

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Demjanjuk charges expected to be filed by October 1

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — John Demjanjuk, the former Cleveland auto-worker suspected of being a guard at the Treblinka death camp, is expected to be charged by October 1, reported The Jerusalem Post.

Attorney-General Yosef Harish asked the Supreme Court on August 18 to extend Mr. Demjanjuk's remand for another 45 days. On August 22 the Supreme Court granted that request saying, however, that it would be extremely difficult for the court to approve yet another extension. Mr. Demjanjuk has been held in an Israeli prison in Ramle since February 28.

Supreme Court Judge Yakov Maltz said: "There is a limited period for which the court will be willing to hold the suspect in jail. I expect the indictment to be presented in the next six weeks."

Otherwise, he said, "it will be very

difficult to convince the court to grant a further extension."

Haim Cohn, retired Supreme Court justice, was quoted by the Associated Press as commenting that, if charges are not presented by October 1, "Demjanjuk likely will have to be released."

At a hearing at Ayalon Prison on August 22, Mr. Demjanjuk told the court, "I am here because Israel demanded my extradition, and now that I am here they (the prosecution) are not doing anything." He stressed, "I am ready to stand trial tomorrow."

Mr. Demjanjuk also stated once again that he is the victim of mistaken identity and that he never collaborated with the German Nazis.

The prosecution claims Mr. Demjanjuk is the notorious "Ivan the Terrible," a camp guard known for his brutality.

Mr. Demjanjuk also stated at the

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## Chornobyl accident

### Soviets admit design flaws, predicts up to 40,000 deaths

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Soviet Union admitted last week that flaws in the safety design of the stricken Chornobyl nuclear reactor contributed to the April 26 accident that has claimed 31 lives and may cause up to 40,000 excess deaths according to both Soviet and Western calculations, reported The New York Times and the Wall Street Journal on August 26.

Although the Soviets blamed what is now called the world's worst commercial nuclear accident on mistakes made by the plant's operators in the 382-page report they presented at a symposium on Chornobyl in Vienna this week, they conceded on August 25 that design defects played a role in the disaster, the Times wrote. Western scientists disputed the initial Soviet contention of human error and said the disaster stemmed largely from the seven major

design flaws that Moscow was warned about by British engineers nine years ago.

Nearly 550 nuclear specialists from 45 different countries gathered in Vienna for the weeklong meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency to discuss the Soviet version of the causes and effects of the Chornobyl disaster.

Newsday reported on August 27 that a member of the Soviet team at the conference said several thousand children were traumatized and had to be hospitalized after the Chornobyl accident. They experienced what he called "negative emotions" after the accident. Some were still in sanatoria and rest homes.

In addition to design defects, the Soviets also conceded they may have been wrong in locating nuclear plants like Chornobyl so close to civilian populations. As a result, the report said, direct exposure to radiation will cause 6,500 cancer deaths over 70 years and indirect exposure from radioactive contamination of the food supply will eventually claim 30,000 to 40,000 lives over 70 years, wrote The Washington Post. The report also said the food supply in Ukraine and Byelorussia will be heavily contaminated for a long time.

During the symposium, two Western experts, using Soviet raw data, projected 24,000 excess deaths over the next 70 years in a population of 75 million in the western Soviet Union. This would make up less than 1 percent of the normal number of cancer deaths expected in that population — about 9.5 million from all causes. The Western experts also projected 2,000 excess deaths for Europe outside of the USSR. Bone marrow specialist Dr. Robert Gale, who also participated in the symposium, said that figure might be as high as 6,000, The Post wrote.

Many of the participating Western nuclear experts criticized the Soviet Union's attitude toward its nuclear program, in which, they said, economics and electricity production were paramount, wrote the Times on August 27.

Under pressure from Western scientists to improve reactor safety, Prof. Valery A. Legasov, head of the Soviet delegation in Vienna, revealed that other reactors of the Chornobyl type were being shut down for modifications that the Soviets believe would make

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## Terelia case in spotlight thanks to three organizations

PHILADELPHIA — The plight of Ukrainian dissident Yosyp Terelia continues to receive national attention due to the efforts of three Ukrainian lay organizations based here in the United States.

Mr. Terelia, who was sentenced last August to seven years' imprisonment and five years' internal exile, is currently in Camp No. 35 in Kuchino, in the Perm region in the Ural Mountains. He was sentenced for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Mr. Terelia is the founder of the Initiative Group for Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church.

According to the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics, the organization together with the Ukrainian Patriarchal World Federation and the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society U.S.A., designated March "Josyf Terelia Month." During this time the three groups initiated a campaign to focus world attention on the case of the Ukrainian Catholic religious activist.

With the assistance of a special ad hoc youth committee, over 3,000 letters and information packets were sent to civic and religious leaders in the United States and Canada, government officials in both countries, embassies accredited in Washington and Ottawa, and the news media. This intensive campaign brought considerable reactions from various officials.

The following provides an overview of the various responses from members of the U.S. Congress and other officials in Washington over the past several months.

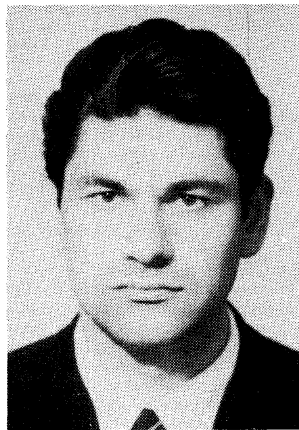
Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), John Glenn (D-Ohio), Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.), Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), and Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) all sent letters to the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics expressing their concern for Mr. Terelia and their unwavering support for religious rights in Ukraine.

"I wholeheartedly endorse the U.S. policy of condemning Soviet persecution of religious believers," wrote Sen. Glenn. "This is unacceptable by any international standard of human rights. We must continue to underscore the depth and persistence of our concern as a major element of our relations with the Soviet Union."

Sens. Bradley, Boschwitz and Cohen expressed similar sentiments and added that they have either forwarded the information to the parties involved or inquired into the matter in their official capacities.

Sen. Cohen noted that he had written to Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev urging Mr. Terelia's release, but he cautioned Dr. Romana Nawrockyj, vice-president of the St. Sophia Religious Association: "I will advise you beforehand that I do not receive a response to letters of this type. We can only hope that enough people will write and draw attention to the situation so that the appropriate officials will change their decision."

In a lengthy and comprehensive statement, Sen. Kennedy reaffirmed his commitment to the implementation of the 1975 Helsinki Accords and stated that he will try to help free Mr. Terelia.



Yosyp Terelia

The U.S. House of Representatives was equally receptive to the Ukrainian organizations' efforts. Robert A. Borski (D-Pa.), known for his active support of Soviet citizens who seek to exercise their basic right of religious freedom, informed the Ukrainian organizations that the Congressional Human Rights Caucus (of which he is a member) recently sent a letter on behalf of Mr. Terelia to Secretary Gorbachev. The letter was signed by 152 members of Congress.

"You can be sure that I am very concerned about Mr. Terelia and the many others in similar situations. I will be monitoring his case in particular in the future," the letter stated. Rep. Borski recently co-sponsored House Resolution 74 which calls on the Soviet Union to meet its human-rights obligations under international law.

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## INSIDE:

■ A tribute to Vasyl Stus on the first anniversary of his death in a Soviet labor camp — centerfold.

## THE CHORNOBYL DISASTER: casualties

by David Marples

### PART II

After the Chernobyl accident, the Soviet authorities stated that the world had been given an example of what life might be like after a nuclear war.

This viewpoint is simplistic. Only 3 percent of the contents of the reactor core (according to the Soviets) had been released into the atmosphere. While the fallout had been widespread throughout Europe as a result of the radioactive cloud, the local area around the Chernobyl station was the worst affected.

An umbrella pattern therefore emerged, and the extent of the local fallout can be gauged from the statement in the Polish Ukrainian-Language newspaper, *Nashe Slovo*, that only a tiny proportion of the over-all fallout was contained in the thermal plume.

An absurd propaganda war began between the Soviet news agencies and Western media and officials over the likely number of Chernobyl victims. It was fueled partially by the erroneous UPI statement that there were 2,000 victims, but also by the rigid Soviet insistence that only two people had died.

There was never a possibility that the figure of two could represent anything other than an interim tally, yet it was used persistently to demonstrate the small scale of the accident. "Glasnost" (openness) from the East would have led to accuracy in the West.

Over 100,000 citizens of Ukraine and Byelorussia were affected directly by the disaster. The worst affected were firemen, first-aid officials and operators at the fourth-generating unit of the Chernobyl nuclear plant. Fire-chief Telyatnikov and others had fought the fire for about three-and-a-half hours. Their geiger counters had simply gone off the scale, and Dr. Robert Gale noted an almost unimaginable radiation level of 800 rems incurred throughout the bodies of those worst affected.

Dr. Gale has also said that the Soviet medical effort after the disaster has been impressive. His remarks have been echoed firmly by the head of Moscow's Hospital No. 6, A. Guskova, who informed *Izvestiya* that the role of Dr. Gale and his team was supplementary rather than advisory. Her colleague, A. Baranov, she pointed out, had performed six bone-marrow transplants on the main victims before the American team arrived. Further, in cases of dispute, the Soviet view always prevailed. The impression, then, is of a highly efficient Soviet effort from the outset, in dealing with the disaster's victims.

However, this is hardly accurate. A combination of factors rendered the entire Soviet response to Chernobyl less than satisfactory, the efforts of Guskova and her colleagues notwithstanding.

### Inconceivability of the accident

A profound psychological faith in the infallibility of their nuclear installations left the Soviets quite unprepared for a major disaster. There was no preset evacuation procedure and no available transportation for an evacuation.

A misreading of the situation by local officials subjected many persons to high radiation doses unnecessarily. Prypiat schoolchildren, for example, attended school on the morning after the disaster.

Dr. David Marples is a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta. He is working on a book, "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," that is to be published later this year by Macmillan of London.

Even in the days ahead, there were bizarre cases of an inability to comprehend the new circumstances of life: a Byelorussian town of 7,000, Bragin, was not evacuated because there was nowhere to put its residents. Before the town was decontaminated, its local soccer team played a match against a neighboring town.

### Inadequate local medical facilities

It is clear that local medical institutions were not merely overwhelmed by the scale of the disaster, but were also lacking in staff trained in medical radiology. Oleh Shchepin, the first deputy health minister of the USSR, regarded the situation as "a serious gap in the training of people in our health system."

Only 15 hours later, when Dr. Guskova in Moscow had been notified, was appropriate action taken. At that time, two of the Moscow staff, T.T. Toporkova and G.D. Seledovkin, were put on a flight to Chernobyl to assess the situation. By their own account, they examined 1,000 victims and divided them into three categories: those who could be treated locally; intermediate cases that could be dealt with in Kiev; and 206 worst cases who were flown to Moscow, to Dr. Guskova's clinic.

### Outdated equipment in Moscow

Dr. Guskova's task was made more difficult because of the inexperience of her staff and the lack of modern equipment at Hospital No. 6 (even though it was designed specifically for radiation victims). She acknowledged that 10 junior assistants had been made heads of department overnight and that staffers had to familiarize themselves with equipment that was arriving at the hospital — automatic blood counters from France, for example.

Dr. Gale's colleague, Richard Champlin, reported that the doctors were hampered by outdated equipment, which frequently broke down, forcing the doctors to work 12 to 15-hour shifts to complete the transplants.

### New Chernobyl victims

A less publicized group in need of periodical medical attention is that involved in the clean-up campaign at Chernobyl. Because of the urgency of the work, the maximum levels of radiation for the individual worker in the danger zone were raised from 10 to 25 rems. In practice, many have incurred more than this total.

The Minister of Transport Construction of the USSR, V. Brezhnev, noted, for example, that his staff were often working 12-hour shifts in the accident zone. Elsewhere, the Soviets reported that workers in this area were incurring 3-4 rems of radiation hourly. It is inevitable, therefore, that some workers have suffered from radiation sickness during the clean-up of Chernobyl.

Finally, all the victims described above fall into the nonstochastic category, i.e., their level of irradiation is directly proportional to the amount ingested. The stochastic category is less easy to determine, since only a minor dosage may be a cause of future cancer.

At that can be said with certainty is that the number of cancers and those born with genetic defects in future generations in Ukraine and Byelorussia will increase as a result of the Chernobyl disaster.

## Heyko gets temporary residence in Kiev; mother is ailing

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. — Ukrainian dissident Olha Heyko Matuskevych, who after six years of detention for human-rights activists was released from a Mordovian labor camp on March 12, returned to Kiev on March 14 where she was granted temporary residence for one year so that she could live with her seriously ill mother, reported the Ukrainian Press Bureau here.

The 33-year-old philologist and member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group was first arrested on March 12, 1980, for "anti-Soviet slander," and sentenced to three years in labor camp, which she served in a women's camp near Odessa. She was re-arrested just before her scheduled release in March 1980 on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," and was sentenced to another three years, this time in political prison camp for women — Barashevo in Mordovia.

Ms. Heyko, a graduate of Kiev University where she specialized in the Czech language, is married to political prisoner Mykola Matuskevych, one of 10 co-founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. A historian, Mr. Matuskevych, 39, is currently in exile in Siberia awaiting his scheduled release in April 1989. He was arrested in April 1977 on charges of "anti-Soviet agita-



Olha Heyko Matuskevych

tion and propaganda" and was sentenced to seven years in a strict-regimen labor camp and five years in exile.

With the arrests of her husband in April 1977, Ms. Heyko resigned from the Communist Youth League, renounced Soviet citizenship, and declared her membership in the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

## Shcharansky family reunited in Vienna

NEW YORK — Anatoly Shcharansky was reunited on August 25 with his mother, Ida Milgrom, and brother, Leonid Shcharansky with his wife, Raya, and their two sons, reported *The New York Times*.

The reunion took place in Vienna at the airport. Afterwards, the family flew to Israel.

Mr. Shcharansky who served eight years of a 13-year sentence for "espionage" was himself released in February from a Soviet prison in an East-West prisoner exchange. He now lives in Israel with his wife, Avital.

The Shcharansky family's arrival in Jerusalem was quiet, in keeping with the family's wishes, and only a handful of friends and some reporters greeted them at Ben Gurion International Airport.

The last time Anatoly Shcharansky had seen his 77-year-old mother was 19 months ago while he was in prison.

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## Georgian Helsinki monitors sentenced

WASHINGTON — Two members of the renewed Georgian Helsinki Monitoring Group were tried and sentenced in early June for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," according to a news digest published here by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Tenghiz Gudava, 33, was sentenced to seven years of forced labor and three years of internal exile; Emmanuel Tvaladze, 48, received five years in a labor camp and three years of internal exile. Both were also members of the Phantom musical group, which had attempted to organize a concert in the spring of 1985 in honor of the Ottawa Human Rights Experts Meeting taking place at the time.

