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National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine 1932-33

October 7, 1983

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the
President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

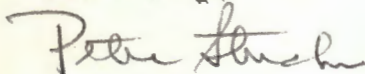
Dear Mr. Blackwell:

On behalf of the entire Ukrainian-American community, we wish to thank you for participating in our activities in Washington commemorating the 7 million Ukrainians starved to death by the Soviet Union fifty years ago. It was a distinct honor to have you as our guest.

The entire Commemorative Week was certainly a momentous one for Ukrainian-Americans. We wish to express our appreciation to you for attending our rally, and for reading a message from the President. We welcome the willingness of the White House to share in commemorating this tragedy with us.

Enclosed is a copy of the special UKRAINIAN WEEKLY commemorative edition. Again, thank you for participating with us commemorating the Ukrainian genocide victims.

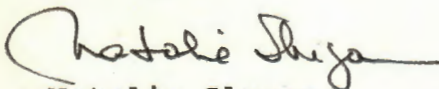
Sincerely,



Peter Stercho, PhD
Chairman



Stephen Procyk
Executive Director



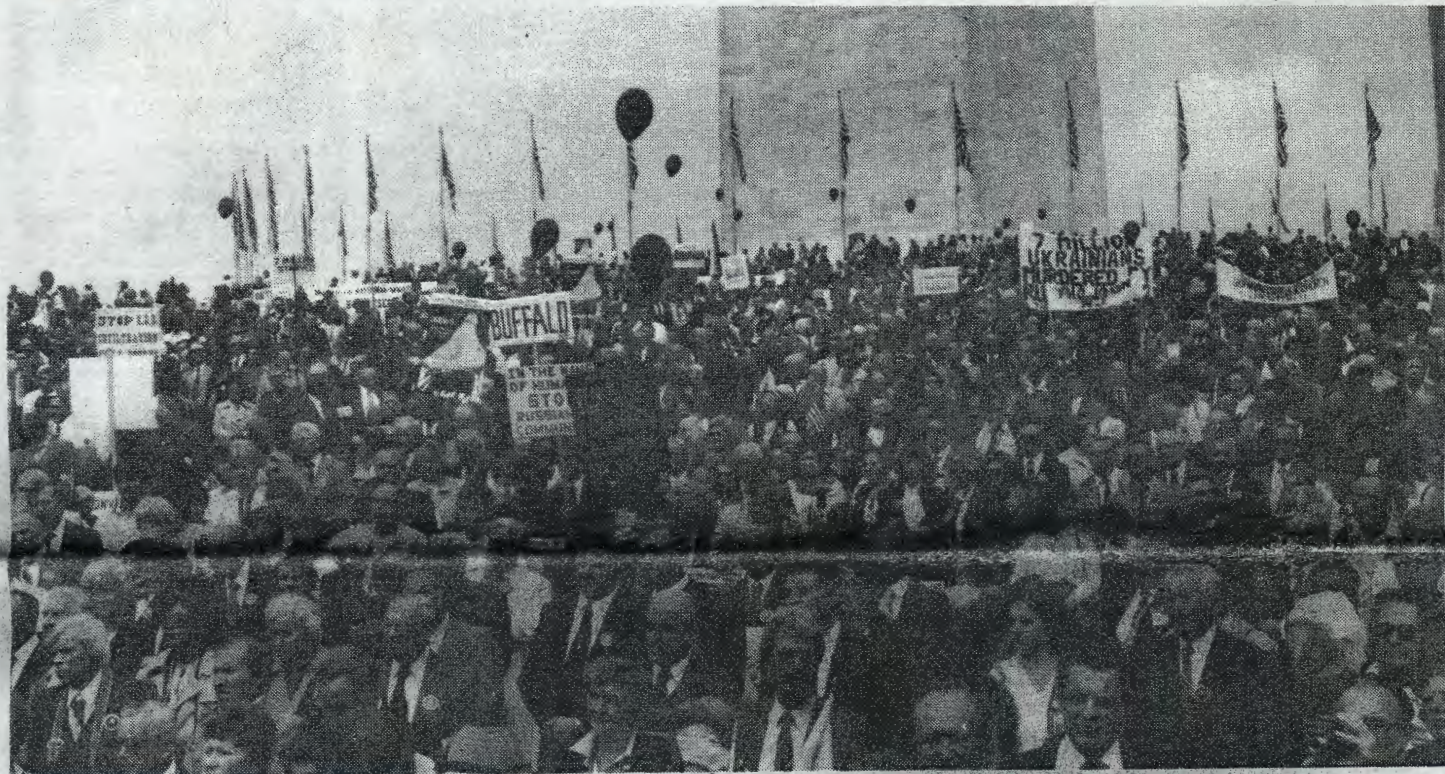
Natalie Sluzar
Coordinator

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Ukrainian Weekly

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18,000 attend famine memorial events in D.C.



Scene at the Washington Monument from memorial rally to commemorate the victims of the Great Famine in Ukraine.

