



July/August 1992  THE WASHINGTON GROUP
Volume VIII Number 7 An Association of Ukrainian American Professionals

***From Wilson to Bush —
US Policy toward Ukraine***
by Vera Kaczmarczyk

Dr. Myron Kuropas, a noted Ukrainian-American community leader, former Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association, Special Assistant to President Gerald Ford and Legislative Assistant to Senator Robert Dole, recently spoke at a TWG gathering.

Dr. Kuropas began with a brief outline of the first Ukrainian immigrants to America, who came in the 1870s. By 1884, the first Ukrainian parishes were established. Nine years later, in 1893, *Svoboda*, the Ukrainian daily came into being, followed by the for-

see Kuropas, page 6

TWG Events

July 31, August 1, 2, 3
Tabir
(see page 10)

October 9-11
Leadership Conference
Washington Court Hotel
(see page 3)

Peace Corps Coming to Ukraine
Official Visits Ukraine

by Natalie Sluzar

“There in the village was a statue to a poet,” recalls Jon Keeton incredulously. “Where in rural America do you find a statue to a poet?”

Jon Keeton, Director of International Research and Development, Peace Corps, recently spoke to a TWG gathering at American University. He arrived in Lviv the day before Easter Sunday. Checking into an Intourist hotel, Keeton described the typical greeting visitors receive, remnant of the Soviet style hospitality. “We were ignored,” said Keeton. “The desk clerks were not interested in us...they didn’t know us...nothing was arranged for us.”

The drive from Kiev to Lviv was long, dreary, exhausting. Keeton and his colleague were eager for rest and sleep after an equally draining, exhausting stay in Kiev. In Kiev, however, the weariness came from mental rather than physical anguish. Keeton explained he was not prepared for the “set back by reality of Ukraine.”

Meeting with various Government of Ukraine officials in Kiev, Keeton was frustrated by the attitude of these officials toward him and their lack of knowledge about, or interest in the Peace Corps. “(The) Ukrainian government did not understand,” Keeton explained. “No government official was assigned responsibility for us.”

Keeton described how he and his colleague were led to some new office quarters. Lo and behold, the door could not be opened. The key just didn’t fit. Once inside, there was only one desk, and one chair. The official curtly asked Keeton why he came.

see Peace Corps, page 8

TWG NEWS

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**Don't forget to
complete and return
your membership
survey!!!!**

Deadline has been extended until the end of July. Your opinions are valuable. Please let us hear from you. The future of TWG depends on you.



Notice



Book Collection

TWG and other Washington organizations are continuing to collect books for the library at the new US Embassy in Kiev. TWG is requesting book donations from its members, and supporters. Books can be either in English or Ukrainian, and should be on topics of interest to present-day Ukrainians. English grammar books, technical manuals, and religious literature are just some of the books that are needed. Mail them to the TWG post office box, "Books for Kiev".

TWG U

Are you knowledgeable in a special field of Ukrainian history, literature, culture, music, art, religion? Have the quick changing events in Ukraine got you baffled? You need not be a bona fide professor, but if you have some information you want to share, or if there are some topics you want more information on, here's your chance to teach and to learn.

TWG would like to set up a workshop/lecture series beginning in the fall. It will be similar to that great Washington institution "Open University" where a series of informal classes on all types of subjects are conducted throughout the city for a modest fee. It is a great way to meet interesting people and learn something new. We are looking for topics members would be interested in and speakers who love talking about their field of interest.

Please call Lydia Chopivsky-Benson with your suggestions:
(202)686-6975

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Peace Corps | 1 |
| Myron Kuropas | 1 |
| Leadership Conference | 3 |
| TWG Job Bank | 4 |
| Notes on Members | 5 |
| New Members | 5 |
| TWG Tabir | 10 |
| Calendar | 11 |

AFTER INDEPENDENCE: BUILDING A NATION

THE WASHINGTON GROUP LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Friday, Saturday, Sunday
October 9-11, 1992
Washington, DC



Conference Program:

Friday Evening: :

Welcoming reception in one of Washington's prestigious embassies

Saturday:

Opening Address by Oleh Bilorus, Ambassador from Ukraine to the United States

Panel discussions

"Town meeting" with speakers from Ukraine

Luncheon keynote address by a prominent Washington personality

Workshops in breakout sessions

Gala banquet in the evening

Dance music by Oles Kuzyszyn Trio with a vocalist

Award presentations

Sunday:

Brunch with guest speaker

Panel discussions with representatives from organizations in the diaspora

Co-sponsoring Organizations:

Professional organizations from Boston, Chicago, Detroit, New York and New Jersey, Pittsburgh, and Rochester

Ukrainian medical, engineering and lawyers associations

Ukrainian fraternal associations and non-profits

Look for complete program and invitations to be mailed in August.