The Georgian Group was originally founded in January 1977 by eight human-rights activists led by Zviad Gamsakhurdia. The group was the

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## Canadian Jews say use leverage in country's dealings with USSR

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Canada should use its economic and political leverage to press the Soviet Union for human-rights guarantees, a House of Commons committee was told August 11.

"Leverage is the name of the game," said Alan Rose, executive vice-president of the Canadian Jewish Congress. "If (the Soviet Union) wants progress on arms controls and confidence-building measures, then they must make concessions on human rights."

The remarks were made at a hearing of the Standing Committee on External Affairs and International Trade, which is soliciting the public's views in preparation for Canada's participation at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The meeting will be held in Vienna beginning in November. Delegations from the 35 states that signed the 1975 Helsinki Accords are expected to be present.

According to the Toronto Globe and Mail, the committee of members of Parliament has been urged to take a strong position on the repression of Jews and citizens of the Baltic states.

"We believe very strongly in the Helsinki process," Martin Penn, national executive director of the Canadian Committee for Soviet Jewry, told the committee. "Notwithstanding the fact that it's been called the last vestige of detente, it is still a very important medium. It is of utmost importance that Canada take as strong a position as possible, and make it clear that Soviet treatment of Jews is unacceptable in Western eyes."

Moishe Smith, vice-president of the Soviet Jewry Committee of B'nai B'rith Canada, told the committee to make sure that Canada stresses human rights at the conference.

"If human rights is separated from the rest of the Helsinki process, no human-rights progress will be achieved," he said. "Among the negotiating tools at Canada's disposal are cultural exchanges, and the exchange of technology, and agricultural products and equipment. In those areas where we have less leverage, Canada can continue to achieve its goals by supporting the position of the United States and the other Western nations in their linkage of human-rights issues with those of security and trade."

## Events to focus on Helsinki group

NEWARK, N.J. — In preparation for the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) has planned several events for the fall.

The organization has also been active since the spring in getting sponsors of concurrent resolutions in the House and Senate in the defense of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. House Concurrent Resolution 332 now has 136 sponsors, while Senate Concurrent Resolution 154 has 23.

The first scheduled event is to take place in Washington on September 23. Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) will host a reception in the Dirksen Senate Office Building from 5 to 7 p.m. on that day. He is currently a sponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 154, which marks the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and Senate Resolution 454, which defends religious freedom in the Soviet Union and asks for the restoration of the Byzantine Rite

Churches in Eastern Europe and the USSR.

The newly formed Queens, N.Y., AHRU branch, along with the Ukrainian Institute of America is also organizing a panel on the Helsinki process. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) will be the special guest and speaker. The event will take place in October at the senator's convenience.

In early November, acting AHRU president Bozhena Olshaniwsky, members Maria Demtschuk, Luba Jowa and Nadia Svitlychna of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, will travel to Vienna to inform conferees of the Helsinki Accords Review Conference about the plight of Ukrainian Helsinki monitors and ask their help in attaining their release from prison.

In addition, local branches of AHRU are planning several special events which will inform the public of the situation of Ukrainians in the Soviet bloc.

## AHRU chapter lobbies by mail

TROY, N.Y. — In order to gain more sponsors for Senate and House resolutions concerning the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and its suppression by Soviet authorities, the Capital District (Albany, N.Y.) chapter of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine has initiated a grass-roots lobbying effort via mail.

House Concurrent Resolution 332 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 154 condemn the Soviet Union for persecuting members of the Ukrainian and other Helsinki monitoring groups, calls on the president to press the Soviets to release all imprisoned and exiled Helsinki monitors, and urges the U.S. Consulate in Kiev to report human-rights abuses in Ukraine. The resolutions also mark the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

The Capital District AHRU is mailing packets containing information, a questionnaire and letters to legislators asking them to sign on as co-sponsors of the Helsinki Group resolutions. They

are meant to assist Ukrainian Americans in lobbying their senators and representatives.

According to AHRU chapter chairman Walter Litynsky, all constituents have to do is to send for these information packets, sign the enclosed letters and mail them to their legislators in the House and Senate.

The Albany area AHRU chapter is asking all people, especially those who reside in areas sparsely populated by Ukrainian Americans, to contact it by sending their names, addresses and the names of their senators and congressmen to: Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, R.D. 5 Box 6, Troy, N.Y. 12180.

The AHRU chapter will then check if the person's legislator is a sponsor of the resolution and, in the event that he or she is not, will type a letter in the constituent's name, send it to that person, so that he/she can sign it and mail it to his/her senators and congressmen.

## U.N. rally marks anniversary of 1939 Nazi-Soviet pact



Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.) speaking at a rally at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza in observance of International Black Ribbon Day to protest Communist repression and the continued Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe, the Captive Nations and Afghanistan. Pictured are (left to right) Boleslaw Wierzbicki, emcee for the rally, Sen. D'Amato, and Rep. Bill Green (R-N.Y.).

NEW YORK — Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.), chairman of the Helsinki Commission, stated at a rally observing the 47th anniversary of the signing of the infamous Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact. "The hundreds of millions of individuals imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain have not been forgotten. Our voices will not be stilled until the Soviet chains of domination are broken."

"We are gathered here today to show all the world, both free and enslaved, that we will bring pressure on the Soviets and their East European puppets, until the day the brave souls who have struggled against the brutal, dictatorial system for so long may one day know freedom," said Sen. D'Amato at the August 23 rally.

## Philadelphia group seeks information

PHILADELPHIA — The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee (UHRC) of Philadelphia has initiated a long-term project to monitor the human consequences of the nuclear plant disaster at Chernobyl.

"Because of the wall the Soviets have erected against the free flow of information about the accident and in view of the intermittent, heavily censored reports which have trickled out, no one knows the true dimensions of the disaster," said the UHRC statement. "Certainly, we can only speculate as to its long-term impact upon our brothers and sisters in Ukraine."

The committee said it believes that it is vital to systematically gather and record all data available about the accident from all sources, especially the Ukrainian community abroad. If such an attempt is not made, there is a very real danger that the same type of wholesale cover-up and denial which occurred of the forced famine of the Ukrainian people in 1932-33 will happen again, it said.

The committee is interested in documenting the following:

- the experiences of the Ukrainian community abroad in communicating with relatives in Ukraine and elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain both imman-

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Sen. D'Amato, as chairman of the commission which monitors East-West relations and humanitarian concerns in Eastern Europe, was the guest speaker at the rally. Also present at the rally was New York City Congressman Bill Green (R). Those who gathered were part of an international effort, the first of its kind, designed to make clear the true nature of Soviet communism.

"From 1939 to 1941, after the signing of the heinous Nazi-Soviet Pact between Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Union assisted the Nazi war machine as it engaged in combat against Allied Forces," said the senator.

He pointed out that it has recently come to light that Soviet assistance to Nazi Germany included a joint invasion of Poland, the provision to Nazi Germany of valuable minerals, ores and foodstuffs, and support for Nazi efforts for peace."

"The record shows that the Soviets were willing collaborators of Nazi Germany in raining death on the people of Europe," stated Sen. D'Amato.

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## Medvid investigators at work in D.C.

by Natalie Gawdiak

WASHINGTON — The leading investigator for the Helsinki Commission looking into the Medvid affair described the investigation as a "project" of the commission, more like a subcommittee action rather than a "commission" of its own.

"This investigative entity has no exact precedent," the investigator said. At present there are three people on the staff — two investigators and one administrative assistant. There are plans to later hire another staff member and consultants from time to time as needed.

The investigation staff reports to Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), chairman of the Helsinki Commission (Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe), and to Co-chairman Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.). No information on findings may be released by law until

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## Massachusetts governor meets with Ukrainian community



Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis (front row, second from right) in front of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church following luncheon with the Ukrainian community. Also in the photo are: (from left) Daniel Bortnyk, honorary president of the parish; the Rev. Nicholas Newmerzyskyj, pastor; Eustepe Dukakis, the governor's mother; Larissa Dijak, parish president; and Joseph Charyna, chairman of the Ukrainian Democratic State Committee and a member of the Governor's Finance Council.

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass. — Over 200 people gathered to meet the governor of Massachusetts in the hall of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church here at a luncheon held Sunday, July 27. The event was sponsored by the Ukrainian Democratic State Committee.

Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, who came with his mother Eustepe, went from table to table, meeting and talking with his Ukrainian American constituents before sitting down to a lunch of *holubtsi* and *varenyky*.

After introductory remarks from Walter Lupan, a member of the sponsoring organization and an assistant District Attorney in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Joseph Charyna, chairman of the Ukrainian Democratic State Committee and a member of the Governor's Finance Committee, Governor Dukakis spoke to the gathering which consisted of parishoners of St. Andrew's and Christ the King, as well as students from the Harvard Summer School.

Gov. Dukakis mentioned the similarities between Greek and Ukrainian history and religion and encouraged the young people present to become involved in the public life of the state.

He said, "Twenty to 25 years ago it was inconceivable that a young Greek-American could become governor. I am pleased to be an example to young Ukrainians that we live in a country and a state where the child of immigrants can work hard, get an education, and be elected to public office."

Over lunch the Rev. Nicholas Newmerzyskyj discussed Byzantine influence in Ukraine and explained the plight of Ukrainian churches in Ukraine and the upcoming Millennium.

When a reporter from the Boston Herald mentioned the exclusion of Ukrainians from the state Holocaust commemoration, Gov. Dukakis re-

sponded, "It's one of those things that as a result of misunderstanding, people have sat down to talk and get to know each other, and I think there is more understanding today as a result than before it happened."

He said that his wife, who heads the commemoration activities, has met with Ukrainians, has seen the film "Harvest of Despair," and has been moved by the experience. As for next year's commemoration, the governor said, "I don't know at this point, but we hope to have a cultural day for Ukrainians as we have organized for other ethnic groups."

Larissa Dijak welcomed the governor in her capacity as head of the parish, and Orest Szczudluk welcomed him on behalf of the Ukrainian community as president of the Boston chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The governor was presented with a book, "The Ukraine, 1917-1921: A Study in Revolution" edited by Taras Hunczak and published by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. The book had been signed by all those in attendance.

Choir director Don Sadoway, who is a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, led the choir through four songs after which Joseph Charyna escorted the governor and his mother upstairs to see the church.

The Boston Herald covered the event as part of an article on the kick-off of the governor's re-election campaign, and ran a picture of the governor and his mother standing in front of the church, with Mrs. Dukakis holding a gift of Ukrainian embroidery.

According to Mr. Charyna, "The governor and his mother were both quite impressed and greatly appreciated the warm welcome. His mother wants to come again and attend mass and hear the full choir."

## Interview: Detroit's Martha Sharan, television reporter-anchorwoman

by Marianna Liss

DETROIT — Martha Sharan covers life in the big city. In Detroit on TV Channel 2 you can see her reporting on everything from City Hall to the Motor City's notorious crime scene. On weekends, she moves to the relative comfort



Martha Sharan of Detroit's WJBK-TV.

of the anchor-desk to host WJBK's newscast.

Ms. Sharan is one of the rare breed that thrives in the highly competitive world of TV journalism. A gracious person, Ms. Sharan is thoroughly professional; she is also Ukrainian American.

A native of Syracuse, N.Y., Ms. Sharan grew up in the normal round of school, church and Ukrainian school. As an undergraduate student at the University of Syracuse, she majored in music and journalism, later moving on to earn a master's degree in television and radio.

Ms. Sharan is a striking woman whose career has brought a mobility characteristic of the journalism profession. She's crisscrossed the country trying out different TV markets — from Syracuse to Toledo, Ohio, to Beaumont, Texas, to Columbus, Ohio.

She finds a big difference in the way television news is handled in Detroit, stressing that the city's ethnic groups get better coverage than in other markets.

"Here in Detroit, ethnic groups are treated with much more respect by the media," she said with an obvious sense of pride about her newly adopted city.

Ms. Sharan is becoming a familiar face to WJBK's viewers. She does all of the researching, writing, editing and producing for her news items. It's not unusual to find her items at the top of the newscast line-up: Ms. Sharan says

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## Florida Ukrainians help Kostiw in race for GOP nomination

MIAMI — A fund-raiser for a Ukrainian American candidate for the Republican nomination for congressman from the 16th Congressional District in Florida, which includes Broward and Dade counties, was held here at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Catholic Church hall on August 9.

Mike Kostiw, who is expected to win the September 2 primary election, seeks to unseat Democratic Rep. Larry Smith.

This latest fund-raiser was hosted by Zenon Ostasz, chairman of Ukrainian Americans to Elect Mike Kostiw for Congress.

The crowd greeted the Congressional hopeful and his wife, Carolyn, son, Michael, and campaign manager John Schmitz; most in the audience addressed Mr. Kostiw as congressman.

After about an hour of mingling, Mr. Ostasz began the formalities with a greeting to guests and a brief statement on the importance of electing a Ukrainian American to Congress. He also spoke about Mr. Kostiw's commitment to the fight against communism, a commitment that, he said, evolved as a result of the candidate's combat service in Vietnam and nine years of work with the Central Intelligence Agency in Europe, Latin America and Africa.

Stressing that "without representation there is very little, with representation there are limitless possibilities," Mr. Ostasz asked all Ukrainians to unite in backing Mr. Kostiw's bid for election.

In turn, Mr. Kostiw addressed the

gathering. He reaffirmed his pledge that he will remember his Ukrainian connections once elected to the U.S. Congress and he spoke briefly about his background.

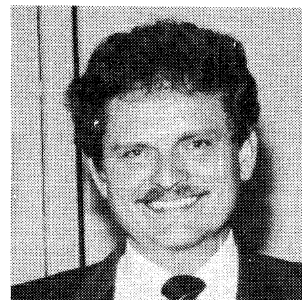
He was born in Germany to Ukrainian parents and attended St. Basil's Minor Seminary in Stamford, Conn. Later he graduated from St. Bonaventure University and did graduate work in business law and accounting at the University of Maryland (extension).

His speech elicited a standing ovation from all present.

Mr. Kostiw's campaign for a seat in the House of Representatives was initiated within the Ukrainian American community of South Florida by Victor Poliarny.

The committee of Ukrainian Americans to Elect Mike Kostiw for Congress

(Continued on page 14)



Mike Kostiw

## Hotel manager attains success after only 14 years in the U.S.

by Natalia A. Feduschak

First of an occasional series on successful Ukrainian businesspersons.

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — It is not easy to characterize Orest Fedash. He is a man who seems to be caught in between two worlds, one in which tradition and commitment are highly valued, and one in which business takes precedence and the dollar is king.

And yet, he seems to balance these two worlds, creating one which has brought him unprecedented success. As manager of six hotels in northern New Jersey, he has proven himself to be one of the most successful hotel managers around.