Crowd rallies at Washington Monument Ukrainians protest near Soviet Embassy

by Roma Hadzewycz

WASHINGTON — Thousands of Ukrainians gathered in the shadow of the Washington Monument on Sunday morning, October 2, to mourn those of their kinsmen who had perished in the Great Famine of 1932-33 and to renew their pledge to always remember and to never allow the world to forget the holocaust inflicted upon the Ukrainian nation by the Soviet regime.

They began arriving shortly after 9 a.m. in preparation for the 10 a.m. rally. By the time the program began, the grounds near the Sylvan Theater were filled with a sea of placards and banners, some identifying the hometowns of the groups in attendance or the organizations present, others scoring the USSR for crimes against humanity such as the artificially created famine, and still others warning the free world to beware of the ever-present Soviet threat.

During the two-and-a-half-hour rally, the participants heard speakers — including a representative of President Ronald Reagan and Rep. Don Ritter of Pennsylvania — expressing sympathy for the loss of 7 million lives and lauding the Ukrainian nation's courage and continued resistance to Soviet Communist subjugation.

As the rally progressed and buses carrying Ukrainians from throughout the United States continued to arrive, the crowd of 6,000 tripled in size to an estimated 18,000, according to Wash-
(Continued on page 12)

by George B. Zarycky

WASHINGTON — An estimated 18,000 Ukrainians, marching in a phalanx that at one point stretched nearly a mile, assembled within 500 feet of the

They came from near and far

by Marta Kolomayets

WASHINGTON — They came from all over the United States; they came by bus, by car, by train and by plane.

They all converged upon the nation's capital. Some 18,000 Ukrainian Americans gathered at the Washington Monument on Sunday, October 2, for one reason: they came to commemorate the millions of victims of the Great Famine in Ukraine 1932-33.

Some had carried the memory of the tragedy in their hearts and in their minds for 50 years. Some knew only of the genocide through stories told by parents and relatives. Still others, second- and third-generation Ukrainians, learned of the holocaust through English-language accounts

in the Ukrainian press and through word of mouth. They all came to honor the memory of innocent victims — Ukrainian brothers and sisters — and to make others aware of the Soviets' horrible crime against humanity.

Pawlo Malar, of Syracuse, N.Y., was an eyewitness to the famine in the Poltava region. He, along with a full bus of Plast members and parishioners of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic and St. Luke's Ukrainian Orthodox churches, traveled to Washington to rightfully commemorate the great tragedy.

"As a 22-year-old student in the city, I saw the trucks coming around to pick up the corpses, I saw death all around me," he stated, recalling the famine years. "And through the years
(Continued on page 11)

Soviet Embassy here on Sunday afternoon, October 2, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the artificial famine in Ukraine which killed 7 million people in 1932-33.

As the marchers moved down 16th Street toward the embassy, many carrying colorful banners castigating the Soviet regime, they were met by a large contingent of uniformed police, who had cordoned off the block between K and L streets near the embassy, which is between L and M streets. Over 15 blue Metro Police cruisers lined the street, while others were parked bumper to bumper sealing off both ends of the block.

Police had expected a group of some 5,000 people, but as row after row of demonstrators continued to stream down 16th Street, it soon became clear that at least three times as many were at the rally. The first to arrive at the police barricades were members of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization — 1,000 strong — who marched in uniformed formations behind a large banner. It took another 40 minutes for the rest of the huge crowd to make its way from the Washington Monument.

As the crowd continued to swell, many groups were forced to fan out on
(Continued on page 13)

Florio introduces famine bill

WASHINGTON — New Jersey Rep. James J. Florio (D) on Tuesday, September 27, during the Great Famine Memorial Week, introduced a bill to establish a commission to study the 1932-33 famine caused by the Soviet government in Ukraine.

The bill, HR 3993, has been referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Thirty-two congressmen have joined Rep. Florio as co-sponsors of the bill.

The purpose of the commission, as noted in the bill, is to conduct a study of the famine in order to "expand the world's knowledge of the famine" and to "provide the American public with a better understanding of the Soviet system by revealing the Soviet role in the Ukraine famine."

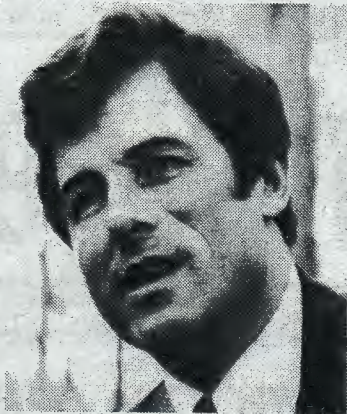
The duties of the commission enumerated in the bill are:

- to conduct a study of the 1932-33 famine;
- to provide interim reports to the House and Senate;
- to provide any available information to Congress, the executive branch, educational institutions, libraries, news media and the general public;
- to submit a final report no later than three years after its organizational meeting;
- to publish the results of the study for use by the Congress, the executive branch, educational institutions, libraries and the general public.

The bill provides that the commission will be composed of 21 members as follows.