For further information call: Conference Chairman Roman Goy (301)323-2312.

TWG JOB BANK

TWG is creating a job bank for individuals interested in working in Ukraine. This application will be forwarded to private and public organizations and agencies in Ukraine who are looking for individuals with particular interests and skills. Please submit a resumé along with this application.

1. **Name** _____
Address _____

Phone (day) _____ **(evening)** _____
Work Experience _____

Education _____

2. List languages (other than English) you know and check each row that applies to you:

Language(s) 1 _____ Language 2 _____
Can speak/interpret:
Fluently _____
Moderately _____
Can read/write/translate:
Fluently _____
Moderately _____

3. List areas of primary interest: (i.e. media/communications, translation, education, business, health/social services, legal/policy, engineering/construction, agriculture, transportation/distribution)

4. Have you previously worked/lived in Ukraine? Yes _____ No _____
If Yes, state purpose _____

5. How long will you be available to work in Ukraine?

_____ 1-4 weeks _____ 1-6 months _____
_____ 6-12 months _____ flexible _____

6. When are you available to work in Ukraine? _____

7. Compensation you would accept:

_____ travel to/from Ukraine
_____ living expenses in Ukraine
_____ volunteer - personally paying all expenses

Note: The information you provide is confidential. By providing this information you are consenting to the release of this information to organizations and agencies in Ukraine.

Signature _____ Date _____

Mail this application along with your resumé to: TWG Job Bank, P. O. Box 11248, Washington, DC 20008. For further information call: Lydia Chopivsky-Benson (202)686-6975

Notes on Members

Three members of TWG have been elected to the Ukrainian Academy of Engineering Sciences. They are Oleksa Bilaniuk, Professor of Physics, Swarthmore College; Daria Nowakiwska Lissy, Senior Research Chemist, Mobil Research & Development Corp.; and Walter Mazarewicz, Vice President, Minerals, Pfiser, Inc. The three were among ten new members from the United States inducted at ceremonies in East Hanover, New Jersey on March 15, 1992. Dr. Petro Talanchuk, Ukrainian Minister of Education and President of the Academy, presented the certificates to each new member of the Academy. Also in attendance were Dr. Michaylo Zhurowsky, Vice President, and Professor Antaloj Petrenko, Vice President for External Affairs of the Academy.

The number of TWG members in Kazakhstan doubled this month, when R. L. Chomiak, a charter member of The Washington Group and frequent contributor to TWG NEWS, joined Honorary Member William H. Courtney at the American Embassy Alma Ata, who is charge d'affaires there, and will be ambassador once the U. S. Senate finds the time to confirm his nomination.

Chomiak was named temporary Public Affairs Officer for Kazakhstan, which is the highest position of a U. S. Information Agency officer in any American Embassy. As such he will coordinate programs of the Voice of America, the Press Service, academic and cultural exchanges, technical assistance, book programs, and be the embassy's press spokesman. He is expected to hold this position until a permanent PAO arrives in Alma Ata, probably in September, then return to his duties as managing editor of USIA's Press Service to Africa in Washington. But while in Alma Ata, Chomiak will also be looking after USIA programs in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan — about 3 hours by car, and over the mountains from the Kazakh capital. Any traveling members plan to stop by?

For a few days in July the entire Chomiak family will be in the former Soviet Union. Youngest daughter Dora has been in Kiev for the past year working for the Soros Foundation on a TV/Radio project. Oldest daughter Tania, a graduate student at Tufts, will be in Kiev for the summer working for the US Information Agency at the American Embassy. Mother Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak will drop by to present Zbigniew Bzrezinski an award at the annual Antonovych Foundation Awards ceremony, held in Kiev this year. The world is getting smaller!