This former vice-president of a chocolate factory in Slupsk, Poland, near the Baltic Sea coast, spoke with *The Weekly* recently and discussed, among other things, his work, his concerns and his plans for the future.

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As Orest Fedash comes out of his small office, cluttered with files, photos of well-known personalities such as Chris Everett Lloyd and letters of thanks from such dignitaries as former presidential candidate Walter Mondale, one is struck by the directness and urgency in his walk. As he leads his guest into the dining room of the Ramada Hotel, from which he manages all of his hotels, in Ukrainian he quickly begins to talk about his work, his day and, most of all, his love of sports. He is an interesting combination of an individual who is both reserved and bold.

As he speaks of his work as a hotel manager, he ascertains immediately that the most important asset in the hotel industry is the employees. A contented hotel staff makes for better service.

"My main concern over the course of the day is about the employee. Without the employee, I can't do (well) for my guest. I can't do a good job without the employee." This means, he stresses, being sensitive to both the personal and professional needs of his staff, and giving his people the feeling that they belong.

"We treat them as part of the team," he says of his hotel staff. Whether a person is a busboy or a manager, he is encouraged to strive to do his best. Mr. Fedash says he will never stand in the way of an employee's advancement and will always conduct an exit interview to find out what a person liked and didn't like about his job. He says he rarely loses a staff member to his competition, rather, people advance within the company he works for, Prime Management, based in Fairfield, N.J.

Comments from hotel staff seem to support his assertions. Daria Twardowsky, a part-time law student, who is also a full-time reservations manager at the Ramada Hotel says, "For his employees, he'll bend over backwards. He is the type of person who expects a lot, but will bend over backwards for the employee as well. He's very understanding when it comes to the employees."

Mr. Fedash will help out at the front desk when needed, and won't discriminate when the phone is ringing, she says. "He's very adaptable, he'll step right in. He's an understanding kind of boss, who's sympathetic to the employees."

But there is another side, Mr. Fedash admits. As much as he supports his employees, he knows at times "for the sake of future business... (I) can't support (my staff) 100 percent. I should, but for the sake of business, I can't. They (the employees) understand always. They (the customers) are the ones who are signing the checks." The customer is always right in the hotel business.

It is this belief in making sure his employees are content which almost ensures Mr. Fedash booming business in an industry which has been in trouble in some cities because of an overabundance of rooms.

"We do have repeat business. Our business is repeat business." Since the hotel's opening in 1980, Mr. Fedash has gathered a long list of corporations whose executives and other employees return week after week.

He says, "We're a corporate hotel," which caters to the needs of the businessman. To make sure the businessman is as comfortable as possible in what, for many, is a schedule that takes them away from home several nights a week, Mr. Fedash offers several programs to make the going easier.

One such program is designed for businesspersons



Orest Fedash in the lobby of the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J.

who are away from home four or five nights a week. The 20 to 30 people who participate in this program are able to leave their belongings in their rooms, and the hotel staff will double lock and secure the room for them. They pay for the nights they stay in the room and the rest of the week is given to them "free of charge," Mr. Fedash says. "I can concentrate more on the service than the checking out (process)."

Other businesspeople may stay at the Ramada Hotel for several months, or even years at a time while they and their families are re-locating. The family has the option of staying in an apartment and having to do all the cleaning and cooking for themselves, Mr. Fedash explains, or have the luxuries of a hotel. Many people chose the hotel, he states. On several occasions school buses have come to the hotel and pick up children who lived there while their parents were looking for a new home.

In other instances, corporations rent out rooms year-round where their employees can stay while in town for business. One company, Mr. Fedash says, rents out 33 rooms at the Ramada Hotel.

"It's a great business if you can develop that kind of business," he flatly states. Currently, 25 percent of his customers have worked out this type of arrangement.

The trend in the hotel industry is moving towards working out these types of deals with major corporations, thus ensuring corporate hotels' survival.

"I feel obligated," he states. "I always try to develop a long working relationship."

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Orest Fedash came to this country from Poland in 1972 at the age of 30 with the help of his sister, who had emigrated in 1959. The greatest motivating factor, he says, was because in the United States, he could be a Ukrainian.

His family left Peremyshl, where he was born, in 1947 and settled in Slupsk, near the Baltic sea. Mr. Fedash spent most of his life there, except for a sojourn to Lodz, where he attended university.

It was not difficult for him to leave Poland, Mr. Fedash ascertains, because it was "a strange country anyway." By the time he had decided to emigrate, both of his parents had died and he left behind no immediate relatives.

"In Poland I could never stand up and say I am Ukrainian." And he says of leaving Poland, "It was the best decision I made."

"It's hard to work when...there's no free enterprise. If you think of doing something not along the party lines," there's trouble, he states. Since he had the opportunity to travel because of his participation in competitive volleyball, at the university "I knew the difference" between the Polish system and others, he says.

"In Poland I never could feel Ukrainian, or say, 'Yes, I'm Ukrainian. If you did, they always thought you were the one who killed the Poles. If you're Ukrainian, that's bad; if you're a successful Ukrainian, then it's worse.'"

In his college years, he says he had some "problems with the government" because he protested against the system. "I would never have finished college had it not been for sports," he says now in *The Weekly*.

"I was an anti-Communist. I always will be. They never give you the right information, they teach...history in their way. There you always live in a lie, you have to watch what you say."

Today, while he does not consider himself very active in the Ukrainian community, Mr. Fedash says he tries to help Ukrainians as much as possible. He has, indeed, hired many Ukrainians at the Ramada Hotel. One can hear Ukrainian spoken among several members of the staff. Each year, after the Ukrainian Festival U.S.A., which is held at the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, N.J., every July, dances have been held at the Ramada Hotel. On these weekends, Ukrainians have checked into the hotel en masse, Mr. Fedash claims. And every year, Ukrainians rent out banquet halls and meeting rooms for a variety of reasons.

His pride in being a Ukrainian affects him at home as well. Despite a hectic schedule which brings him home late at night, or calls him away from his house at any moment, Mr. Fedash has made a longstanding promise. He explains: "Every Saturday, I've made a commitment to my wife, I don't care how late I'm coming home. I will drive my daughter to school, to Ukrainian school, (in New York City) on Saturday. Even if I come home at four o'clock in the morning." To ensure he does indeed wake up, he has the hotel call him every Saturday morning.

But for all his success, one of the matters that troubles Mr. Fedash most concerns his family. He, like many men in his position, is faced with the dilemma many working mothers face, having a career and family at the same time — and trying to be fair to both. And more and more these days, Mr. Fedash says the thought that his children Talia, 6, and Darian, 3, must be raised comes to mind.

"I hope I never come to the situation where I am going to buy my children by buying the toys or items needed to keep our relationship." There is a thoughtfulness as he says this, but his face betrays a worry — Could it ever come to this?

Sometimes, Mr. Fedash doesn't see his children for one, two or three days at a time, because by the time he gets home, they are already in bed and oftentimes he leaves before they are up. He faces at least an hour's commute to work, from his home in Oradell in Bergen County, N.J., Mr. Fedash says. At the same time, Mr. Fedash says he makes it a point to see his children at

(Continued on page 13)

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### A Soyuzivka primer

It wasn't that long ago that the term "you don't know what you've got 'til it's gone" was coined and became part of everyday usage, and applied to everyday things in life that we all too often take for granted.

Well, as hundreds of Ukrainians, young and old, from Canada and the United States, flock to the UNA estate Soyuzivka this Labor Day weekend, we think it is somewhat appropriate to share some of our ruminations on the popular upstate summer retreat that is all too often taken for granted by its patrons.

Several Soyuzivka guests will undoubtedly notice the extensive renovations that have recently been undertaken at the estate, without asking themselves where the funding came from to make things more aesthetically pleasing. It certainly was not from gate pass receipts or income from overnight guests. The price of entertainment and accommodations at Soyuzivka are kept deliberately affordable in order to allow as many Ukrainians as possible the opportunity to spend their vacations in a Ukrainian environment.

The estate's owner — the Jersey City-based Ukrainian National Association — heavily subsidizes the estate even though some of its users are non-members. Increases in room rates, food and entertainment costs have been kept well below the rate of inflation, with "Batko Soyuz" picking up the deficit. And yet, the UNA, realizing its commitment to provide a popular meeting place for Ukrainians, picked up the tab for this year's improvements to the estate's grounds and buildings.

If all this sounds like a hurrah, it is. There are few other institutions in our community that have managed to provide the same quality and number of services that have been offered by the UNA — through Soyuzivka — over the years: sports tournaments, entertainment, Ukrainian cultural courses and exhibits, social events and recreation.

The spin-off effect from the organized programs at Soyuzivka is that young Ukrainians are provided the opportunity to meet and interact with each other. This is important in an age when our future as a cohesive community is being seriously threatened by forces which are leading us into one homogenous, mass culture in North America. Where else can young Ukrainians gather in an environment that promotes their ethnicity and social interaction, but yet is devoid of pressures to conform to a particular political ideology or organizational loyalties.

There's no doubt that we need more sanctuaries like Soyuzivka where things Ukrainian are respected and promoted. The popularity of the upstate resort makes it clear that people in our community need and want meeting places where certain political, religious or other loyalties are not prerequisites to admission. Soyuzivka, in a subtle way, promotes unity in our community because it brings Ukrainians of diverse backgrounds together in one place.

Soyuzivka guests — whether they be hoisting drinks at the bar, or gliding across the dance floor, or simply soaking up late summer sun rays by the pool — should take a moment to contemplate what life would be like without Soyuzivka. They should ask themselves why they chose Soyuzivka over places like Club Med, the sandy expanses of Long Island, or the seacoast vistas of Cape Cod. And the leaders of our community — some of whom show a haughty indifference to the alarming migration of youth from organized Ukrainian community life — should ask themselves what attracts so many of their offspring to Soyuzivka, and how similar forums can be recreated in our urban centers.



## A view from Canada

by Nadia Odette Diakun



### Education and the Nielsen Report

Education and research also were examined closely by the Nielsen Task Force. Education in Canada is a provincial responsibility, as assigned by the Constitution Act of 1867. Nonetheless, the federal government became involved in education because of its concern and commitment to create a bilingual, multicultural society.

In 1970, support began for the education of official language minorities and training in French, the second official language. The advent of the policy of multiculturalism in 1971 gave the federal government the mandate to assure its application.

Teaching that "reflects and embodies the cultural diversity of Canadian society" is supported by the Cultural Enrichment Program. The program includes researching languages other than the official ones of Canada (English and French). Support to groups or associations promoting the use of multicultural materials and course content in the classroom, publication of curriculum materials and professional development.

The Ethnic Studies Program supports research on ethnicity in Canada, helps endow ethnic chairs at Canadian universities and has developed a series of ethnic histories. Since the program began in 1972, nine chairs of study have been established at Canadian universities. These endowed chairs are devoted to the study of individual ethnic groups and of more general themes such as immigration history, ethnic studies or multiculturalism.

Endowment assistance requires an approach from a community group willing to invest at least 50 percent of the funding required, and the department matches the amount up to a maximum \$500,000. One chair will be funded each year if there are qualified applications.

There was some concern in the study team's report that the direct agreement of establishing a chair between the federal government and the university, without prior consultation with the provinces, may cause difficulties. One of the concerns was that such a policy may skew the priorities of a university.

Because the program has been in place for such a short period, it is difficult to assess the performance and to judge the success of the chairs.

In 1973, the federal government also began the Ethnic History Project, which commissioned authors to write the histories of 20 groups in Canada for a

series titled "Generations." Thirteen volumes have been published as well as a series of mini-histories.

The study team proposed several options for the government:

1) Maintain the status quo. It would not take into account the likelihood of friction with certain provinces. It would continue funding targeted research, which to an extent duplicates SSHRC (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council) funding. Chairs would continue to be established on a matching fund basis, initially focused on individual ethnic groups, and later on generic problems in Canadian society, without improved criteria to judge performance.

2) The multiculturalism sector could move to coordinate its activities more with the provinces. While this would add another level of screening, it would ensure a better chance of success for funded research and chairs because they would fit clearly within institutional priorities. It would end duplication of effort.

3) (Preferred) The research activities of the multiculturalism sector move to the SSHRC. The council would then be directed to target support to multicultural research, in consultation with the sector and the provinces.

This option would combine the advantages of targeted funding to achieve results, with the SSHRC's expertise on the university research systems. Provincial concerns would also be handled. The reduced duplication should result in some reduction in the total requirement for staff.

4) Regardless of which option is selected the study team suggests that the endowing of chairs of ethnic studies cease immediately.

The final program funded by the Secretary of State, which reflects multiculturalism, is the Cultural Enrichment Programs. CEP supports community groups which provide education in heritage languages other than Canada's official languages. Approximately 120,000 elementary school students take heritage language courses; some 930 organizations receive support.

It was recommended that CEP should move quickly to conclude formal agreements with the provinces on the extent of their mutual responsibilities, and funding should cease where they are duplicated by those offered by the provinces.

## Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

— The editor

# The Ukrainian genocide: its story belongs to all of humanity

by James E. Mace

Ukrainians share a horrible secret with Jews, Armenians, Cambodians and other victim-survivors of genocide. It is the secret of memories that can be told but never shared. It is a secret not because those who keep it would have it so, but because those who have not experienced it cannot fully comprehend it, not matter how they try.

Unlike the others, Ukrainians bear a double secret — the interior one of what they experienced, and the world's ignorance of it.

The facts are stark: In 1932-33 millions of people in Ukraine starved to death in direct consequence of government policy. The figure usually given is 7 million, but that is only an educated guess, as are the figures of 6 million Jews, 1.5 million Armenians, and so forth. When murder is committed on such a scale, even the perpetrators lose count, and scholars are left with fragmentary evidence, a jigsaw to put together as best they can.

The significance of genocide is in any case more qualitative than quantitative, more in the nature of the act itself than in the number of its victims. The individual victims are secondary to the real victim: a nation, a religion, a race —

*Dr. James E. Mace is staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine in Washington. He was until recently a research associate at Harvard's Ukrainian Research Institute, and has published extensively on Soviet policy toward Ukrainians in the 1920s and 1930s. This article is reprinted with the author's permission from the Los Angeles Times, where it appeared on August 14.*

an integral part of humanity.

Like the Cambodian genocide, the Ukrainian was ultimately unsuccessful. Like Cambodia, Ukraine continues to exist — but as a conquered nation, occupied and controlled by foreigners.

Ukrainians, now numbering more than 42 million, constitute one of 15 republics in the multinational Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, second in population only to the capital republic of historic Russia. When the Russian and Austrian empires disintegrated during World War I, Ukraine declared its national independence, as did all the nations lying between the ethnic territories of Germany and Russia. Lenin and the Russians were able to conquer Ukraine only after a protracted struggle and substantial concessions to national aspirations.