"Four members shall be members of the House of Representatives and shall be appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives. Two such members shall be selected from the majority party of the House of Representatives and two such members shall be selected, after consultation with the minority leader of the House, from the minority party of the House of Representatives. The speaker also shall designate one of the House members as chairman of the commission.

"Two members shall be members of the Senate and shall be appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate. One such member shall be selected from the majority party of the Senate and one



Rep. James J. Florio

such member shall be selected, after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate, from the minority party of the Senate.

"One member shall be from among officers and employees of each of the Departments of State, Education, and Health and Human Services and shall be appointed by the president, after consultation with the secretaries of the respective departments.

"Twelve members shall be from the Ukrainian American community at large and Ukrainian American chartered human-rights groups and shall be appointed by the chairman of the commission in consultation with congressional members of the commission, the Ukrainian American community at large, and executive boards of Ukrainian American chartered human-rights groups."

The commission will be able to hire experts and consultants from the academic community to assist in carrying out the famine study, and the commission members will choose these experts and consultants by a majority vote of the commission members "on the basis of their academic background and their current involvement in research on the Ukraine famine," the bill stipulates.

In addition, the commission will have a staff director who will be appointed by the chairman.

The commission will be empowered to conduct hearings and it "may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation by the commission."

The following congressmen have become co-sponsors of the bill:

California: Matthew G. Martinez (D), Mel Levine (D);

Colorado: Patricia Schroeder (D); Connecticut: Sam Gejdenson (D), Nancy L. Johnson (R), Bruce A. Morrison (D);

Michigan: David E. Bonior (D), William S. Broomfield (R), Sander M. Levin (D);

Illinois: Henry J. Hyde (R), Dan Rostenkowski (D);

Massachusetts: Joe Moakley (D); New Jersey: Bernard J. Dwyer (D), James J. Florio (D), Edwin B. Forsythe (R), James J. Howard (D), William J. Hughes (D), Matthew J. Rinaldo (R), Robert A. Roe (D), Christopher H. Smith (R), Robert G. Torricelli (D);

New York: Mario Biaggi (D), Hamilton Fish Jr. (R), Norman F. Lent (R), Raymond J. McGrath (R), Henry J. Nowak (D);

Ohio: Marcy Kaptur (D), John R. Kasich (R), Mary Rose O'Keefe (D);

Pennsylvania: George W. Gekas (R), Don Ritter (R);

Texas: Kent Hance (D); District of Columbia: Commissioner Walter E. Fauntroy.

UACC holds national conference

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian American Coordinating Council held its annual conference here on Saturday, October 1, with the participation of delegates of those organizations that had walked out in protest against by-laws violations and procedural irregularities at the 13th UCCA Congress in October 1980.

The national conference unanimously approved the creation of the UACC, affirmed that the May 15 meeting in New York City — at which the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA was transformed into the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council — was the UACC's founding meeting, and approved the acts of incorporation and by-laws already filed in the state of Delaware.

The UACC, in the words of John O. Flis, its chairman, is a national representation of Ukrainians in America, an organization that will continue the traditions of the pre-1980 Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

A total of 122 delegates representing 30 national organizations participated in the conference, which was conducted by Dmytro Korbutiak, chairman; Prof. Michael Voskobynyk and Zenon Wasylykewych, vice chairmen; Olha Kuzmowycz and Wolodymyr Jaciw, secretaries; and Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, English-language secretary.

During the conference, Canadian Sen. Paul Yuzyk delivered a message of best wishes for the conference from Ukrainians of Canada.

The agenda of the meeting included reports of officers. Mr. Flis reported on the fruitless negotiations with the current UCCA leadership. The Committee for Law and Order, which had stipulated 12 prerequisites to the talks, saw only six of these conditions accepted by the UCCA. One of the prerequisites rejected was the participation in the negotiations of Ukrainian Church hierarchs, and as a result of the rejection of this prerequisite, the law and order committee called the May 15 meeting at which the UACC was established, reported Mr. Flis. The UACC sees as its goal the unification of all Ukrainian democratic organizations that do not approve of the one-party hegemony that now exists within the UCCA, Mr. Flis stressed.

Reports were also delivered by John Oleksyn and Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak, both of whom had served as chairmen of the Committee for Law and Order under its rotational chairmanship system. The financial report was delivered by Roman Danyluk, while the secretary's report was given by Mrs. Kuzmowycz, and the press director's report by Dr. Roman Baranowsky.

A question-and-answer and discussion

session was held after the reports were submitted.

Sen. Yuzyk then delivered a report on his efforts to serve as mediator between the Committee for Law and Order and the current UCCA leadership. Unfortunately, Sen. Yuzyk noted, the executive vice president of the UCCA, Ignatius Billinsky, felt that it was unnecessary for a Canadian representative to interfere in U.S. Ukrainian community matters. Mr. Billinsky also believed that mediation by Church leaders is not in keeping with UCCA policies, Sen. Yuzyk said.

During the course of the conference, several greetings were read, among them messages from Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy, and from Pastor Wladimir Borowsky of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America.