Yuri Deychakiwsky, currently an interventional cardiology fellow at George Washington University Hospital, was recently awarded an American Heart Association Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship by the Women's Board of the Ameri-



Marika Jurach (Full)
Alexandria, Virginia

Areta Pawlynsky (Associate)
Architect
New York, New York

George Turiansky
Silver Spring, Maryland

Oksana Skypakewych-Xenos (Associate)
Attorney
Warren, Michigan

Dear Society Editor:

I would like to point out a couple of mistakes in your item about me. First of all, I always use both my names — Luchakowsky-Armstrong, this is how I sign my paintings (or R. L. A.) and my letters to The Editor in The Washington Times, Post, etc. Secondly, the poster was designed by me for the Washington Committee of the March to Commemorate 50 years anniversary of the Ukrainian famine. If I recall correctly, the organizers of this event were the very founders of TWG which was founded about that time (1982-1983?).

Thirdly, the reproduction of my poster in Kiev is an unconfirmed rumor. I was not advised or consulted on this matter; though, if it is were true, I would be thrilled! So the allusion that it was on sale there is unfounded, as far as I am concerned.

I would be very grateful for the correction of this matter because it touches on my professional integrity.

Sincerely,
Roxolana Luchakowsky Armstrong

Editor's Note: *TWG stands corrected. Information on the activities of the far-flung members of The Washington Group are always welcomed. It's best to jot it down on a piece of paper (or on a MAC disk) and mail it to TWG NEWS.*

can Heart Association, National Capital Affiliate. The topic of the research project is: "Relationship of Coronary Flow Pattern to Regional Myocardial Function". Congratulations Yuri!

Kuropas — Ukrainians and the dilemma of self—identity

continued from page 1

mation of the first fraternal organization, the *Ruskyi narodnyi soiuz* (Ruthenian National Union), just one year later. By 1907 the community installed their first Ukrainian Catholic bishop, an event crucial to its survival, since the Roman Catholic Church was actively trying to draw Ukrainian believers into its fold.

The salient feature of this early “Ukrainian” emigration to America was that they did not have a very clear idea of their national identity, mirroring the fact that Ukraine itself was divided between competing European powers. These early immigrants tended to call themselves “rusyny”. The period between 1870 and 1913 was one of heightened awareness of national identity. By 1914, of the one million “rusyny” on America’s territory, 20% decided to identify themselves as Russians, 30% continued to maintain their identities as “rusyny”, Ruthenians, or Ugro-Rusyns, while 40% began to clearly identify themselves as Ukrainians.

Dr. Kuropas went on to talk about the establishment of the Ukrainian National Committee, an organization which had a national base of support. The Committee was run by socialists, the strongest political force among Ukrainians in America at the time. (In fact, in the U.S 1900 presidential campaign, *Svoboda*, — in its first ever endorsement of a candidate — supported Eugene V. Debs, who ran on the Socialist Party ticket). Ukrainians in America organized a significant war relief effort to aid their mother country during World War I. One of their most successful actions, “Ukrainian Day” (that, for the first time in the history of the United States, had the authorization of Congress and the President of the United States) raised almost \$1 million for the war effort.

However, on the eve of the signing of the Versailles Peace Treaty concluding World War I, two delegations represented Ukraine at Versailles — one from Western Ukraine, one from Eastern Ukraine. These delegations could not reach a unified position among themselves, and an Ukrainian-American delegation’s attempt to find common ground failed. Lacking a common front, Dr. Kuropas noted that the Ukrainians left the impression of being unprepared for statehood, and the prevailing view that Ukraine was a part of Russia was allowed to persist. In 1923, the Council of Ambassadors gave Poland jurisdiction over Halychyna. Dr. Kuropas pointed out that President Wilson promoted this decision; he had no sympathy for Ukrainians as a whole and wanted them to make a deal with the Russians.

By contrast, the Poles and the Czechs aggressively lobbied for a free Poland and a free Czechoslovakia, in the persons of Ignacy Paderewski and Tomas Masaryk who were to become the first presidents of their respective states. (Masaryk, for example, offered the Ruthenians an autonomous Ruthenia within the Czechoslovak state. The Ruthenians in America held a referendum on whether to join Czechoslovakia, consider themselves as Ukrainians, Russians, or Hungarians. The overwhelming majority voted to join Czechoslovakia).

The conclusion of the war found the Ukrainian emigre community dispirited. The Communists were the strongest force among them. The revival of national cultural life (Ukrainianization) in Soviet Ukraine that was underway in the 1920s and the return of such prominent figures as Hrushevsky and Vynnychenko to the country prompted the Communists to launch a campaign of ridicule against those who had fought for a non-Soviet, independent Ukraine. Even *Svoboda*, adamantly opposed to the Bolsheviks, succumbed to this point of view, and began writing — “in a moment of weakness,” as Dr. Kuropas hastens to add — that perhaps Ukraine’s future was indeed in the Bolshevik camp.