For a decade, Ukrainians were to the Soviet Union what Poles later became to the Soviet bloc — the perpetual thorn in the side of the larger entity, most conscious of their national identity, most assertive of their prerogatives and least willing to follow Moscow's example in organizing their internal life.

The majority of Ukrainians lived in the countryside, in a centuries-old agrarian tradition, and that was where the opposition to Moscow arose. At the end of the 1920s the Soviet Communist Party announced the "collectivization of agriculture on the basis of the liquidation of the kulaks as a class," as the official phrase went.

With "collectivization," farmers lost claim to their land, and were forced to bring the fruits of their labor to a central point so that the state could more easily take its share. To many villagers this was practically indistinguishable from the conditions of serfdom under which

their grandparents had toiled. "Kulaks" was a sort of generic category for rural "class enemies," and state policy required their "liquidation" because only through the elimination of village leadership could the ability to resist be broken. At the same time, a thorough purge of other indigenous leaders — priests, writers, teachers — began.

By mid-1932 the war had virtually been won; 80 percent of the farmland had been collectivized. At least 200,000 farm families — 1 million individuals — had their property seized; most were killed or exiled to Siberia or Central Asia.

The huge quotas imposed on Ukraine by the authorities in Moscow could not be met. The Ukrainian Communist Party predicted a catastrophe and begged for relief. Meanwhile, Moscow was dumping a million tons of grain on a depressed Western market.

Despite superhuman effort, Ukraine slipped further behind its quota. Moscow dispatched a virtual army to assist — mainly urban outsiders. After the 1932 harvest was taken from the collective farms, the grain collectors went around to farm houses. They searched every nook and cranny for concealed foodstuffs, even tearing up stoves to find bags of flour scrapings that desperate farmers had mixed with finely ground leaves. The slogan was: "The struggle for bread is the struggle for socialism."

The population was utterly deprived of sustenance. Each survivor has his or her own story of those days. Most were saved by their cleverness in outwitting the commissars. Others exchanged small gold or silver mementos — a wedding ring, a silver crucifix — for

food at special stores set up for this purpose.

For those not so fortunate, the sentence was death by starvation. Whole villages succumbed. Those who were children at the time remember being told not to go out alone for fear of being eaten by neighbors crazed by starvation. Those who lived in the cities recall that much of the meat in urban markets was thought to be human.

Ukraine and the adjacent Cossack territories of the Caucasus were written off; the border between them and Russia proper was closed. Famine did its work in secret.

Only in the wake of World War II did sizable numbers of eyewitnesses flee to the West, but by that time few people cared to hear their story. The Ukrainian famine virtually disappeared from public awareness, almost as if it had never happened.

Why did it happen? Historians must turn to circumstantial evidence and try to judge the tree by its fruits. The famine was localized in areas with populations that had proved to be particularly stubborn in opposing the social and national policies of Stalin: Ukrainians, Cossacks, Tatars and Volga Germans. The famine was imposed, and the reason becomes clear when we see what accompanied it: strict centralization; the withdrawal of all concessions to non-Russian national groups; Russification in language, thought and ideology. Everything that hinted at nationalism was eradicated.

The famine was a forceful blow against the very body of Ukrainian nationhood. It transcended the millions of individuals who died, as the nation itself became the primary victim. This is

(Continued on page 14)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A response to Denys Sohor

Dear Editor:

The August 3 issue of The Weekly carried a letter by a Denys Sohor of Maplewood, N.J., in which the author criticizes the Ukrainian-American Justice Committee for allegedly "soliciting funds for the defense of Fyodor Fedorenko" and having a "knee-jerk reaction of instant blind support" for his cause.

To begin with, if Mr. Sohor had read the ad carefully he would have realized that Fedorenko has already been sentenced to death in the USSR. There is hardly anything that one can do now — including collecting funds — that would help him. The reference to contributions at the bottom of the page was rather a solicitation for funds to cover the costs of running the ad in The Weekly as well as other non-Ukrainian papers. This was very clearly stated in the ad.

Secondly, the main focus of the ad had little to do with Fedorenko. It was rather an appeal to President Reagan to stop all deportations to the USSR and discontinue the OSI's blind collaboration with the Soviets.

Following Mr. Sohor's logic, one would have to suggest that even Amnesty International has had a "knee-jerk reaction of instant blind support" as Amnesty International has also officially come out in opposition to deportations to the USSR. Executive Director John G. Healey wrote to Attorney General Edwin Meese on June 27

asking that our government discontinue the practice of deporting alleged war criminals to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sohor's parochialism is also disheartening. The fact that Fedorenko might be Ukrainian in name only is quite irrelevant. To begin with, Fedorenko was indeed born in Ukraine. But regardless of his "ethnic allegiance" Fedorenko was a precedent — a deadly precedent. After the deportation of Fedorenko it is now possible for our government to deport anyone — including hundreds of 'conscious' Ukrainians — to certain death in the Soviet Union.

Had we spent less time during Fedorenko's trial discussing whether the accused goes to a Ukrainian church or not, and more time organizing around the crucial issue of civil liberties and the potential damage created by such a dangerous precedent, we may have been able to make it at least a little more difficult for anyone to be deported to Soviet "paradise."

The "albatross around our collective necks" referred to by Mr. Sohor is not our championing of certain individuals' cases. The albatross is rather certain individuals in our community who are so concerned about their status and public image that they refuse to stick their necks out for what is without doubt a grave abrogation of the civil liberties of East European ethnics.

Fortunately, civil libertarians (and liberals at that) such as former Attorney General Ramsey Clark are not afraid to stick their necks out. The latter has recently voluntarily taken up the defense of Karl Linnas, an Estonian also accused of war crimes — and with a record, or rather alleged record, much

more gruesome than anything Fedorenko was accused of.

Speaking of Fedorenko's "record," allow me in conclusion to quote from a statement about the latter made by none other than Allan A. Ryan Jr., former director of OSI and author of "Quiet Neighbors":

"The fact is that we do not know today for sure if Fedorenko is a war criminal or not. He may be, or he may be the unfortunate victim of innocently mistaken identification, or indeed he may be the target of a group of Treblinka survivors who saw family and friends slaughtered and who are determined to bring vengeance on any Treblinka guard, guilty or not. We simply do not know."

Sending someone to be executed in the USSR when "we simply do not know" is not exactly a very civilized policy. Our refusal to do something about this policy is even more uncivilized.

**The Rev. Peter Galadza**  
President  
Ukrainian-American Justice Committee  
Chicago

### Questions about Chornobyl info

Dear Editor:

Dr. Gale has recently been speaking about the tragedy in Chornobyl to Israeli citizens. He stated that thousands of people would be dying of

cancers in the years to come.

I would like to know why leaders of the Ukrainian community in the U.S. and Canada have not met with Dr. Gale? Why haven't our organizations contacted Israeli Dr. Reiser who was also present at the operations? Nowhere in the Ukrainian press did I read of interviews with these people.

What are we waiting for? Surely we have doctors and nuclear physicists who would be capable of helping with the pertinent questions? Israeli and American researchers will profit from the essentially experimental nature of the operations on the Ukrainian victims. And we aren't even asking for reports from these Western persons who were present. By now their reports and comments should have been reprinted as well as the photographs they took. It's nothing short of scandalous and immoral that we have not made the effort to get this information.

**Nellia Dyb-Baker**  
Montreal

*Editor's note: In fact, the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America recently hosted a talk by Dr. Gale at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City. Unfortunately, Dr. Gale insisted that the session be a closed one — for UMANA members only — and that his remarks be off the record. Other organizations, too, have attempted to obtain more in-depth information about this tragedy. The Weekly for its part has attempted to publish any pertinent information from various sources in regular updates on the disaster and its aftermath.*

## Vasyl Stus: a remembrance on the anniversary of his death



Vasyl Stus, 1938-1985

A year ago, on September 4, 1985, Ukrainian poet Vasyl Stus died in a Soviet labor camp. The 47-year-old writer had previously served an eight-year sentence of imprisonment and internal exile and was five years into a 15-year sentence.

Mr. Stus was a leading representative of the "Shestydesiatnyky" (literally, the generation of the 1960s, the "Sixtiers"), a group of mainly literary intellectuals who spearheaded a revival of Ukrainian cultural and civic life during the 1960s. Over the years, scores of these nationally minded individuals were imprisoned, ostensibly for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," when their only crime as Mr. Stus once pointed out was independent thinking, "humanism" and "filial love" for their nation.

The following is an interview about Mr. Stus's life and work conducted by Bohdan Nahaylo with Nadia Svitlychna. A former political prisoner herself, Ms. Svitlychna knew Mr. Stus for many years. Her brother, Ivan Svitlychny, a literary critic and a "Sixtier," was a close friend of Mr. Stus and also was arrested in 1972 during a major crackdown on Ukrainian intellectuals.

The interview was conducted in Ukrainian and was translated by Marta D. Olynyk. It is reprinted, with permission, from *Index on Censorship*.

**NAHAYLO: How would you describe Vasyl Stus?**

**SVITLYCHNA:** Vasyl Stus was an extraordinary poet of rare culture, talent and courage. Fate assigned him the additional roles of a defender of human and national rights, and that of a political prisoner. In essence, he began fulfilling these enforced latter roles in

the mid-60s. The year 1965, after all, saw the first major assault against the post-Stalin revival in Ukraine's cultural and civic life. Stus's life serves as an example of filial loyalty to his people and of a love for native land so intense that it bordered on hatred. All of this was interwoven in his case — Stus the poet, Stus the political prisoner, and Stus the citizen and patriot, formed a single nexus.

I first became acquainted with Stus some time in 1964, when I came to live with my brother in Kiev. My brother, the literary critic Ivan Svitlychny, was working at the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, where Vasyl Stus was a graduate student. Stus and my brother were linked above all by their common literary interests. Vasyl often visited my brother's home. He was always very proper in his behavior, but direct and principled, and at the same time an attentive conversationalist and a sensitive person. I was always aware of his sensitivity that was coupled with an underlying nervous tension. His personality was a blend of the rejection of everything false, intolerance toward evil in any manifestation, and the vulnerability of an exposed soul, of a man hardly suited for coping with the practicalities of daily life.

Fragments of encounters with him are clearly fixed in my memory.

Winter 1966: Vasyl Stus is marrying Valentyna Popeliukh in the bureaucratic, assemblyline atmosphere of the so-called "Palace of Happiness." Alla Horska and I are trying to inject a human touch and some warmth into the formal and artificial procedure of "registering the marriage." Vasyl comes up to me and suddenly apologizes. For

what? I have no idea. The arrest of my brother, Ivan Svitlychny, in August 1965 [his first arrest — he was released in 1966] was a painful blow to him; the investigation was still continuing at this time. At a literary evening that same winter Stus recited his poem beginning with the line "Without Ivan's smile I cannot outlast this rainy winter." He was working as a stoker then.

Spring 1966: we are gathered in the square opposite the regional courthouse where one of the trials of the "Sixtiers" is taking place and to which both the defendants' friends and closest kin were denied entry. Vasyl would light a cigarette and his hands would tremble badly.

Summer 1978: after expending colossal efforts Stus has obtained permission to leave his place of exile and visit his dying father. He only had time to say good-bye to him and the next day they buried his father. Stus's wife and son and several friends traveled from Kiev to the Donbas in southeastern Ukraine to visit him for a short time. I could not go, due to the administrative restrictions placed on me. Through friends Vasyl sent love for my baby. He was always thinking of everyone.

**How did Stus first reveal himself as a dissenter?**

That's difficult to say. Perhaps it was when he was supposed to appear at a commemorative evening dedicated to the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko, which was banned right before it was due to begin. Maybe it was when he was signing petitions protesting against the persecution of Ukrainian cultural activists, or when he read his poems at a few literary evenings. Or perhaps it was before the premiere of Paradzhanov's film "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," which was held in the Ukraina cinema in Kiev. In the cinema Ivan Dziuba announced the arrests, which had taken place in Ukraine at the end of August 1965. The secret police did not let Dziuba finish speaking, they chased him off the stage and switched on sirens to drown out his voice. Stus, who was in the cinema, turned to the capacity and called out: "All those against tyranny, rise!" Only a few people out of several hundred stood up, and even those few paid dearly for their gesture, for example: the philologist Yuriy Badzio and the literary critic Mykhailyna Kotsiubynska paid for their actions with their party membership and they're still paying to this day. He with his freedom, and she with her career as a gifted literary specialist and translator.

**What role did Stus play during the Ukrainian cultural revival of the 1960s?**

He was a young poet and a mentor to the younger generation of Ukrainian poets. He was concerned for the development of Ukrainian poetry and tried to prevent anything that might hinder its growth. He gave speeches at the Union of Writers, spoke with the press, and wrote about the work of these young poets.

Vasyl Stus was a prolific writer. In a letter written in 1976 from a Soviet labor camp to the International PEN Club he enumerated the literary works confiscated from him at the time of his arrest in January 1972:

"They confiscated the manuscripts of all my poems, the manuscripts of my collections of poetry titled 'Winter Trees' and 'The Merry Graveyard,' some

unfinished stories called 'Schastyevesk' and 'The D Shkoda,' drafts of several stories and novellas.

"Among the confiscated were approximately 20 literary criticism devoted to Tychyna, Volodymyr Svirichich Boll, Bertold Brecht, Rainer Maria Rilke. In a nearly 500 original poem typewritten sheets of number of articles, near proofs of poetry translations of literary criticism fill an entire book that they took away when I had written during 15 years activity."

**Stus is considered one of the Ukrainian poets of the 1960s. What was the difficult condition that led to his arrest? How did he write, was he known to his compatriots?**

As a poet Stus was known before his arrest in a pogrom of 1972. He was known to a narrow circle of Kievans who were associated, in part, with the Club of Creative Youth. Even today his works are known in his native land, for not a

**Stus: "Where are you from, you?"**

tion of his poetry has been made accessible to the reader where his very name is visible. The official image of Stus, for example, in Kolosov's series called "Murderers of the Human Rights Defender" in 1984 in Raduga) has the real Stus.

A Soviet writer or lover who says he had known Stus is telling the truth. The cultural phenomenon is of Ukraine.

**What were the reasons for his arrest?**

He was arrested in publication in Brussels collection of his poems "Trees" and for writing a tragedy of Pavlo Tychyr considered a symbol of Ukrainian culture of the article was called "The P an Age" and was confiscated in typewritten form.

The real motive for his the general pogrom of authorities' wish to the smallest show of thought in the Ukrainian culture. The 1960s were favorable to the growth and thus, the general pogrom of 1972-73, as it has become especially brutal companions. Those who were neither activists in the movement, nor opponents, but simply independent in the fields of literature nationally conscious patriotic intelligentsia.

