped up Communism for a quarter of a century. If they don't stop, they will only prolong the agony even longer."

Moderates are also showing their impatience with American policy makers. Many believe that a massive infusion of money "is their due for supporting Soviet concessions in the ending of the Cold War."

Eisenhower strongly feels that in its approach to the former Soviet Union the U.S. should favor "investment rather assistance. It should be arranged on a mutually beneficial and businesslike basis."

Concerning Ukraine, she sees many rough times ahead, but eventually Ukraine will be fully independent, integrated into the European sphere of influence, economically, politically, and culturally. She believes that Ukraine must make more of an effort to present to the world its human rights stance, as well as its determination to become a nuclear-free, neutral nation.

Eisenhower is married to a noted Soviet space scientist of Tatar origin — Roald Sagdeev, and she says he has never lost any sleep worrying about the nuclear weapons in Ukraine. She believes that the possibilities of these weapons being used by Ukraine for aggression against its neighbors is nonsense, propaganda fostered by those who do not wish to see Ukraine separated from Russia.

The "glasnost couple," Eisenhower and Roald Sagdeev, were married in Moscow in February, 1990. They had two ceremonies: a standard, five-minute civil procedure at a Soviet "marriage palace," followed by a short religious service at the residence of then-American Ambassador Jack Matlock. The groom, according to sources, said his vows in Russian, and the bride said hers in English. About 300 guests attended the reception, including Secretary of State Baker, who was in Moscow for official meetings. Other guests included Yelena Bonner, Academician Andrey Sakharov's widow, poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, and industrialist Armand Hammer. The couple has residences in both countries (here, Sagdeev teaches at the University of Maryland).

They met in Chautauqua, N.Y. at a conference on Soviet-American relations. Sagdeev, a former adviser to Gorbachev, was a member of the Soviet delegation. The Chautauqua Institution/Eisenhower Institute Conference on U.S.-Soviet relations sponsored annual meeting between delegations of the two countries. Susan Eisenhower was the program director

for the meetings.

She credits her grandfather's foreign policy for breaking the ice, not only in the Cold War, but with her future husband. In 1958, President Eisenhower signed the first post-World War II agreement with the Soviet Union to establish a people-to-people cultural exchange program aimed at developing better understanding between the two countries. When she met Sagdeev at Chautauqua, "we started talking about the Eisenhower policy toward the Soviet Union," she said. She later edited his memoirs, which were published by Bantam in 1991.

Eisenhower said she has met Gorbachev about eight times, and is no longer impressed with him, as a man or a leader. She has some basis for comparison with the many world leaders she has met. As a child, for example, she met Nikita Khrushchev on his 1959 tour of the United States, and many others since then.

Besides heading the Center for Study of Soviet Change, Susan Eisenhower also heads the Eisenhower Group, which arranges commercial ventures in the Soviet Union for a number of Fortune 500 companies.

Washington Winter Ball

So, you missed Malanka this year. The traditional highpoint of the Ukrainian Washington winter season was not to be in the first year of our independence. The Ukrainian Association of Washington, a.k.a. *Obyednannya*, after decades of hosting this event, this year failed to do so.

But don't despair: there is a reasonable facsimile in the works.

As this issue of TWG News was going to press, Ihor Mukhin, president of *Obyednannya*, called the editors with this news:

On Saturday, February 29 (yes, there is such date this leap year), you are invited to the WASHINGTON WINTER BALL, with cocktails and banquet beginning at 6:30 PM, at the traditional Indian Springs Country Club in Silver Spring. *Khloptsi zi Lvova* (The Lviv Boys) band will provide the music. The Ukrainian of the Year award will be made during the ball.

Watch your mail for the formal invitation, but if you can't wait, you're welcome to call Ihor Mukhin for more information: 301/568-4917.

Project DUO

TWG's Board of Directors has given the go-ahead to begin work on the long-planned publication of a national *Directory of Ukrainian Organizations*. The DUO project would eventually list all Ukrainian-American organizations and Ukrainian-owned businesses in the U.S. in a single book.

The concept of the directory was born some years ago by several TWG members, including Marta Pereyma, who saw the need for a Ukrainian "yellow pages" (or simply "blue-and-yellow pages"), after seeing a copy of a booklet published for local use by a Philadelphia financial institution.

TWG Board Member Mykola Babiak will be the project coordinator. An editorial staff was assembled in November and has already held its first meeting. Over the next months the editors will determine the scope of the DUO project, its format, as well as various funding options.

"The DUO Project will produce a resource that should be useful to various sectors of the Ukrainian-American community," declared Babiak. "Consumers can choose to patronize Ukrainian-owned businesses more often if they know of their existence. Non-profit organizations will be able to identify potential sources of grants and foundation funds. And the community's morale in general can be positively affected by documenting success stories of fellow Ukrainians."