At about this time, another group, the Hetmanites (hetmantsi), began to emerge as a powerful political force. Greatly influenced by the writings of Viacheslav Lypynsky who maintained that Ukrainians needed a monarch (hetman) to unify them and lead them to statehood, the Hetmanites won over an influential youth organization, the Sich, into their camp. Under the prodding of Osyp Nazaruk, an emissary from Halychyna, they started to raise an army of Ukrainians in America.

Dr. Kuropas pointed out that America itself at this time had entered a period of isolationism promoted by President Calvin Coolidge. In this climate, the U.S. military allegedly had difficulty in recruiting youths into the armed forces. Therefore, when Ukrainian youths started joining the armed forces in some numbers, the military was happy to acceded to their demand of being given non-commissioned officer status and trained by American officers.

Dr. Kuropas related that one hundred young Ukrainians joined the army in Chicago and became the infantry. One hundred joined in Detroit. They constituted the artillery. One hundred joined in Cleveland. They comprised the medical support group. Cemetery grounds in Chicago

were used as the training grounds of this nascent "Ukrainian army". Eventually, an "air force" composed of three planes — "Ukraina," "Kiev," "Lviv," — was added, financed by giving rides to people at a nickel and dime a spin.

In the 1930s, Evhen Konovalets', a leader in UVO, came to the United States to organize all the veterans into another organization. ODVU, the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, was the result, which attracted 10,000 members by 1938. ODVU also began to form its own army.

Turning back to a consideration of American policies vis-a-vis Ukraine and the Soviet bloc, Dr. Kuropas noted that throughout the 1920s, American Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover refused to grant diplomatic recognition to the USSR. However, in 1933, at the height of the artificial (and much-denied) famine in Ukraine, Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the Roosevelt-Litvinov Agreement, granting U.S. recognition to the Soviet state. (Dr. Kuropas pointed out that FDR was strongly influenced in this decision by Walter Duranty, the correspondent for *The New York Times*, who consistently and adamantly denied reports of problems and famine in Ukraine and the USSR). As part of this agreement, the U.S. pledged to outlaw any organization on its territory that advocated the violent overthrow of the USSR (and vice versa).

The USSR Ambassador to the United States at the time somehow found out about the Ukrainian "army" in Chicago. He lodged a complaint with the State Department, which in turn, asked the FBI to investigate. A full-scale FBI investigation was launched, the "army" was located and disbanded.

Internationally, World War II ended with the sellout of Eastern and East Central Europe at Yalta. Dr. Kuropas noted that FDR continued his policy of staunch supporter for Stalin, the "democrat".

Dr. Kuropas went on to talk about President Truman who, in his estimation, was the first American president to realize the Soviet threat. He noted that Truman's "policy of containment" and the Marshall Plan saved Greece, some Balkan countries, and possibly Iran from Communist expansion. Moreover, despite pressure from the American left, President Truman signed the Displaced Persons (DP) Act, and ordered forced repatriation of refugees back to the USSR stopped. This tougher stance against the Soviets was continued by Presidents Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy. Under President Richard Nixon, however, the policy of peaceful coexistence with the Soviets was initiated, which blossomed

under President Ford. Administration officials were very careful not to antagonize the Soviets in even the most miniscule ways, according to Dr. Kuropas, for fear of causing "a nuclear holocaust". However, President Ford did sign the Helsinki Accords, noted Dr. Kuropas, and the Helsinki Watch Committees that were established as a result were a significant factor in the eventual dissolution of the Soviet state.

Dr. Kuropas pointed out that, while President Jimmy Carter upheld human rights in the USSR, it was not until Ronald Reagan that America had a president who really understood the Soviet threat, and who actually talked about "dismemberment" of the Soviet Union, in the face of great opposition from liberal circles. President Bush, on the other hand, "tried to undo everything Reagan did," but by that time it was too late.

Concluding his presentation, Dr. Kuropas singled out three forces in America that had promoted the idea of the indissolubility of the Soviet Empire:

- 1) academia, which, with a few exceptions, promoted Soviet history through the prism of Russian history, training three generations of students within the context of a Russophile world view;
- 2) the media, which has traditionally kowtowed to the Soviets; (Dr. Kuropas noted how difficult it has been to become accredited in the USSR, and mentioned the restraints placed on journalists and reporters once in place);
- 3) the State Department, which has always insisted on dealing with one Soviet state instead of 15 independent republics with different languages, cultures, and political aspirations.