Realizing the scale of it against these national intellectuals, Vasyl Stus, soned in a labor camp in article called "I Accuse, charged the KGB with



falsifications designed to hide actual crimes and persecuting people for their convictions." "I accuse the KGB," wrote Stus, "of being an openly chauvinistic and anti-Ukrainian organization, because it has deprived my people of their tongue and their voice. The trials of 1972 and 1973 in Ukraine were trials against human thought and any manifestations of filial love to one's people."

#### How did Stus conduct himself as a political prisoner?

In the camps he frequently protested against the arbitrariness of the camp administrators and went on hunger strikes, even though he was very weak and was constantly ill. Before his imprisonment he had suffered from ulcers, and in camp he had surgery to remove over half his stomach. Despite this, he was forced to work physically and fulfill his work quota. He did not receive the necessary medical attention even when he was hemorrhaging. From 1973 to 1975 he and I were in the same Mordovian labor camp complex, but in different zones. In the summer of 1975 we managed to learn of Stus's grave condition and the murderous indifference toward him on the part of the camp administration. So five of us (Stefania Shabaturova, Iryna Senyuk, Iryna Kalynets, Niole Sadunaita and I) announced a hunger strike, which lasted five days. During the hunger strike we

he wrote:

"The ban on creative work, the constant humiliation of my human and national dignity, the fact that I am state property in the hands of the KGB and my feelings of Ukrainian patriotism are reduced to the level of a state crime, the national and cultural pogrom in Ukraine — all of these things force me to acknowledge the fact that it is no longer possible for me to have Soviet citizenship. To be a Soviet citizen means to be a slave. I am not suited to such a role. The more tortures and cruelty I experience, the greater my resistance to the system that makes a mockery of people and their basic rights, the greater my resistance to my own slavery." As a result of Stus's indefatigable, single-handed struggle against this system, a large volume of his remaining poetry has been collected under the title of "Palimpsests."

#### Despite everything he had been through, Stus joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group. He appears to have felt that there was no other way. Is this your impression?

Yes, he volunteered to take part in the work of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group while he was in internal exile. He saw the people close to this group were being most brutally persecuted. He joined because he could not do otherwise. "When your life has been taken from you, you don't need mere crumbs," he wrote in his diary.

#### What were the conditions of internal exile like for him?

They varied greatly. The worst possible conditions were created for him in exile: hard physical labor in the mines, a demoralizing environment, provocations engineered by the KGB, etc. And the constant feeling that the thread between him and the authorities would not withstand the tension and would break. Even when his father was dying, they refused to let Stus see him until he went on a protest hunger strike, with several political exiles in Yakutia (Krasnoyarsk territory) supporting his demands, demands that were within the bounds of Soviet law. Throughout the three years of his exile in the Magadan region Vasyl Stus lived in the expectation of being transferred any minute back to prison. I say "transferred," because in such cases an investigation and trial are mere formalities. A press campaign organized in the summer of 1978 left almost no doubt that a new punishment was being prepared for Stus. Nonetheless, he completed his three-year term of internal exile and returned to Kiev in 1979.

#### What of his brief period of 'liberty'?

Psychologically, he did not feel he was free; practically speaking, he had no freedom. The constant, brutal supervision, heavy manual labor, the lack of opportunities to work creatively, and a constant feeling that the prison gates were open and any minute would shut behind him — this was his "freedom." Thus, his second arrest on May 14, 1980, was a logical continuation in the chain of repression, which, for him, a representative of Ukrainian culture, had begun in 1965. During his trial it was revealed that the interrogation reports of the so-called "witnesses" were dated April 1979. The KGB had only needed this period of time to create the bureaucratic semblance of a case. They could not charge him with any new "crime," but the punitive system in the

(Continued on page 14)

## Four poems by Vasyl Stus

Ти тинь, ти притинь, смерк і довгий гуд...

You're shade, you're shadow, dusk and long reproof  
and green of cupolas and gold on high,  
more dead than ashes. You're iniquitous  
desire — to plunge from hamlets, villages  
and farms into the dark of ancient blames.  
You burn like aerolite or sacred book,  
beloved headless monster, for all time,  
because to burn is your eternal lot.  
Thus all-consumption. Your auto-da-fe  
is but a rest before belated feast,  
when you are called the brother of your foe  
and Orpheus's lyre rends the dusk.

Будинок той, котрого жаль будив...

That building, which was wakened by distress,  
or which the edges of a cry of secret  
alarm ascended, languidly submitted  
to the embrace of snowy startled soil  
and threw itself into the flow of time,  
abandoning itself to restless currents.  
Then sought relief and comfort in exhaustion  
and listened closely to the pricked-up groves  
that stole behind the traces up the mountain.  
The shrivelled arms and hands of limping pines  
were hesitant to brush against him, fearful  
as if he were a syphilitic. Tufts  
of autumn clouds released an arid drizzle  
to unify aloud the consonance  
of wooded lands, whose paltry consolation  
was capable of turning back the threats.

Self-Portrait with a Candle

Автопортрет зі свічкою

Raise high a candle overhead,  
and hold it 'til your arm is wearied —  
a lifetime. One night will not do.  
A shy and timid gloom surrounds you.  
The bats are flying past like bullets.  
The echo makes your cheek grow cold.  
Where are you, winged ones? Is cooing  
without a sky beyond endurance?  
Though sleeping, they have raised their eyes.  
Oh no, not you alone have risen!  
Like screech owls' shrieks into a cask.  
Dantes, my kinsman, roams about.  
Will you, in tatters, stuttering,  
aim truly when you aim at me?  
The pensive candle will not flicker.

Той спогад: вечір, вітер і печаль...

That memory: of nightfall, wind and grief,  
the youthful and intrusive body entered  
the doorway, flung a robe in haste across  
the backrest of a chair, then delicately  
went up and up and up the mortal eyepiece  
until a keening rose above the roof.  
The window's big and blue. The yellow shutters  
are negligently drawn. The table's black  
and cowering. The glass on it is trembling.  
The sides are thin and resonant. It's time  
to near, to plunge into the tautened fire  
the whitened candlestick has finely forged.  
Allure me, yes, alveolus, allure me,  
to distant shores to which I sail and sail  
and sail but never can attain, for I am  
transported by the senseless surge of time.  
Only that nightfall and the wind and grief  
and you, like clottings of a youthful clamor,  
all coruscate beneath the midnight sun  
and keep me from returning into stillness.

Translated by Marco Carynnyk

## Your life has been taken don't need mere crumbs."

were locked up in the psychiatric  
division to the prison hospital and  
practically deprived of air. We pro-  
posed donating blood to Stus, but no  
one, besides Shabaturova, received any  
replies. During his entire first eight-year  
term Stus's health was poor and some-  
times grave. The Chronicle of Current  
Events frequently wrote about him, as  
did such widely known human-rights  
defenders as Malva Landa, Tatiana  
Khodorovich and others.

Fellow prisoners spoke out against  
the maltreatment of the ailing Stus and  
their protests were accurately described,  
in particular, by Mikhail Kheifets in  
Ukrainian Silhouettes, published by  
Suchasnist in New York in 1983. His  
chapter on Stus titled "In Ukrainian  
poetry there is no one greater..." is  
invaluable because it portrays Stus in  
situations that no one, besides the small  
circle of fellow-prisoners, can ever  
imagine without being there, for life in  
liberty and life in Soviet camps differ as  
greatly as this world from the next.

Despite these intolerable conditions,  
Vasyl Stus continued to write poems  
and translate prolifically, especially  
from German (Goethe and Rilke). But  
everything he ever wrote was confis-  
cated. They even took away his letters to  
his family if they contained poems,  
regardless of their content. I remember  
how, in 1977, after the latest confisca-  
tion of a personal letter because of its  
poetic contents. Stus wrote another  
letter in which he included a translation  
of some ancient German or French  
writer; this letter was also confiscated.  
Then, in his next letter he copied a poem  
by Shevchenko that is included in the  
curriculum of all Ukrainian elementary  
schools, and even this letter was confis-  
cated. Stus's efforts to recover his own  
and other people's poetry from destruc-  
tion at the hands of vandals deprived  
him of what little physical and moral  
strength he had left. Driven to despair  
Stus renounced his Soviet citizenship at  
the end of 1978. Explaining his reasons

## Commemorative cover honors Shevchenko in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn. — Greater Hartford Area members of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society Michael Shulewsky and John Dytiuk issued a limited number of covers to commemorate the dedication of the Taras Shevchenko Expressway between New Britain and Newington, Conn., on July 17.

The local NBC affiliate, Channel-30 WVIT-TV (New Britain-Hartford) televised the presentation of a special hand-made cover to Gov. William O'Neill of Connecticut by Mr. Shulewsky during news spots throughout the day with a close-up of the cover.

There were five hand-made special covers. They carried the United States 22-cent Statue of Liberty stamp, a 20-hryven Taras Shevchenko stamp issued by the Ukrainian National Republic in 1920, the circular date stamp cancellation of the New Britain Post Office with the July 17, 1986, dedication date, and a label of a young Taras with dedication legend.

The 20-hryven stamp was part of a pictorial set of 14 stamps issued in 1920 by the Directory Government of the Ukrainian National Republic (headed by Symon Petliura), but not released for postal purposes due to the onslaught of the Russian Bolsheviks into Ukraine.

State Sen. Joseph Harper (New Britain-Plainville District), Mayor William MacNamara of New Britain, and State Transportation Commissioner William Burns were recipients of the special covers also.

Michael Mowchan of Newington, the "sparkplug" behind the naming of "The Highway To Nowhere" as Taras Shevchenko Expressway, was also presented a cacheted cover.

In addition to the special covers, a limited edition of cacheted covers similar to the hand-made ones was released. This edition is no longer available.

Large blank cacheted envelopes are still available. These are being distributed by Tryzub Stamp Company, specialists in the postage stamps of Ukraine and other Captive Nations.

The two philatelists, Messrs. Shulewsky and Dytiuk, were assisted in their project by Val Zabijaka of Washington, president of the UPNS.

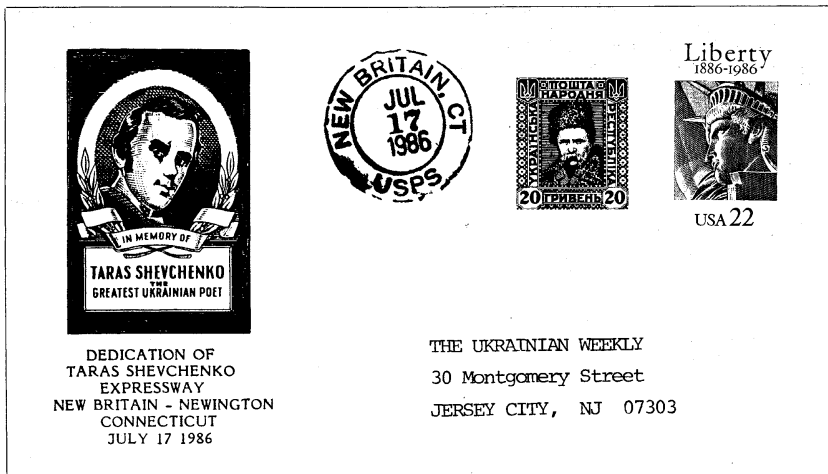
Later this year, to mark the 125th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, the bard of Ukraine, the UPNS will conduct its convention and philatelic exposition, UKRAINPEX '86, at Soyuzivka on November 1-2.

Zenon Snylyk, editor of Svoboda, will be the guest speaker during the awards banquet following the judging of the various categories of exhibits entered for competition of UKRAINPEX '86.

During the convention, the United States Postal Service will cancel mail with a special pictorial cancelling device honoring Shevchenko.



Michael Shulewsky (left) presents a special hand-made philatelic cover to Connecticut Gov. William O'Neill during Taras Shevchenko Expressway opening ceremonies on July 17. Looking on is Msgr. Joseph Shaloka.



Reproduction of the commemorative cover issued in Connecticut in honor of Taras Shevchenko on the occasion of the dedication of the Taras Shevchenko Expressway.

## A look at the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society

The International Society for Ukrainian Philately and Numismatics was founded by a well-known collector, Dr. Iwan Turyn of Vienna, in January 1925. The society began to publish a philatelic journal named *Ukrainskyi Philatelist* (The Ukrainian Philatelist) the same month.

K. Lissiuk, the owner of K. Lissiuk stamp company located on the famous Nassau Street in New York City, was the principle benefactor and financial founder of the journal. A number of famous collectors united to publish the journal, among them: E. Vyrovoy, A. Stohman, Prof. A. Yakovliv, J. Maksymchuk, O. E. Peters, Dr. G. Seefelder, C. Svenson and Dr. R. Seichter.

The publication was originally printed in Ukrainian, but as more and more foreign collectors joined the society, principally from Germany and Austria, it became bilingual: Ukrainian and German.

Membership also included collectors from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, the United States, Soviet Ukraine, Latvia, Rumania, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Guatemala, China, Estonia and Lithuania. The Ukrainian Philatelist was published until December 1939 when its publication was discontinued as a result of the political situation in German-occupied Austria.

After the end of World War II, a number of

Ukrainian collectors, including members of the original organization, found themselves in the United States. The society of Ukrainian philately was re-established in New York City on December 17, 1950, when a group of collectors created an initiative committee to form *Soyuz Ukrainskykh Philatelistiv* (Society of Ukrainian Philatelists).

On February 25, 1951, this society was officially formed. Twenty-five persons founded the organization. All members were of Ukrainian origin and resided in the United States with the exception of Dr. D. Bachynskiy of Madrid. Dr. Evhen Kotyk was elected the president.

The first annual treasury report showed \$100.01 income and \$78.79 in disbursements, leaving the new organization \$21.22 to manage its new life.

In June 1951 the journal *Philatelist* was published. It was edited by an editorial board and printed in 300 copies. Once again it was in Ukrainian. As the society grew, Dr. Kotyk became the first editor of the *Philatelist*. In 1953 an English column was introduced. Under Dr. Kotyk's management truly attractive journals appeared in 1953-1955. The society struggled financially during the 1960s and in 1971 a new era began with the election of Dr. George Slusarczuk to the presidency.

The new executive committee and president-editor Dr. Slusarczuk ensured that a journal was

published annually and introduced the English language into the Ukrainian Philatelist.

In 1972 an auction became a part of the society activities. Initially it was to take place twice a year, but in 1973 the auction was scheduled on January 15, May 15, and September 15. This practice continues until the present. The auctions are managed by Val Zabijaka.

In 1972 the society changed its name from the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists to the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) to reflect the numismatic interests of its members. The same year a newsletter, *Visnyk*, made an appearance.

In 1980 another era began when Wes Capar became the editor of *Visnyk*. He made it into a regular bimonthly newsletter and it was renamed *Trident-Visnyk*. This new publication proved to be a fountain of news, members' comments and ads, interesting stories — a very vibrant publication.