Mr. Flis reported to the conference delegates that the UACC had already been incorporated in the state of Delaware, and he asked the secretary to read the proposed temporary by-laws of the organization. After a brief discussion proved that the delegates approved of the draft, the conference unanimously decided that the conference has all the powers of a convention and, thus, they ratified the UACC founding meeting of May 15, accepted the name Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and adopted the proposed by-laws.

It was then decided that a special by-laws committee would work on the permanent by-laws.

The UACC executive, with the addition of several officers from the younger generation, was then re-elected:

The UACC executive is composed of the following: Mr. Flis, chairman; Messrs. Oleksyn, Shebunchak and Kuropas, vice chairmen; Mrs. Kuzmowycz and Christine Geletkanych, secretaries; Mr. Danyluk, treasurer; and Dr. Baranowsky, press director.

Presidium members are: Dr. George Soltys, Dr. Bohdan Wytwycky, Yuriy Nahorny; Ivan Pawlenko, Vera Skop, Alexander Neprel and Eugene Stakhiv.

The auditing committee consists of: Edward Popil, Ostap Olesnycky, Raisa Kudela, Ivan Dmytryk and Omelian Deriy.

The arbitration board includes: Wasyl Kolodchin, Prof. Natalia Pazuniak and Eugene Pereyma.

The by-laws committee members are: Dr. Peter Stercho (chairman), Dr. Roman Borkowsky, Dr. Korbutiak, Wasyl Olynyk and Bohdan Jasinsky.

In addition, the conference voted to authorize the executive to co-opt additional members to the executive and presidium, to designate members' dues, and to determine the date and location of the next convention.

Follow-up urged

WASHINGTON — Although the official national famine observance ended here with the memorial concert on Sunday afternoon, the Ukrainian American community is encouraged to continue its efforts to spread the news of the famine in Ukraine 1932-33, and the events of the Great Famine Memorial Week.

Andriy Bilyk, chairman of the Media Relations Section of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine, stated that it is essential for commemoration participants to send follow-up reports about the commemorations in Washington to media in their cities and towns to show that the national turnout was successful and to inform local communities about this event.

Many of the rally, march and demonstration participants were equipped with cameras, and many received famine brochures. Mr. Bilyk urged the people who traveled to Washington to supply photos and the national story to the local media as part of their effective media relations campaign.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

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Associate editor: George Bohdan Zarycky
Assistant editor: Marta Kolomayets

Sold-out memorial concert caps Great Famine Week events

by Roma Hadzewycz

WASHINGTON — A sold-out memorial concert at the Kennedy Center Concert Hall capped the October 2 daylong observances of the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 held in the nation's capital with the participation of thousands of Ukrainians from across the United States and some from Canada.

The concert, which featured orchestral, choral and solo works by primarily Ukrainian composers — some of them in U.S. premieres — was performed by the Fairfax Symphony Orchestra under the baton of music director and conductor William Hudson, the Ukrainian Dumka Chorus of New York City directed by Semen Komirny, the Ukrainian Chorus of Washington directed by Peter Krul and the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus directed by Hryhory Kytasty. Soloists were mezzo-soprano Renata Babak, formerly of the Lviv Opera Theater and the Bolshoi Opera of Moscow, and bass Andriy Dobriansky of the Metropolitan Opera.

The performers earned four standing ovations from the audience of 2,800 and praise from Washington reviewers.

The concert opened with the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems by all present and with brief remarks by Dr. Peter G. Stercho, chairman of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine, the sponsor of the memorial concert.



Performers on stage during the memorial concert at Kennedy Center.

Dr. Stercho introduced Kenneth Tomlinson, director of the Voice of America, who read a message from President Ronald Reagan.

The full text of the message follows.

President's message

"I am proud to join those assembled

for this memorial concert in honoring the memory of those lost in the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33.

"On this occasion, we acknowledge the terrible suffering and death that took place during the farm collectivization and subsequent forced famine and severe repression. That attempt to crush

the life, will and spirit of a people by a totalitarian government still holds meaning for people around the world today.

"I commend your participation in this observance and the moral concerns it reflects. May it serve as a reminder to
(Continued on page 13)

Two Ukrainian clergymen arrested at Soviet Embassy gate

by George B. Zarycky

WASHINGTON — Two clergymen of Ukrainian descent were arrested in front of the Soviet Embassy here on September 29 after they offered a memorial service for the 7 million

victims of the Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-33).