Dr. Kuropas's presentation generated a lively discussion and a brisk sale of autographed copies of his book.

Peace Corps in Ukraine —

Where are the poets?

continued from page 1

Dealing with such attitudes proved very difficult and saddening for Keeton. He found the Ukrainian government officials “not dynamic,” “old leaders,”— lacking the vision to drive the newly independent nation forward “When in history has a nation emerged into the world scene as an entity?” asks Keeton. “Its agriculture is competitive with Western Europe, but its industry obsolete, its environment polluted, and the old guard still in place,” said Keeton. “The energetic leadership of Ukraine is in Moscow,” Keeton said, referring to the brain drain of the most talented from the various republics to Moscow, prior to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

After such experiences, the Peace Corps representative arrived in Lviv.

The next day, Easter Sunday, they were invited to a village near Lviv. It was the day of Christ’s resurrection, but it became a day of Keeton’s transformation. The small village was bustling with people on their way to church. Joy and pride was gleaming in the people’s faces. The cleanliness, holiness of the simple church and the singing of the choir created a magical event. “I was stunned by the beauty of the moment,” recalls Keeton. “These simple people were singing their souls out to their God.” As the people left the church, they greeted each other with *Khrystos Voskres*.

Keeton and his colleague were invited to the homes of several of the villagers where the festive Easter dinners were being served. In one house lived a woman in her 70’s, a “freedom fighter,” says Keeton. She lived under a false identity, was abandoned by her children and family for her fierce defense of Ukraine, “I am happy because I will die in a free Ukraine,” she told Keeton.

In another house Keeton asked naively, “Do Ukrainians sing?” Instantly the house became a theater with a stage. A little girl came forward, and very nervously at first began to sing a song. Then every one began to sing. And they sang song, after song, after song. “Yes, Ukrainians love to sing,” said the host proudly. Later they began to recite poetry. “There is not a farm family in American

that can recite poetry,” Keeton said. He noted that three years earlier some of these villagers were interrogated by the KGB for doing these same things — singing Ukrainian songs and reciting Ukrainian poems. Now Ukraine was free.

It was here in the village that Keeton found the real Ukrainian soul. He began to understand the passion and love that Ukrainians have for their country that centuries of terror by various foreign occupiers could not diminish. It was here that Ukraine had its poets, and with its poets, the hope for the future.

The Peace Corps involvement in Eastern Europe began with the collapsing of the Soviet Union. In 1989, President Bush announced that Hungary’s request for Peace Corps volunteers would be approved. Presently there are 120 volunteers in Hungary, 350 in Poland and 60 in Czechoslovakia. A wealthy Polish-American personally financed about 120 volunteers in Poland. Both Hungary and Poland requested as many as 10,000 volunteers.

In the Soviet Union, it took a little longer. In his unofficial visit to the United States, and meeting with President Bush in September 1991, then presidential candidate Leonid Kravchuk requested that Peace Corps volunteers be sent to Ukraine. This preceded requests from the Baltic states and Russia. A Russian official is reported to have said, “We know we lost the cold war when the Peace Corps comes to Russia.”

But it was Ukraine, and its old guard bureaucracy and leadership that became least receptive to the Peace Corps initiatives. They continue to be skeptical of any innovations, and still dominate the thinking in the government — the old, old guard.

In the diaspora there were no such reservations about the need for the Peace Corps in Ukraine. As a matter of fact, having the Peace Corps in Ukraine became the priority of several prominent community leaders.

continued on page 9

Keeton specifically mentioned Lydia Bazarko from Cleveland. The United Ukrainian Organizations of Cleveland, chaired by Ms. Bazarko, actively lobbied for Peace Corps volunteers in Ukraine. They even came to Washington and met with the Peace Corps Director. Unfortunately, since the Peace Corps has to be invited by the host government, all negotiations for volunteers in Ukraine had to be carried on with Moscow at that time. Moscow was not ready to accept the Peace Corps.

Looking back on his experiences in Ukraine, Keeton saw numerous obstacles but also much hope. "The past cannot be forgotten," Keeton said. But there is no room for Ukraine's past history of factionalism and divisiveness. "The only thing they have to unite (around) is hostility to Russia," said Keeton. "(You) don't build a nation from hatred and hostility...Ukraine must first find its own present identity," Keeton continued.