At about the same time it was decided to hold annual conventions-exhibits. The first two conventions (1982-1983) took place at the beautiful Verkhovyna resort in Glen Spey, N.Y. The third convention was held in Springfield, Va. (suburb of Washington) in 1984. Last year the society held its first international convention in Montreal.

(Continued on page 11)

# St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral!

by Alice Balasz

CARTERET, N.J. — St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral this year celebrates the 75th anniversary of its founding and as many years of continual growth and service to its faithful.

And, its pastor, the Rev. Taras Chubenko, is optimistic about the future. "I see a bright future with a lot of activity and the nucleus being the younger people."

Senior citizens, "remain a viable force," he explained, "but our younger people are taking an active role in parish life."

The parishioners, who include some 400 families, are proud of the pioneers who founded the parish, coming from Ukraine with no knowledge of the English language, but with an abundance of devotion and self-discipline.

They are proud, too, that two of the parish's spiritual leaders went on to become hierarchs in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church: the late Bishop Joseph A. Zuk and the late Archbishop Mark J. Hundiak.

## Founded in 1909

St. Demetrius Parish was organized at a meeting of St. Michael's Brotherhood in 1909, and for almost two years its members worshipped in other churches. The erection of the church edifice started in 1910 and was completed in 1911, but the parish did not have its own priest.

The pastors of St. Mary's Dormition Church of nearby Perth Amboy, N.J., served and ministered to the needs of parishioners until 1930. The Revs. Joseph Chaplynsky and Michael Lysiak were the original priests. From March 1930, the Rev. Anthony Ulanysky and later the Rev. Stephen Sklepkowich served St. Demetrius Parish.

In July 1931, the late Rev. Joseph A. Zuk became a resident priest, who faithfully served until September 1932, when he was consecrated to the episcopacy.

The late Rev. Mark J. Hundiak (later to become archbishop) succeeded him, assuming pastoral duties in October 1932. The Rev. Peter Melech became assistant pastor in August of 1959. Father Peter, as he was affectionately known, served the parish for 20 years until his untimely death in August 1979.

The parish progressed greatly under the leadership of its former pastors, the late Archbishop Mark and the late Rev. Melech.

## Parish growth

It was able to build a prestigious rectory. The mortgage on the church and rectory was paid off by 1938. More real estate was purchased on which a pavilion was built in 1940. In 1944, during World War II, the church building was remodeled and painted. Many parishioners who were serving in the armed forces were instrumental in initiating and accomplishing the remodeling through their kind and generous donations.

More real estate was purchased in 1951: the two-story building on the corner of Leick and Roosevelt avenues. In 1955, the St. Demetrius Center was built. In 1957, a three-story dwelling adjoining the rectory was purchased remodeled; it served as a rectory for the assistant pastor, Father Melech (and his family) who was engaged for service to the parish in August of 1959.

In 1961, the parish acquired a tract of land and a one-family house adjoining the community center. In 1962, another remodeling of the church edifice with brick veneer and new domes was completed. At the

with the full approval of the board of trustees, church committee and parishioners.

Father Chubenko during his pastorship has revitalized all church organizations, including the youth program. He has drawn inactive people back into active work in the church. He has warmed up the fellowship and has made people feel at home and very much a part of the Church, and he has used the talents of the people in the work of the Church.

With the help of Matushka Mary Ann and church school teachers, the Rev. Chubenko revamped the school program. Catechism sessions came to be conducted at church organization meetings. Father Chubenko has worked diligently with the entire congregation in taking on many projects: the remodeling, painting, carpeting of the interior of the church, and the installation of a new altar in the sanctuary, which was consecrated by the late Archbishop Mark and the renovation of the church school classrooms, and of the parish center.

He initiated the purchase of kitchen equipment for the center plus the purchase of new draperies, stage curtains, dishes and flatware for the center auditorium. The St. Demetrius bus was purchased to be used for trips to the All Saints Church Camp in Emlenton, Pa., and for the annual Family Spiritual Renewal Weekend.

Father Chubenko is also chairman of the Young Adult Commission of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A.

These many projects took good leadership and cooperation between Father Chubenko and the late Archbishop Mark, trustees, combined organizations, and the many faithful parishioners. On Sunday, November 7, 1982, Father Chubenko was awarded the ornamented gold pectoral cross and elevated to the rank of proto-priest in appreciation for his dedicated work for the parish. The recognition was bestowed with the approval of Metropolitan Mstyslav by Archbishop Mark.

Extensive remodeling is presently being done at the church rectory. Walls and stairs have been moved to make better use of floor space. Also a new heating and air conditioning system was installed.

St. Ann's Auxiliary has pledged funds for the installation of an elevator in the church for the use of the handicapped and for the refurbishment of the church chandelier. The Sisterhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary has pledged funds for the renewal of paintings on the iconostasis.

Outside his church activities, the pastor is a member of the V.F.W. Star Landing Post No. 2314, chaplain of the Carteret Fire Department, member of the Mayors Advisory Council, member of the Carteret Ministerial Association, committeeperson for Boy Scout Troop No. 80, member of the Nathan Hale/Washington School P.T.O., board member of the Danny Trachler Memorial Fund, member of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Bee Keepers Association and the Airplane Owners and Pilots Association.

In April the Rev. Chubenko was elected to the Carteret Board of Education. In his first year on the board, he was chairman of the Course of Study Committee, and in his second year, he has been elected its president. The Rev. Chubenko has helped many parishioners and friends in the community, in many activities known only to them.

Under the leadership of Father Chubenko, St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will continue to grow. The parishioners are ever mindful of their inheritance of 75 years and are resolved to keep the faith with those original founders-pioneers of the parish known for their devotion, sacrifice and self-discipline.

successful specialized organizations in the United States. The UPNS joined APS and COPO, and entered the mainstream of stamp collecting.

A number of new publications are scheduled by the members of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, including a comprehensive catalogue of Ukrainian philately by the expert John Bulat. In addition, another catalogue of Cinderella stamps prepared by B. Fessak is also expected to make its appearance shortly.

The general goal of the society is to unite all collectors of Ukrainian material and to stimulate further research. The UPNS is strictly non-political and welcomes all collectors dedicated to promotion of Ukrainian philately and numismatics.

The membership benefits are many: a well-illustrated Journal, the Trident-Visnyk newsletter,

## and growth

same time the interior of the church was improved with the erection of an iconostasis, the renovation of existing murals and the addition of new ones.

On November 1, 1964, at the parish's golden anniversary observance, the late Metropolitan John Theodorovich, with the assistance of neighboring clergy, blessed the renovated church. The following year, the air-conditioning system was installed in the church and community center; the kitchen and patio were enlarged and renovated at additional cost.

## Father Melech's devotion

Father Melech became assistant pastor in August 1959. He devoted his time to carrying out all his priestly duties, supervising the educational programs for the church school, conducting Ukrainian school, participating in all church organizations, working with the youth organizations such as the Ukrainian folk dance groups, Junior Ukrainian Orthodox League, and Bowling League, and, in general, helping his people in many, many ways.

Father Melech was also active in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. In 1969 he was elected to be chairman of the Diocesan Church Commission by the Council of Bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. At the same time he was put in charge of educational programs and materials for church schools of the diocese.

In 1975 Father Melech resigned from the chairmanship of the Diocesan Church School Commission due to ill health, but remained as secretary and in charge of the educational materials for the church schools of the metropolia.

He was managing editor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Word (English edition), a monthly publication of the diocese, from the beginning of its publication in 1966 until 1973.

From 1967 to 1979 he served as secretary of the Clergy Pension Fund. As a member of the Scientific Theological Institute and its translation commission for the preparation of church services and prayer-books in both Ukrainian and English, he toiled for the glory of God and the benefit of the Church. He served as a member of the Metropolitan Council in 1971-1974. He was co-editor of the golden anniversary book on the occasion of the anniversary of the rebirth of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and of the church calendar of the diocese in 1973-1974. He was also the editor of the 65th anniversary jubilee book.

Father Melech also served as secretary of the local branch of the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest fraternal Ukrainian organization in North America, and was a delegate to three of its conventions.

In 1968, by hierarchal decree, Metropolitan John elevated Father Melech to the rank of very reverend archpriest, and in 1973 Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnik bestowed upon him the honor to wear the ornamental pectoral cross.

Father Melech worked with diligence and great dedication during his service to the parish. His untimely death, on August 21, 1979, came as a great shock and left all with a great void. He had done so much, and yet there was so much more to do.

## The current pastor

In March 1980 the Rev. Taras Chubenko, who had been ordained into the holy priesthood on February 10, 1980, came to St. Demetrius Parish. In November of 1980, Archbishop Mark, vicar of the metropolitan and archbishop of New York and New Jersey, named Father Chubenko pastor of St. Demetrius Cathedral.

## A look at...

(Continued from page 10)

This year the UPNS will participate in the AMERIPEX '86 and will hold UKRAINEPEX '86 at a beautiful Ukrainian resort in Catskills, Soyuzivka.

In the planning stages is the society's first venture overseas, a convention in Vienna in 1987.

The 1983 elections signalled a new drive of the UPNS and its newly elected executive committee, headed by Mr. Zabijska, to become an international society with the election of a board of vice-presidents for the United States, Canada, Europe and Australasia. The membership grew to about 300 collectors in more than 18 countries.

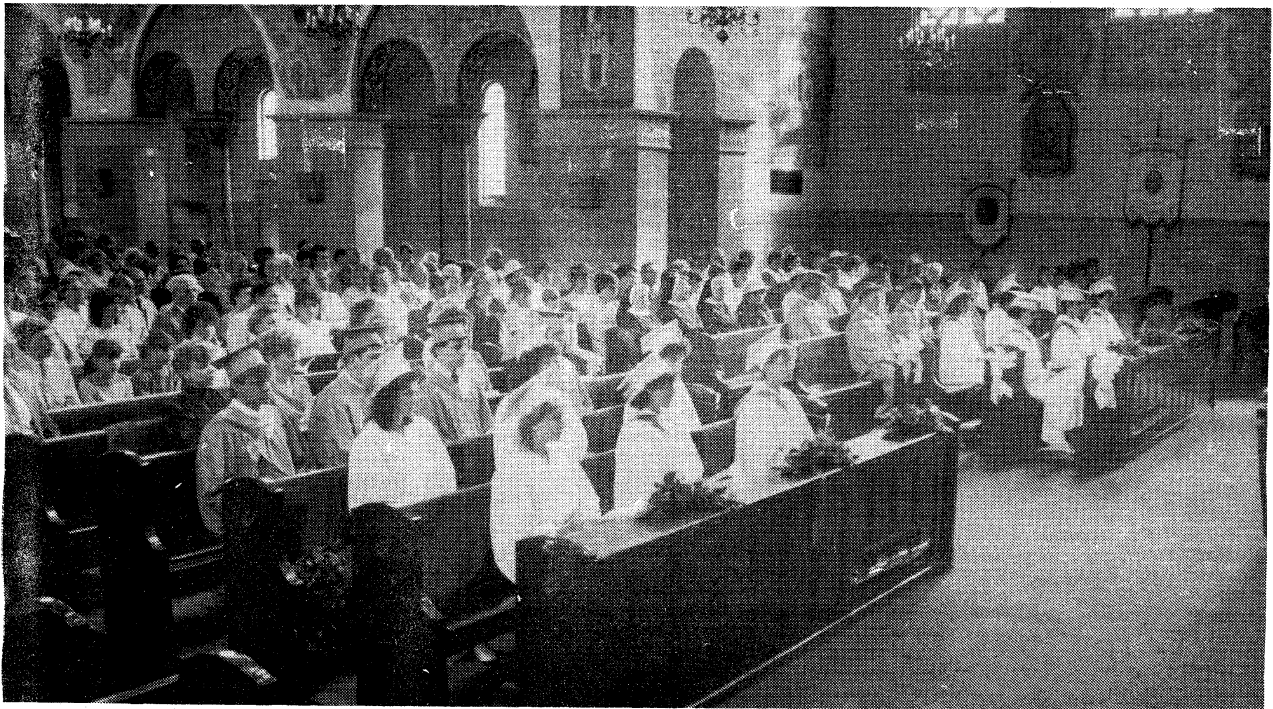
The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society has become one of the most significant and

interesting auctions, conventions, expertizing service by a world-recognized expert of Ukrainian philately, Mr. Bulat, trident identification course, and contact with all members, including the world's leading collectors and specialists of Ukrainian philately and numismatics.

Ukrainian philately and numismatics have been void of commercial speculation, and the interest and prestige of this collecting area have been continually rising. In addition, the field offers opportunities to possess truly unique material at reasonable cost. The opportunities for serious research in the area are also unlimited.

Interested persons should send an application with \$14 (\$12 annual dues and \$2 one-time address fee) to: UPNS, P.O. Box 14163, Washington, D.C. 20044.

# Immaculate Conception graduates 20, Lotocky addresses class of '86



Occupying the first pews during this year's ceremony at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hamtramck, Mich., are 20 graduates.

HAMTRAMCK, Mich. — Bishop Innocent Lotocky OSBM of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Chicago presided over the 24th Commencement at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School on June 1.

A solemn pontifical divine liturgy concelebrated by Bishop Lotocky, the Very Rev. Bernard Panczuk (pastor and superior), Msgr. Stephen Chrepta and the Rev. Walter Rybicky was followed by distribution of diplomas and awards to 20 graduates by Bishop Lotocky and

Peter Stasiw, principal of the high school.

Of 20 graduating seniors 13 graduated with honors. Six were recipients of full four-year Merit Scholarships to Wayne State University in Detroit, namely Lydia Zarewych (valedictorian), Anastasia Kryzaniwskyj (cosalutatorian), Katrina Cisaruk (cosalutatorian), Maria Halaburda, Donna Hyka and Daniel Nagridge.

can be resolved by living morally within the principles embodying the Christian faith and remembering one's heritage.

The principal distributed additional scholarships, grants and awards to the 20 graduates, challenging parents to compare the accomplishments of Immaculate Conception with other distinguished schools in the area.

Since its inception as a college preparatory school in 1959, Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School has consistently retained its high standards focusing on a curriculum including four years of Ukrainian language, literature, history and religion as requirements for all students.

Although it is one of the smallest high schools in the Detroit metropolitan area, its alumni continue to achieve outstanding recognition in academic and professional fields.

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The commencement address delivered by Bishop Lotocky reminded the graduates that problems in modern life

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## Hotel manager...

(Continued from page 5)

least two or three times a week. And then, there are the hourlong Saturday morning drives to Ukrainian school with daughter Talia.

How does his wife Ariadna, a full-time social worker in New York, view his career?

"I was in the hotel business before we got married, she understands that." Then given the nature of the hotel business, where employees often have to sacrifice their personal lives to please the customers, do the hotels come first?

"Unfortunately, it's true," he answers, "the hotel comes first."

The Fedashes are lucky though. Mrs. Fedash's parents live with the family and take care of the children.