The Rev. John Shep, a Lutheran minister from Madison, Wis., and the Rev. Petro Galadza, a Ukrainian Catholic priest from Chicago, were taken into custody at 6 p.m. by metropolitan

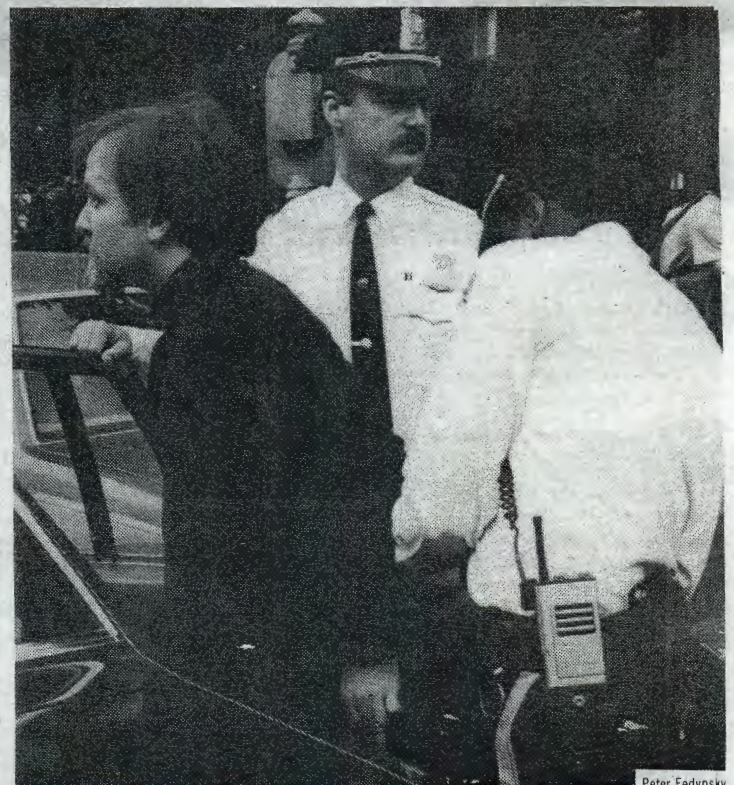
police, who had been called to the scene by a uniformed secret service guard.

The incident began when the two clergymen arrived at the embassy, located near the corner of 16th and L streets, shortly before 5:30 p.m., the height of the evening rush hour. As passers-by looked on, they donned their liturgical vestments before moving directly in front of the embassy's wrought iron gate, where they began the memorial service (panakhida).

According to the Rev. Shep, contacted by telephone in Madison, they were quickly interrupted by a security guard, but they ignored his order to stop their activities and continued the service. In the meantime, the guard called for reinforcements and about 10 uniformed secret servicemen arrived. Within five minutes, several police squad cars pulled up, but the clergymen went on with the service despite warnings that
(Continued on page 12)



The Rev. John Shep, who slipped a Bible under the Soviet Embassy gate (at lower right), with the Rev. Galadza just before they were arrested.



The Rev. Petro Galadza being handcuffed before being placed in a police car.

Peter Fedynsky

Ceremony held at Shevchenko monument

by Marta Kolomayets

WASHINGTON — A gathering of about 350 people assembled at the Shevchenko Monument here for a solemn wreath-laying ceremony on Saturday, October 1.

The ceremony, part of the weeklong commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine, began at 5:45 p.m. in the well-maintained park surrounding the Shevchenko Monument on 22nd and P streets.

Dr. Peter Stercho, president of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine 1932-33, asked Daria Stec and George Sajewych, both dressed in Ukrainian embroidered shirts, to bring the symbolic wreath up to the base of the monument. He then invited the Rev. Taras Lonchyna of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Washington to lead the group in prayer.

Andriy Shevchenko, the head of the Organization of Democratic Ukrainian Youth (ODUM) and member of the national famine committee, was the main speaker during the hourlong ceremony. In his Ukrainian language text, Mr. Shevchenko spoke of the fate of the Ukrainian peasant 50 years ago as well as the recent tragedy of the downing of KAL flight 007, both events showing the continuing brutality of the oppressive Soviet system. Noting the importance of the famine commemorations, Mr. Shevchenko cited the great bard of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko, as a source of strength for the Ukrainian people.

Petro Baybak, an executive member of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, from New York, and Michael Voskobiynik, a professor at Central Connecticut State College, spoke as eyewitnesses of the tragic famine which killed over 7 million people in Ukraine.

Michael Pap, a professor at John Carroll University, spoke briefly in English, condemning the Soviet government for the crimes it has perpetrated upon so many human lives throughout history.

The closing speaker at the ceremony was Stephen Procyk, the chairman of the local famine committee in Washington. The Rev. Bohdan Sencio of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church

near Buffalo closed the ceremony with a prayer.

Mr. Baybak once again made his way to the base of the monument and led the crowd in the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

Many of the listeners who gathered at the 14-foot Shevchenko Monument wore black bands on their arms, signifying mourning for the victims of the Great Famine.

Some of the audience had taken part in famine commemorations during the week, including evening vigils at the Soviet Embassy. Others, from as far away as Chicago, had arrived early for the rally, march and demonstration which were scheduled for Sunday.

During the entire ceremony curious passers-by stopped to ask participants about the ceremony. Many received brochures about the famine issued by the national committee.

As the sun set over Washington, the crowd dispersed; many made their way to local Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches for evening liturgies.



The Rev. Taras Lonchyna says prayer during wreath-laying ceremonies at the Shevchenko Monument. Dr. Peter Stercho, head of the national famine committee, is at left. Daria Stec and George Sajewych are pictured at right.



Hundreds of Ukrainians attend wreath-laying ceremonies on Saturday evening.