Looking forward to the future of the Peace Corps in Ukraine, Keeton is optimistic. President Bush stated, "This is singular moment in history." Now all Americans must respond to the challenge. Frankly, Keeton stated, he did not know how well Americans will stack up to the challenge in Ukraine. "Americans don't know their own history, culture...they don't know American poetry, or music... they will be shallow." But their skills will be invaluable, particularly in management,

technical assistance, privatization, and small business development. For this reason, the Peace Corps is looking for volunteers with particular skills, rather than just language abilities or cultural awareness. All volunteers will undergo extensive language and cultural training on location prior to their assignment.

As for the future of Ukraine as a democratic nation, "To transform the society is going to take poets, philosophers and politicians," Keeton said. He described his impressions of the banquet for Kravchuk at New York's Waldorf Astoria. A crowd of nearly a thousand gathered, all glitz, glamour and glitter. It was more to show pride in what they, the Ukrainian diaspora, have accomplished than to honor Kravchuk. They were not yet certain of him. But they were certain of their dreams and aspirations of a free, independent Ukraine. Kravchuk brought the entire audience to its feet, clapping and cheering when he said, "We are Ukrainians, and no one is going to tell Ukraine what to do." This statement, more than any other, symbolizes the soul of Ukraine. According to Keeton, now they must look at the practical reality. The empire if over, Ukraine is free, but the problems remain to be solved.

To get more information on the Peace Corps in Ukraine or to get an application, call today 1-800-424-8580, X 2293.

Color-Photo Notecards & Envelopes Featuring:

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During President Kravchuk's May 1992 Visit*

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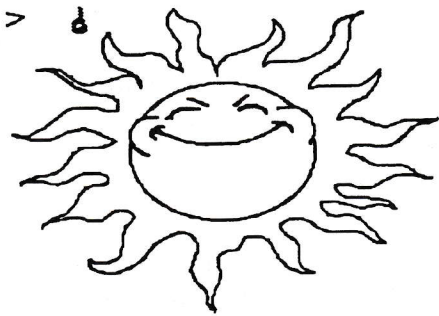
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Attorney at Law

**407 Church Street. NE. Suite 1
Vienna. VA 22180
(703)281-4778**

Kiev-Mohyla University

In September 1992, Kiev-Mohyla University, renewed as a modern university, will commence its academic and research activity, aimed at the preparation of highly qualified specialists for the internal and external needs of Ukraine. "Friends of UKMA" ask all people of good will to contribute generously to this university's endowment.

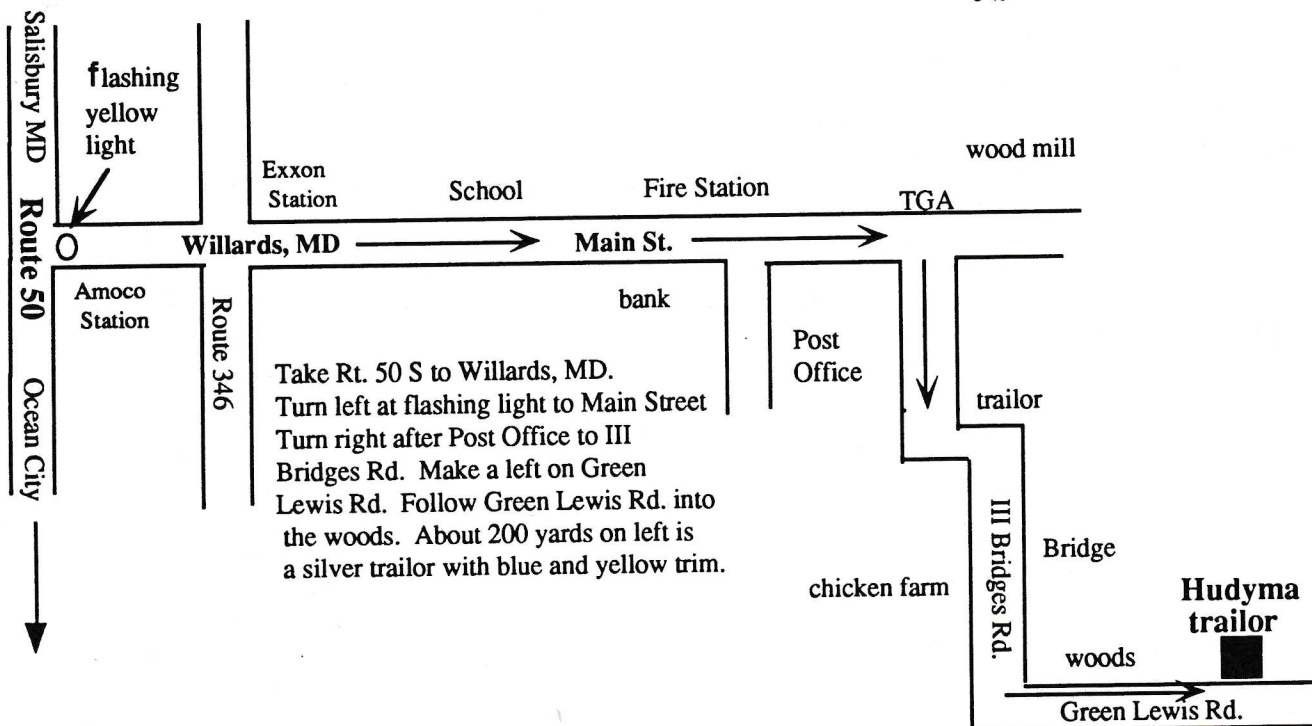
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and mail to:
Dr. John Fizer
26 Bedford Rd.
Somerset, NJ 08873
For information call: (908)932-7619