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"Anything he touches turns to gold," Ms. Twardowsky says of Mr. Fedash. In the six years she has worked for him, Ms. Twardowsky stresses Mr. Fedash has proven himself time and again. Starting out as a bartender at the Chornomorska Sitch Sports Club's bar in Newark, N.J., he soon got a job with the Holiday Inn in Livingston, N.J., worked his way through several managerial positions and within a year-and-a-half was working for Prime Management, which oversees 200 hotels throughout the continental U.S. and the Virgin Islands.

Since 1980, when the Ramada Hotel of East Hanover opened with 125 rooms, it has added on two wings. Today, it has 265 rooms. In 1982, the Ramada Hotel, with Mr. Fedash as manager, was voted the best-run hotel in that chain throughout the nation.

The hotel has also been nominated for the 1986 award of excellence for hotel of the year by Ramada International. The winner of this award will be announced in Chicago in early September.

His ability to work well with people and to expand business in the hotels he manages has earned him another coveted project: overseeing the building and later the management of a new Ramada Renaissance, the chain's most luxurious type of hotel, in East Brunswick, N.J. Sharing a site with two office buildings, totaling 1 million square feet of office space,

the complex will be the new international headquarters for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (AT&T).

The hotel will have approximately 375 rooms spread over four floors. A number of those will be used by AT&T employees and guests. The banquet hall will seat 2,000 for dinner, and the floor in that room is designed to be raised and lowered at will. A Japanese garden is planned, and a nine-floor garage which can hold 3,000 cars is also foreseen. The hotel will have plenty of "public space," as Mr. Fedash puts it, where people can mingle and browse through some 26 boutiques.

Quite simply put, this \$300 million plus project, of which AT&T has provided most of the funding, will be the best hotel in New Jersey, Mr. Fedash says.

"They chose us over others because of our management (abilities)," Prime Management has done so well, he stresses, that the company may win another contract for hotel in Mahwah, also in New Jersey.

But how will he manage this hotel along with the others? He admits his boss has been asking the same question, and at this point, he has only one answer.

"We're not going to suffer at all" he says of the hotels he now manages. "Maybe I'll give up the other hotels and only have two," the Ramada Renaissance and the Ramada Hotel. The only drawback is that the two will be an hour's drive from one another, creating even longer hours on the road, he says.

The Ramada Renaissance will be the culmination of his and others' experience in the hotel industry. The emphasis will be taken off the bed in the rooms — which will cost approximately \$140,000 each — the atmosphere in each room being much more like a suite than a room. The desks will be larger, as will the chairs, and each room will have an individual heating/cooling unit, he explains.

"We discuss what people's needs are and how to utilize these things (open space, etc.) from a practical point of view." The hotel will have recreational facilities, a computer which will allow guests to check-out in their rooms and avoid any waiting at the front desk, and other amenities.

Mr. Fedash was chosen for the Ramada Renaissance project, according to Joel Simon, president of

Prime Management, because of "his experience, ability, and over-all dedication to customer satisfaction." He motivates "a certain level of customer service which encourages customers to come back."

Mr. Fedash has "high standards, expectations, and looks forward to 100 percent customer satisfaction. He doesn't compromise himself." His training in Poland has only helped his management abilities, Mr. Simon asserts. "The European level in service is what Americans are looking to duplicate." Indeed, it is the European quality of service which brings people back to the Ramada Hotel, Mr. Fedash boasts.

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There is a large part of Mr. Fedash's character which cannot be over-looked: his love for sports. When he was in college in Poland studying management, he trained on the Polish national volleyball team from 1961 to 1964. While the team never qualified for the Olympics, (it lost to the Czech team which did go on), the hours of practice, the travel, instilled in him a love of the sport which stays with him to this day. One could have spotted him among the many sports enthusiasts at Wildwood, N.J. last weekend. A sport Mr. Fedash took up when he came to the United States was skiing. Every year he and a group of fellow skiers from the Chornomorski Plast fraternity hold an open house in the Hunter, N.Y., area for a week where the group's members can come and ski to their heart's content.

Sports he stresses, also developed something else in him. "I'm a team player. I always sacrificed to make my team stronger." It is this attitude that he has carried on in his work, he says. "I always take less credit and take more of the blame than I deserve."

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As lunch comes to an end (he never consumes any alcohol when at work, he explains later because he wants "to keep a clear mind"), Orest Fedash says he is surprised by his success. It is certainly not something he expected when he came to this country. At the same time, it is something he seems to take in stride. Looking back at his life he says, "Quite often I was lucky..."

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can trace their roots to many nations. The Indian nations of this continent were the first Americans. The waves of immigrants from European nations came next beginning an emigration that continues today with people from Asian, Caribbean and other nations of the world. Ours is a heritage of diversity. We live in a rich and varied culture that has drawn much from the many different cultures brought here from near and far. And now the USA is going to honor that heritage.

### As we celebrate the centennial of the Statue of Liberty,

that great symbol of the freedom and opportunity America has offered to those who have emigrated here, it is appropriate and fitting that we recognize and honor all that our diversity means to us as a people. The Ellis Island Medals of Honor have been created by the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation to complement the Medals of Liberty awarded during Liberty Weekend in July. The Ellis Island medals will be awarded to approximately eighty distinguished Americans. At least one medal will be presented to a member of each ancestry group that had a population of 200,000 or more according to the 1980 U.S. census.

### By honoring these individuals,

we honor all those who share their origins and we acknowledge the contributions they and all other groups have made to our country. The Ellis Island Medals of Honor will be awarded as part of the festivities planned for the actual 100th anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty on October 28, 1986.

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in the selection process. Anyone may nominate any living U.S. citizen, native or naturalized, for consideration for the Ellis Island Medal of Honor. Simply fill out and mail the nomination form. Space is provided for an explanation of why the nominee is worthy of the honor. Additional material may be enclosed with the form. All nominations must be mailed by September 5th.

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will be awarded to a group of distinguished living American citizens who meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Exemplify the ideal of living a life dedicated to the American way while cherishing and preserving the values and tenets of a particular heritage group.
- Expend efforts to support, defend or highlight the values associated with American life; expend efforts to extend, preserve and expand the values associated with a particular ethnic group; or, most ideally, achievements combining both.
- Contribute extraordinary service to a particular heritage group enabling the growth, preservation or revitalization of that group's participation in the diversity of American life.
- Attain special achievement in reinforcing the bonds between a heritage group and the people of its land of origin.
- Contribute distinguished service to humanity in any field, profession or occupation.

### The Ellis Island Medals of Honor

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## Interview...

(Continued from page 4)

her position as a weekend anchor brings her better assignments, and, therefore, a more prominent spot in the news lineup.

She said with no hesitation that if an opportunity came along to work for one of the three major television networks she would jump at the chance. "Working on a worldwide scope would certainly be a very rewarding experience."

The local Ukrainian community recently paid tribute to this newcomer by presenting her with the Self-Reliance Achievement Award for her accomplishments as a TV journalist. Self-Reliance, a Ukrainian credit union in Detroit, hands out the award at its annual banquet.

The following is an excerpted transcript of an interview conducted with

Ms. Sharan in Detroit.

### WEEKLY: How difficult is it to break into TV journalism?

SHARAN: It's tough. It really is. Being at the right place at the right time is the key. There are so many kids graduating from school right now. (In my case) I was in the stream of it. I was just someone who humbled herself and said, "I'm going to work in any department, and television station."

There are a lot of people who graduate from schools and they think they're going to go straight to New York. To learn, you have to start small, to feel confident doing what you're doing, because there are a lot of people that are after your job. For one job there are 300 applicants.

### What is your job at WJBK like; how is the program prepared?

for so long; such adversity is possible only before one perishes. I don't know when destruction will befall them, but, personally, I feel like a walking corpse."

The last news was very alarming. For an entire year he was held in an isolation cell on reduced rations. Besides his earlier illnesses (stomach, heart, injured legs) he began to exhibit dangerous symptoms of a serious kidney malfunction. His illnesses, combined with spiritual tortures, led Stus, who felt death close by, to write a farewell letter to his family in October 1984. At this point he had no visits from his family from the beginning of his imprisonment — almost five years.

Looking back at the tragic events, which took place in the special-regimen camp during the second half of 1984, the fears for Stus's life were completely justified. Between May and October 1984 three Ukrainian human-rights defenders died premature deaths in Soviet labor camps: the 57-year-old Oleksa Tykhy, the 50-year-old Yuriy Lytvyn and the 37-year-old Valeriy Marchenko. If one reflects that at the time the special-regimen zone held 30 prisoners, the mortality rate stands at 10 percent.

## Florida Ukrainians...

(Continued from page 4)

includes, in addition to its chairman, Mr. Ostasz, Alexandra Shwed, adviser; Natalka Hnatiuk and Christina Palkaniniec-Liebster, co-vice-chairpersons; Anna Poliarny, finance chairman; Helen Medwit, coordinating chairperson; Bohdan Duda, culinary chairman.

Committee members are: Michael Medwit, Irene Palkaniniec, Julie Dubowyk, Diana Dubowyk and Victor Krawec.

The Kostiw campaign may be contacted by writing to: Mike Kostiw for Congress, P.O. Box 1710, Dania, Fla. 33004-1710.

When I anchor (the newscast from the studio) I come in at about 2:30 in the afternoon, because my day begins at that time and work until midnight.

At 2:30, the first thing is a staff meeting. The producer, who is responsible for the content of the show; the executive producer, who is responsible for the entire workings of the news room; the director who pushes the buttons and makes sure that we go on cleanly, all sit down, and we discuss what's going to happen in the newscast. We go through the entire show, step-by-step. If we have any guests, we're briefed on who they are and what their position is. Then we start writing.

Reporters during the day have gone out and they have covered many different events. They bring their materials, and you rewrite a lot of their material, because everybody has a different style. Between 3:00 and 5:00 or 5:30 you type, probably, about 20 stories.

Then at 5:30 the scripts are ripped (copies are handed out). You have your make-up done and get prepared for the 6:00 show. You have a little time to reread the material.

We have a little time to kind of breathe, and go on the air at 6:00. We are on the set that full hour, powdering our noses between commercials, trying to look fresh and excited. Afterwards we take about an hour break, and then it begins all over again.

In television, you grab the essence of a story, not only because you're under deadline pressure for that evening, but also because you don't have a lot of time on the air. They only give you a minute and 15 (seconds) to cover a story.

It's just a matter of really grabbing the essence of the story, getting the people that are needed, to give you the information, and you're done. It amazes people.

You go out (on a news assignment), and people ask you, "When is this going to be on." You say, "Tonight at 6:00," and they're thinking, "O my God, it's 2:00 already. How can you possibly get this on at 6:00?"

You have to work quickly and you have to know your story. I come back (from a story) and start typing. There is no time to sit around and fiddle-faddle. It (the story) has to go to an editor and that editor has to have enough time to put your piece together, so you have to work very quickly.

**People in the Ukrainian community have many theories of how to handle or deal with the media. What friendly advice would you give our readers?**

## The Ukrainian genocide...

(Continued from page 7)

the hallmark of genocide.

Memory of such tragedy is a difficult thing, even when the regime that committed the atrocity is no more. The Jews who lived through the Holocaust have amply documented the terrible psychic cost that must be paid by those who survive such inhumanity. Ukrainians have an additional burden, in that the regime that victimized them is still very much in power.

Yet survivors always bear the debt of remembrance, the duty of ensuring that those who died will not be forgotten. It is for this reason that the Ukrainian-American community lately has found a renewed determination to tell the story of its people's tragedy. Even though what happened in the Ukraine 50 years ago remains beyond our full comprehension, the secret of the Ukrainian genocide belongs to humanity as a whole, for any genocide diminishes all of humanity.

Someone called me about a chess tournament that they wanted covered. Well we're not going to cover it; nobody's going to cover it because that is only of interest to the people sponsoring the event. But, if there's a statement to be made that has an effect on a lot of people, that's different.

A story should effect many people... let's talk about (Ukrainian sailor Myroslav) Medvid, for example. That had a lot of impact on a lot of different people. We really made a statement.

All of a sudden "Ukrainian" popped up in every newscast — that's different than covering a chess tournament played at the Ukrainian Home. The same applies to the Greek community, the Polish community, or to the Hispanic community.

Here in Detroit I think the Ukrainian community can't really complain. In other cities, stories about ethnocultural communities don't get handled as often or with the kind of respect that Detroit TV stations provide. Detroit is really an ethnic city, and the various communities are given more prominence.

Since I've been here an awful lot of news (about the Ukrainian community) has been covered — I'm not saying it's because of me, I don't have control. We have assignment editors, we have executive producers, there's a chain of command that all these events have to pass through. I have seen the Ukrainian community get a lot of attention here. And they've stirred up a lot of attention.

Another consideration is that Ukrainians who want good media coverage should be prepared to put people in front of the camera who have a good command of the English language. News releases are important, too. You must send a timely information sheet to the news agency. It should be read in a touchy way to grab our attention.

**There are various opinions regarding what television news is or ought to do. What is your philosophy, your view?**

Television is entertainment. Television has to be entertaining for people to pay attention. We do live shots, we do satellite feeds, we do fancy technical work. People are living in the television world. People don't want to sit there and listen to one voice. They want some variety. They want those interviews; when we invite somebody onto the set, they like that. I think you have to move with the times, and I'm for it.

**Are you accepted in the Ukrainian community of Detroit?**

Yes, I only hear positives. I only hear the side that says, "Finally we see somebody on the air that's Ukrainian, and we're very proud of that."

**Everyone has a fantasy they'd like to pursue. What is your fantasy, what kind of news story would you like to pursue?**

I think it would be something political. I think it would be traveling with the president, although I imagine it gets to be a taxing. It would be an experience to be working on the front line...where something is so unpredictable, not knowing what's going to happen.

Breaking news is exciting...working around the clock. I had once covered a hurricane in Texas. Your blood kind of boiled. It was a stimulating experience to be in that predicament, to go out in that hurricane — water everywhere, people being evacuated.

**You want to be in the right place at the right time.**

Yes (laughter).

## Vasyl Stus...

(Continued from page 9)

Soviet Union does not allow people like Stus to live in liberty, even with all the restrictions. Stus's second term of imprisonment was calculated with physical destruction in mind. He was sentenced to 10 years in a special-regimen camp and five years of internal exile that would have ended in 1995. During his trial it was revealed that Stus had been tortured during the investigation.