In brief

Great Famine Memorial Week events

WASHINGTON — September 25 through October 2 was Great Famine Memorial Week in the nation's capital, and a series of events was held in observance of the 50th anniversary of this "forgotten holocaust."

Below is a summary report on the week's activities.

CANDLELIGHT VIGIL

Every evening from Sunday, September 25, through Saturday, October 1, Washington area Ukrainians and others from across the United States, held a candlelight vigil near the Soviet Embassy.

The vigil, held at 8-11 p.m. each evening, honored the memory of the 7 million victims of the famine and protested the continuing Soviet cover-up of this holocaust.

EXHIBITS

Throughout the Great Famine Memorial Week, two exhibits were held in the nation's capital.

The "Lost Architecture of Kiev" exhibit, on loan from The Ukrainian Museum of New York City, was displayed in the Russell Senate Office Building. The exhibit included photographs of Ukrainian churches destroyed by the Soviet government during the 1930s.

Another exhibit, titled "The Soviet Planned Genocide in Ukraine 1932-33," was held in the Cannon House Office Building. The exhibit, which was organized by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, included photographs, documents and books describing the Ukrainian famine.

SCHOLARLY SYMPOSIUM

The American Enterprise Institute on Wednesday, September 28, sponsored a symposium on the Soviet collectivization campaign and the resultant famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine.

The session featured three speakers: Dr. Robert Conquest of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University; Dr. James Mace of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute; and Dr. Dana Dalrymple of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Drs. Conquest and Mace are collaborators on the forthcoming book about the Great Famine. Dr. Dalrymple is an expert on Soviet agriculture who has written about the famine.

The moderator of the symposium was Michael Novak, a syndicated columnist and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

SPECIAL ORDER

On Wednesday, September 28, a special order was held in the House of

Representatives in observance of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine. The special order was co-sponsored by Reps. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.).

In his lengthy remarks, Rep. Ritter, who is co-chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, said: "As we mark this important event and remember those who suffered untold agony and deprivation, let us also think of Ukrainians today who are forced to live under totalitarian rule of the Soviet government. Their suffering and continued struggle for freedom stands as a monument of strength to the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian nation."

Rep. Ritter then went on to relate the story of Ukraine's famine. He noted: "never and nowhere have any people suffered so devastating a famine as that inflicted as a matter of policy by the Soviet government against the Ukrainian people in the years 1932 and 1933."

"It took the Nazis five years to destroy 6 million people, using sophisti-

(Continued on page 14)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Weekly releases book on famine

THE GREAT FAMINE IN UKRAINE: the unknown holocaust



Cover of The Weekly's book on the Great Famine.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian Weekly has released an 88-page book titled "The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Unknown Holocaust" in solemn observance of the 50th anniversary of the Soviet-perpetrated famine of 1932-33.

The book was compiled and edited by the editors of The Weekly and published by the Ukrainian National Association.

(Continued on page 15)

UNA officers at D.C. events

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian National Association was well represented at the Great Famine Memorial rally and march held here Sunday, October 2.

The entire Supreme Executive Committee participated in the day's events, and Supreme President John O. Flis was the keynote Ukrainian-language speaker at the rally near the Washington Monument.

Also present were: Supreme Vice President Myron B. Kuropas, who served as emcee for the rally; Sen. Paul Yuzyk, supreme director for Canada, who traveled to Washington from Ottawa; Supreme Vice President Gloria Paschen, who arrived from Chicago; Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan; Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, who is one of the vice chairmen of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine; and Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz.

UNA Supreme Auditors Nestor Olesnycky and Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk were also present.

Supreme Advisors who attended were: John Odezynsky, Eugene Iwanciw, a member of the Congressional Subcommittee of the national genocide committee, Walter Kwas, Andrew Keybida and William Pastuszek.

Honorary members of the Supreme Assembly were participants, too. Among them were Stephen Kuropas, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Mary Dushnyck and Joseph Lesawyer. Svoboda

(Continued on page 15)

New low rates announced for term and ADD insurance

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association has announced new reduced-rate premiums on five- and 10-year term insurance certificates, as well as new rates for accidental death and dismemberment (ADD) certificates.

The new rates apply to certificates issued after October 1.

The rates apply to term insurance policies T-5 (five-year term) and T-10 (10-year term). The UNA home office noted that term insurance may be compared to so-called "mortgage insurance," but that it is more desirable.

When the holder of mortgage insurance with a commercial company or bank makes payments on his mortgage, the amount of his insurance simultaneously decreases. The UNA, however, in the event of the death of the certificate holder, pays the full amount of insurance on term certificates no matter what the current amount of the mortgage happens to be.

Especially beneficial to members are the discounted premiums for \$20,000 or more of insurance coverage under the

five-year and 10-year term policies. For details, see the table below.


The new annual premium for ADD certificates in the amount of \$5,000, issued to members age 16-55, will be \$6.50. This means that, regardless of the age of the member, new certificates issued after October 1 will have the same annual dues rate of \$6.50, semi-annual of \$3.35, quarterly of \$1.75 and 60c monthly.

only by those who already have UNA life insurance certificates; in other words, it is a supplementary insurance.