Data will be collected by direct mail appeals and through written sources. TWG members, as well as broader Ukrainian community will be asked to submit information for inclusion in DUO. It will be especially critical to identify groups and businesses that operate outside the mainstream of large urban centers, Babiak added.

Please give the matter your worthy consideration when the appeal arrives in your mailbox. In the meantime, the editorial staff will welcome your questions and suggestions. Please write to:

TWG DUO Project • P.O. Box 11248 • Washington, DC 20008

What Have You Done for Ukraine Lately?

OK, but you'd like to contribute your skills or talent to rebuilding that "handyman's special" that Ukraine has become after decades of malicious mismanagement.

So how do you go about going to work in Ukraine for three months, or six, or a year?

"TWG is starting a data base to match skills with specific needs in Ukraine," said President Lydia Chopivsky-Benson. "Send us some basic information about yourself, how much time you can spend in Ukraine and how soon, and TWG will use its contacts to find a place for you."

Young Ukrainians who would like to become capitalists, need to be exposed to capitalism. If you own a business or are able to arrange for a hands-on experience at your place of work and are willing to host a young Ukrainian for a month or even three weeks, write TWG too, and the information will be entered into the TWG data base to find you the right person.

Please send the information to:
TWG JOB BANK • P.O. Box 11248 • Washington, DC 20008

Wachamakallit

The idea of a world without a Russian or Soviet empire, without the CCCP-USSR on the map, is so hard to grasp for some people, that they actually spent time away from such prime time entertainment on the boob-tube as "Current Affair" and "Texas Chain Saw Massacre VII" to dream up new names for the imperial carcass. And then somebody spent more time evaluating and rating the suggestions. Here they are, the "top ten":

10 - BORIS

Bolshevik-Organized Republic of Independent States

9 - COMMIES

Confederation of Moslem Monarchies and Independent European States

8 - RUBLES

Russian Union of Bolshevik-Led European States

7 - REDS

Russo-European Dominion of States

6 - Caviar

Confederation of Autonomous, Violently Independent, Asian Republics

5 - ACNE

Association of Countries with No Economy

4 - FEED US

Farther Eastern European Dominion of United States

3 - NIGHTMARES

National Independent Governments Having Tribes of Muslim, Asian and Russian Extraction

2 - SEWAGE

States of Europe Without a Good Economy

1 - NOTHING

Nucleus of Totally Helpless Independent National Governments

As you've noticed, none of these concern Ukraine, which already has an ancient name, and a population 90 plus percent of which likes it.

Meanwhile, on New year's Eve, Washington satirical group "Capitol Steps" sang a new number about the unemployed Mikhail Gorbachev, who "got a pinko slip" and had to leave the Kremlin, because "things were kinda zany when the Uzbeks and Ukrainians cut your Baltics off."

Notes on Members

Continued from page 5

As this issue was going to press, former TWG NEWS Editor, **Maria Rudensky**, after punching her diplomatic ticket in Haiti, where she also sharpened her skills as a Foreign Service officer in a Third World country, was packing her bags for a new assignment in Kiev. Rudensky, who originally got the assignment to work in a mere consulate, will now be joining the country team in the new American Embassy, which, we understand, is located in the fancy quarters of the former *rayon* committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

Another TWG union: Events Director **Marusia Drohobycky** from Arlington, VA and **Andrij Sloniewsky** from Chicago, IL have announced their engagement. Marusia plans to join her husband-to-be in the Windy City. The luncheon with Susan Eisenhower is one of the events that Marusia organized. As they say, Washington's loss will be Chicago's gain.

Millions of viewers of ABC's *Nightline*, on December 30th, saw a typical day of an American in Kiev. The American was **Mykola Deychakiwsky**, who was shown at work, playing his bandura, and going to the market with his new wife, Oksana Pronych. Mykola, who last summer brought to Washington a group of the International Management Institute students from Kiev, (when he was Director of Studies), has now left the IMI to join the staff of the Council of Advisors to the Ukrainian Parliament, headed by Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn.

Weddings bells are about to ring for **Zenon Kohut** and **Peter Fedynsky**. Their wedding dates are a week apart, in February, in the Cathedral of St. Andrew, the First Called, in Silver Spring.



DO YOU WANT TO BE A MEMBER OF THE WASHINGTON GROUP?

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

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

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

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

Name _____ Profession _____

Home address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Home phone _____

Company _____ Position _____

Business address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Office phone _____

Circle information you would like omitted from the published TWG Directory.

Membership Dues (Please check where appropriate):

- \$50 Full Membership
 \$15 Full-time students

- \$35 Associate (Members outside Washington metropolitan area and retirees)
 \$10 Surcharge for foreign addresses (*Payment must be in US Dollars*)

**THE WASHINGTON GROUP
P.O. Box 11248
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008**



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