TWG TABIR

Friday, Saturday, Sunday
and Monday (if you wish)
July 31, August 1, 2, 3
Hudyma Summer Residence
in Willards, Maryland

Bring tents, sleeping bags, coolers, food, frisbees, guitars, songbooks
Lounge on the Assateague Beach
Socialize with fellow TWGies
Pig-out on the tabir special cook-outs
Relive your "Plast" or "SUM" days with an evening "VATRA"



Community Calendar

July 8 — Wednesday

(Rain date July 15)

Multicultural Observance Day

sponsored by the US Department of Navy with cultural exhibits, food booths, and entertainment

Ukrainian exhibit sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association

10:00 AM — 2:00 PM

Front Courtyard, Chrystal Mall, 2,3,4

Chrystal City, Virginia

free

For information call: (202)347-8629

July 10 — Friday

Welcoming Banquet for Ambassador Oleh Bilorus

6:00 cocktails

7:30 dinner

St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral

Silver Spring, MD

\$50.00 per person (donations going to the Embassy fund)

For information call: Lydia Chopivsky-Benson (202) 686-6975

July 22 — Wednesday

Public hearing on the medical and environmental impact of the Chornobyl disaster

Committee of Environmental and Public Works

Chaired by Senator Bob Graham (D FL) and

Senator Joseph Lieberman (D CT)

10:00 AM

Dirkson Senate Office Bldg., Room 406

For information call: Alex Kuzma (201)376-5146

July 23 — Thursday

Panel Discussion to Celebrate the

33rd Anniversary of Captive Nations Week

Sponsored by the Captive Nations Committee and the

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

5:00 PM - 7:00

Heritage Foundation Auditorium

214 Massachusetts Avenue, NE

Washington, DC

For information call: (202)547-0018 (UNIS)

July 31, August 1, 2 — Friday to Sunday

(stay can be extended to Monday)

TWG Tabir

(see announcement page 10)

For information call: Oleh Hudyma (301)850-0740 or Orest Deychakiwsky (301)937-0492

August 22 — Saturday

Ukrainian Independence Day Celebration

at Soyuzivka

8:30 PM concert; 10:00 dance

Ukrainian National Choir

Directed by M. Dlaboha

For information call: (914) 626-5641

ANNOUNCEMENT

Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church

Divine Liturgy Schedule

11:15 AM Sundays

16631 New Hampshire Avenue

Silver Spring, MD

(2 miles north of St. Andrew's)

Contributions welcomed for the completion of the traditional Hutzul style wooden church.

Send your Checks to :

Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church

P. O. Box 4214

Colesville Branch

Silver Spring, MD 20904

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

To coordinate community activities and avoid scheduling several events on the same day,

Danusia Wasytkiwskyj has agreed to be the Community Calendar Coordinator.

Organization leaders are requested to notify **Danusia** of their upcoming events, prior to the 15th of each month. This schedule will be

published in the

TWG NEWS calendar.

Danusia's phone number is (301)652-3938

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

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

\$15 Full-time students

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

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