The UNA home office, in a special release about the new ADD certificate, pointed out that ADD coverage costs a mere 2c per day for anyone between age 16 and 55.

The rates for the new term insurance and ADD certificates appear in the charts on this page.

ADD certificates may be purchased



Accidental Death and Dismemberment (ADD) Certificate
Amount \$5,000
For All UNA Members Age 16 to 55

annually	\$6.50
semiannually	3.35
quarterly	1.75
monthly	.60

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

T — 5
1983 Series 5 Year Term Plan
Premiums per \$1,000 Insurance
Amounts \$5,000 — \$19,999

Issue Age	Annual	Semi-Annual	Quarterly	Monthly
16	\$3.51	\$1.81	\$.91	\$.31
17	3.56	1.83	.93	.31
18	3.60	1.85	.94	.32
19	3.64	1.87	.95	.32
20	3.67	1.89	.95	.32
21	3.69	1.90	.96	.32
22	3.72	1.92	.97	.33
23	3.74	1.93	.97	.33
24	3.77	1.94	.98	.33
25	3.80	1.96	.99	.33
26	3.85	1.98	1.00	.34
27	3.89	2.00	1.01	.34
28	3.95	2.03	1.03	.35
29	4.01	2.07	1.04	.35
30	4.07	2.10	1.06	.36
31	4.15	2.14	1.08	.36
32	4.24	2.18	1.10	.37
33	4.36	2.25	1.13	.38
34	4.50	2.32	1.17	.39
35	4.68	2.41	1.22	.41
36	4.90	2.52	1.27	.43
37	5.15	2.65	1.34	.45
38	5.43	2.80	1.41	.48
39	5.74	2.96	1.49	.50
40	6.07	3.13	1.58	.53
41	6.44	3.32	1.67	.56
42	6.84	3.52	1.78	.60
43	7.28	3.75	1.89	.64
44	7.77	4.00	2.02	.68
45	8.31	4.28	2.16	.73
46	8.92	4.59	2.32	.78
47	9.58	4.93	2.49	.84
48	10.31	5.31	2.68	.90
49	11.10	5.72	2.89	.97
50	11.97	6.16	3.11	1.05
51	12.90	6.64	3.35	1.13
52	13.93	7.17	3.62	1.22
53	15.05	7.75	3.91	1.32
54	16.28	8.38	4.23	1.42
55	17.63	9.08	4.58	1.54

If amount is \$20,000 or over, deduct \$1.50 A; .77 S-A; .39 Q; or .13 M per \$1,000 Insurance.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

T — 10
1983 Series 10 Year Term Plan
Premiums per \$1,000 Insurance
Amounts \$5,000 — \$19,999

Issue Age	Annual	Semi-Annual	Quarterly	Monthly
16	\$3.60	\$1.85	\$.94	\$.32
17	3.63	1.87	.94	.32
18	3.67	1.89	.95	.32
19	3.70	1.91	.96	.32
20	3.73	1.92	.97	.33
21	3.76	1.94	.98	.33
22	3.80	1.96	.99	.33
23	3.83	1.97	1.00	.34
24	3.88	2.00	1.01	.34
25	3.93	2.02	1.02	.34
26	3.98	2.05	1.03	.35
27	4.05	2.09	1.05	.35
28	4.13	2.13	1.07	.36
29	4.23	2.18	1.10	.37
30	4.34	2.24	1.13	.38
31	4.48	2.31	1.16	.39
32	4.65	2.39	1.21	.41
33	4.84	2.49	1.26	.42
34	5.06	2.61	1.32	.44
35	5.32	2.74	1.38	.47
36	5.60	2.88	1.46	.49
37	5.92	3.05	1.54	.52
38	6.27	3.23	1.63	.55
39	6.66	3.43	1.73	.58
40	7.09	3.65	1.84	.62
41	7.56	3.89	1.97	.66
42	8.08	4.16	2.10	.71
43	8.65	4.45	2.25	.76
44	9.28	4.78	2.41	.81
45	9.96	5.13	2.59	.87
46	10.72	5.52	2.79	.94
47	11.54	5.94	3.00	1.01
48	12.44	6.41	3.23	1.09
49	13.42	6.91	3.49	1.17
50	14.50	7.47	3.77	1.27
51	15.67	8.07	4.07	1.37
52	16.95	8.73	4.41	1.48
53	18.34	9.45	4.77	1.60
54	19.87	10.23	5.17	1.74
55	21.53	11.09	5.60	1.88

If amount is \$20,000 or over, deduct \$1.50 A; .77 S-A; .39 Q; or .13 M per \$1,000 Insurance.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The famine memorial

In a sense, the October 2 famine observances in Washington were a somber occasion. For most, they recalled a diabolical political gambit — the wanton destruction of 7 million human lives. For a few others, the survivors of the tragedy, they brought back memories of indescribable horror, of suffering, of living on the brink.