### What do we know about his second term of imprisonment?

In the last years very few documents written by Stus came out of the special-regimen camp, and no poems at all. In one of the rare documents called "Camp Notes" he wrote:

"The attempt to keep a diary under these conditions is cause for despair — such camp conditions have never been encountered...In a word, the regime in Kuchino has reached the apogee of a police state. All appeals to higher authorities remain unanswered, or more often result in punishment...Moscow has given the camp authorities complete power, and anyone harboring the illusion that our relations with the administration are regulated by some sort of law is sadly mistaken. The law of total lawlessness — this is the sole regulation of our so-called 'relations.' No other camp administration ever banned stripping to the waist during rest periods. Here they forbid this and punish anyone wanting to catch a few rays of sun. Searches are conducted with extraordinary licence. Whatever they want, they take away, without an indictment and without prior notification. We have lost all rights to belong to ourselves, not to mention the right to own books, notepads. They say that when God wants to punish someone he takes away his mind. This cannot go on

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**Terelia case...**

(Continued from page 1)

Rep. Borski's colleague Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.) enclosed a copy of his letter to Oleg M. Sokolov, the acting ambassador to the United States. In this letter, he expressed concern for Mr. Terelia and urged the ambassador to act upon this "humanitarian appeal." Rep. Coughlin assured Alexander Pryshlak, president of the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society U.S.A. and Dr. Nawrockyj that he shares their "deep commitment to human rights behind the Iron Curtain and looks forward to working with them in the days ahead to encourage the Soviet government to desist from their continuing human-rights abuses."

Rep. Gus Yatron (D-Pa.) responded to the organizations in his role as chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organization. He has been actively involved in investigating human-rights abuses in the Soviet Union, conducted hearings on this issue and worked to pressure Soviet authorities to respect the religious beliefs of their citizens. Another strong supporter of religious freedom in the Soviet Union was Rep. Paul B. Henry (R-Mich.) who also sent a letter of concern to the organizations.

Dr. Nawrocky and Mr. Pryshlak also received word from the United States Department of State. Ruth van Heuven of the Bureau of Consular Affairs,

wrote to the organization leaders noting: "Support for the right of free religious worship and expression is part of our national heritage and is well-known throughout the world. We deplore Soviet harassment and arrests of individuals for their religious activities."

She continued: "The U.S. Government has consistently condemned Soviet unwillingness to respect basic human rights. These measures are contrary to the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. We have strongly called for the Soviets to comply with their commitments in that agreement. We have made it unequivocally clear in virtually every high-level meeting with Soviet officials that their human-rights violations are a serious obstacle to improved U.S.-Soviet relations. We will continue to insist the Soviets live up to their international commitments, including the Helsinki accords."

Ms. van Heuven concluded by emphasizing the magnitude of the human-rights issue: "In raising the subject of human rights at the Geneva meeting, President Reagan stressed to Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev that respect for the individual and the rule of law is as fundamental to peace as arms control. In this regard, the president pressed for greater Soviet adherence to international agreements such as the Helsinki Accord."

**Philadelphia group...**

(Continued from page 3)

diately after the disaster and thereafter;

- difficulties members of the Ukrainian community abroad have experienced in discussing/corresponding with relatives about the disaster;
- the health effects of the disaster, whether involving immediate casualty or injury, or subsequent illness believed to have been caused by the accident;
- precautions, if any, which relatives in Ukraine or any other Iron Curtain country were instructed (or not instructed) by the authorities to take;
- the evacuation of and relocation of relatives located near the vicinity of Chernobyl; also, any information relating to the separation of families, whether permanent or temporary, as a result of relocation;
- the level and development of awareness of relatives about the disaster and thereafter;
- the observations and experiences of travelers to Ukraine or other Iron Curtain countries in the aftermath of the disaster.

All relevant information should be submitted to the committee at the following address: Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia, P.O. Box 7101, Philadelphia, Pa. 19117. All replies will be strictly confidential.

**U.N. rally...**

(Continued from page 3)

He went on to note that Soviet tyranny continues as evidenced by recent developments:

"Let us never forget that this is the system of iron-rule oppression responsible for the shooting down of KAL 007 and the horrible deaths of all 269 innocent passengers aboard.

"This year, we saw the Kremlin, through the dirty hands of Gen. Jaruzelski and other Polish traitors, continuing in its attempts to destroy the Solidarity movement.

"We saw Moscow intensifying its genocide policies in Afghanistan, as the 'peace-loving' Soviets wrapped their bombs in toys that killed and dismembered thousands of Afghan children.

"And just a few months ago, we saw the people of Kiev, of Ukraine, and of all Eastern Europe, helpless under a menacing cloud of deadly radiation, as the Politburo followed a tradition of neglect for the lives of their subjects, scornfully and callously pretending that nothing had occurred. While the nuclear fires raged at Chernobyl, the Soviet government sat silently, rejecting Western offers of assistance and recklessly endangering the lives of millions."

**Medvid...**

(Continued from page 3)

the final report is delivered to the Helsinki Commission. The commission will decide what the final report should contain and whether the entire report will be made public. No interim report will be issued.

Right now the investigation staff is setting up a schedule of priorities and travel plans. Staffers will "most likely" travel to Louisiana and may go abroad, if need be. Some interviews may be conducted under oath.

Ukrainians and anyone else who has direct knowledge of the Medvid affair, any other unsuccessful defection attempts to the U.S. by Soviet or Soviet-bloc nationals, or good potential legal language to amend the current laws on the handling of defectors are urged to write to: Medvid Investigation, Helsinki Commission, 237 House Annex II, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Anyone wishing to influence how the investigation proceeds or how the final report will be handled is urged by the investigation staff not to contact the address above but to write to his senators or congressman.

**Shcharansky...**

(Continued from page 2)

When asked about her plans, Miss Milgrom replied: "I want to live, live, live."

Before leaving the Soviet Union, Mr. Shcharansky's family bid an emotional farewell to friends at Sheremetyevo International Airport in Moscow, where they boarded an Aeroflot flight to Vienna.

"Now I don't have Soviet citizenship. Now I don't have a passport," Ms. Milgrom said. "But I have the dream of being reunited with my Anatoly, who lost his life and regained it — and what more could a mother want," she told friends and reporters.

**Georgian...**

(Continued from page 2)

target of a major crackdown by authorities in April of that year. According to Isai Goldshtein, a charter member who recently emigrated to Israel, the group reorganized in 1984 and issued three or four documents. Most group members also belonged to the Phantom Group, wrote CSCE Digest.

In May 1985, four American musicians were expelled from the Soviet Union for having visited the Goldshtein family (prior to their emigration) and other members of the Phantom Group. In June, the authorities carried out a major crackdown against the Phantom Group and Helsinki monitors. Tengiz Gudava's brother, Eduard, was sentenced to four years in labor camp in November 1985 for "hooliganism" as a result of his attempts to emigrate.

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**THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY**

30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH,  
on September 5, 1985, of

**DR. WALTER DUSHNYCK**  
**THE DIVINE LITURGY**

will be celebrated in his memory, as follows:

**On Friday, September 5, 1986 at 8:00 A.M. at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Hartford, Connecticut;**

**On Saturday, September 6, 1986 at 8:30 A.M. at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, New York, N.Y.;**

**On Sunday, September 7, 1986, at 9:00 A.M. at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, South Brooklyn, N.Y., and**

**On Tuesday, October 21, 1986 at 1:00 P.M. at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and 50th Street, New York, N.Y.**

Wife **MARY**  
son **MARK**  
and other family members

## N.J. festival to salute Liberty

TRENTON, N.J. — Andrew Keybida, a member of the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council and UNA supreme advisor, is master of ceremonies at the eighth annual New Jersey Ethnic Festival, the state's official multi-ethnic celebration.

The festival will be held Saturday and Sunday, September 7-8, between noon and 6 p.m., at Liberty State Park, Jersey City. Gov. Thomas H. Kean has proclaimed that weekend New Jersey ethnic festival as a "Salute to Liberty."

"It is important to recognize the tremendous contributions of our more than 100 ethnic communities to New Jersey's cultural and ethnic development," said the governor. "The ethnic festival at Liberty State Park is a celebration of our ethnic diversity and a way the people of New Jersey show their pride," he added.

The festival will include craft displays, art exhibits, food and entertainment.

The Ukrainian National Association will participate in the festival with a special booth displaying books relative to Ukrainian matters, printed in English and distributed by the Svoboda Book Store.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee will exhibit Ukrainian arts and crafts. Ukrainian foods will be available.

Festival ceremonies will open with a Parade of Nations at noon on Saturday, which will be led by a color guard and a military band. The ethnic groups, dressed in native costumes and carrying flags of their nations, will march through the newly restored Terminal building and then before a reviewing

stand of state and ethnic officials, including Gov. Kean and Secretary of State Jane Burgio.

Approximately 200 men and women will be sworn in as American citizens during the naturalization ceremony immediately following the parade.

Liberty State Park is located near Exit 14B off the New Jersey Turnpike in Jersey City. Parking and admission to the park are free.

## Hertel to hold office hours

WASHINGTON — Rep. Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.) of the 14th District will host neighborhood office hours on September 4. He and his staff will meet with local residents at two locations.

In Madison Heights, at the local library, the office hours will be 10:30 to noon. The library is located at 240 W. 13 Mile.

In Sterling Heights, the Council Chambers at City Hall will be the locus of the "office" between 2 and 3:30 p.m. The City Hall address is 40555 Utica Road.

In addition, the congressman will hold extended office hours from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. at his Warren district office, 28221 Mount Road.

The congressman noted that the purpose of the special office hours is to make it more convenient for residents to bring to his attention any federal matter normally handled by his district office.

Rep. Hertel, who is a member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, represents a district in which many Ukrainian Americans reside.

## Demjanjuk charges...

(Continued from page 1)

hearing: "Six months is enough time for justice, but it could take years to prepare false evidence. The prosecution is gathering false witnesses from places where I never was." Mr. Demjanjuk read from a handwritten statement in Ukrainian and his remarks were translated into Hebrew for the judge.

Attorney-General Harish told the Supreme Court judge that new "secret material" must be classified and studied before charges can be brought. He also pointed out that the suspicions against Mr. Demjanjuk are "immeasurable in severity."

Last May 23, a Supreme Court judge had extended Mr. Demjanjuk's remand for three months. According to The Jerusalem Post, by law, the attorney-general or a senior state prosecutor may ask a Supreme Court justice to extend a remand for up to one year. After one year, a remand can be extended if a three-justice panel approves Justice Ministry requests.

Meanwhile, Prof. Shmuel Krakowski, director of the Yad Vashem Archives, told The Post: "None of those who said that Ivan Grozny (the Terrible) was killed in the uprising (of prisoners at Treblinka on August 2, 1943) could

swear that they actually saw the man dead. Most of those testimonies are simply hearsay." Prof. Krakowski also said he is sure that Mr. Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible."

In the Cleveland area, news of the extended remand was a big story on Friday, August 22, with news media reporting that this means Mr. Demjanjuk could spend seven months behind bars before even being charged. In contrast, the news media pointed to Ohio law which stipulates that a suspect must be charged within 72 hours or else be set free.

Speaking with The Ukrainian Weekly by phone from Cleveland, Edward Nishnic, son-in-law of Mr. Demjanjuk, said the family "welcomes" Israel's request for the Trawniki ID card from the Soviet Union. Mr. Nishnic emphasized that if the original ID card — not a copy — is obtained it will prove to be a fraud and will exonerate his father-in-law.

In related news, The Boston Jewish Times published a letter to the editor from Harvey M. Berg of Buffalo, N.Y., who wrote that he is preparing a book on the life and experiences of Mr. Demjanjuk and called on readers who are survivors of Nazi death camps in Sobibor, Treblinka, Chelmo and Belzec to write to him.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### September 3-5

**CHICAGO:** As part of the traditional Ukrainian Fest (see item below), an exhibit of Ukrainian folk art and crafts will be held at the Daley Plaza, East Lobby, at Dearborn and Clark streets, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The exhibit is being organized by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America in Chicago and sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Illinois chapter. For information call (312) 390-6979.

### September 7

**CHICAGO:** Ukrainian Fest '86 will take place from noon until the evening in Smith Park, Campbell and Grand avenues. Ukrainian food, arts and crafts exhibits, raffle drawings, clowns, music and dancing to live bands will be featured. A 6 p.m. stage show will feature comedian Ted Woloshyn of Toronto, vocals by Cheremshyna of Montreal and the Ukraina Folk Dance Ensemble of Chicago. For information call (312) 390-6979.

**TRENTON, N.J.:** St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its annual fall picnic on the church picnic grounds in Hamilton Township, 1195 Deutz Ave. For more information call (609) 394-5757.

### September 13

**ANDOVER, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Sitch Athletic and Educational Organization will sponsor its seventh annual Invitational Golf Tournament at the Farmstead Golf and Country Club here. The entry fee is \$43 per person if received by September 12, and \$48 at the door. Prizes will be furnished by the Ukrainian National Association as well as other New Jersey businesses and organizations. Starting time is 1 a.m. For more information call George Tara-

siuk at (201) 373-0759 or Boris Mychajliw at (201) 399-0426 or write them at 197 Eastern Parkway, Newark, N.J. 07111.

### September 14

**STAMFORD, Conn.:** The Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee will sponsor their 20th annual Ukrainian Day Festival on the grounds of St. Basil's Seminary on Glenbrook Road here. A 2:15 p.m. program will feature performances by various Ukrainian dance and bandurist ensembles. For more information write to Stella Wisniewski at 1335 New London Turnpike, Glastonbury, Conn. 06492.

**PARMA, Ohio:** St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church will sponsor its 11th annual Ukrainian Homecoming for the entire Ukrainian community in greater Cleveland, beginning at 1:30 p.m. in the parish picnic grove, 7700 Hoertz Road. For information call (216) 843-9149.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please note desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information to: PREVIEW OF EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.**

## Soviets admit...

(Continued from page 1)

them acceptably safe.

The British delegation disclosed that Moscow had been warned by them in 1977 that reactors similar to the one destroyed at Chernobyl had "serious defects," but that most had not been corrected.

"You can make any design safe by having clever enough operators, but the designers of Chernobyl gave the operators too difficult a task," said Lord Walter Marshall, the head of Britain's power industry on August 25.

"Several facets of the Russian reactor were wholly unsatisfactory. They can make their existing reactors better, but I don't see how they can eliminate all the problems."

Such statements raised the possibility that the Soviet Union might continue to

operate reactors of the type that caused wide radiation to spread throughout Europe.

Lord Marshall said the Soviet Union chose its design because it would save money. He said the Soviets "knew they had defects and thought they could compensate," but could not.

Dr. Legasov, who is the deputy director of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy in Moscow, said the Soviets had realized the design problems "later than other specialists, which is a great fault on our part."

He said that more than half of the Soviet reactors of the Chernobyl design — which number 27, out of a total of about 50 Soviet reactors — were being shut down for modifications. But Western experts voiced doubt that they could fix all the problems, because even the few changes envisioned by the Soviets would cost billions of dollars.

## FUNNY TEARS

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## 1986 tennis season at Soyuzivka

UNA Invitational ..... September 13-14  
Plast ..... September 27-28  
KLK ..... October 4-5