But for the some 18,000 patriotic Ukrainians who made their way to the nation's capital from throughout the United States and Canada, their participation in the observances was a source of immense pride in their community and in themselves. And justly so.

True, perhaps more people could have come. But the dedicated individuals who ventured to Washington did so because they realized that, on the 50th anniversary of the famine, there was nothing more immediate, nothing more pressing or morally compelling than to honor the 7 million victims of this atrocity by telling the world about our national holocaust. They realized that only by doing so will the victims not have died in vain. What's more, they succeeded in an orderly and dignified way.

So who was there? Ukrainians of all ages and backgrounds. Over 1,000 members of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization marched together with members of ODUM. Among the Ukrainian Orthodox hierarchs who made the trip were Metropolitan Mstyslav, Archbishops Mark and Constantine, and Bishop Wolodymyr Didowycz, who came all the way from Germany. There were people from Toronto, Ohio, Pennsylvania and upstate New York. A busload from Chicago took 17 hours to make the trip. There were some participants who put partisan politics aside and followed the dictates of conscience, and for this they should be commended. So, too, should Rep. Don Ritter of Pennsylvania, who delivered a stirring address about the famine and its ramifications.

But as the rally and demonstration did much to publicize the famine, it also did much to boost the spirit of the Ukrainian community, which has been dispirited of late by internecine squabbling. The events in Washington proved that organized and effective activism is possible if people have the resolve and the courage to act. The people in Washington showed that they had both, and of this they can be rightfully proud.

We will not dwell on those who were not there or why. But when we surveyed the scene near the Washington Monument, we were genuinely moved by the number of elderly Ukrainians, many in their 70s, who endured long bus trips to be present at this important national event. Their presence speaks volumes about those who could have come, but decided to stay home.

An open letter to the Kremlin

The following letter to the Kremlin from Americans of Ukrainian descent was read in front of the Soviet Embassy at the demonstration on October 2. The statement was read by Orest Deychakiwsky, 27, of Beltsville, Md., a staff member of the Congressional Helsinki Commission.

We Ukrainian-Americans are 1 million strong, living in cities and towns throughout this great land of the United States of America. There are two additional millions of us living in other countries of the free world. You have enslaved 50 million of our brothers and sisters in Ukraine and countless millions more who live in daily terror of your dictatorship. You hide behind a constitution that promises all freedoms, including independence for Ukraine, yet in the past 14 years your tanks have rolled across Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. You continue to threaten Poland. One month ago you shot a Korean airliner out of the sky, cutting short 269 innocent lives. Whenever the world questions your actions, your great propaganda machine is mobilized to twist the truth and to lie. Unfortunately, many people believe those lies. And among them are innocent children.

(Continued on page 16)



Orest Deychakiwsky reads an open letter to the Kremlin at the memorial demonstration near the Soviet Embassy.

Rep. Don Ritter's remarks

Following is the text of the address delivered by Rep. Don Ritter of the 15th Congressional District in Pennsylvania at the Great Famine memorial rally near the Washington Monument. Rep. Ritter, who is in his third term, is co-chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine and a member of the Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. He speaks Russian fluently and spent a year in the Soviet Union as an exchange scientist.

Today, my dear friends, I honor the 7 million who died in the famine/holocaust and the millions who lived through those terrible years. But that is not enough. Today, I devote myself with all my heart and soul to the cause of freedom for our oppressed brothers and sisters living in Ukraine. (This opening paragraph was spoken in Ukrainian.)

We are here today to honor 7 million who perished and those who survived. We are here today to commemorate those tragic times. But we are here not only to honor, not only to commemorate. We are here today because we believe in freedom. We believe in a free Ukraine. In free lands, there are no holocausts. We are here today to tell Stalin's heirs that we believe in freedom. We believe in a free Ukraine.

We are here to tell the story to the world of the people who suffered, the victims, the survivors. Yes, we want the world to know about this crime against humanity, not that they may feel sympathy towards the victims. That is given. But, even more important is that the world better understand that the disease of totalitarian control over people longing to be free is what creates holocausts. And that such totalitarian control is today exerted by Stalin's heirs over the Ukrainian people and many others. Yes, we have a story to tell.

Ivan Klymko lived on the Lukashiv Grange and survived the famine. Ivan was close friends with Vasyl Luchko whose wife and three children lived near him. Many times his wife Sanka made trips to Poltava for food but soon this source ran out. Food became very scarce.

One day in March, Ivan went to Vasyl's house. Upon entering the dark house he brushed against something that felt warm and soft. Searching for a light, he saw in front of him Vasyl's 6-year-old son hanging by the neck. The rope was tight around his neck and saliva was still dripping from his mouth. In the adjoining storage room, soon discovered, was the body of the other son, also hung by the neck. Soon Vasyl appeared and Ivan asked him why he had murdered his children. His reply was that he had nothing to give them to eat and didn't want them to starve to death. Starvation breeds insanity. Forced starvation is murder.

Together with his brother, Vasyl dug a grave for the two boys. There were no coffins so the boys were lowered into an earthen grave. When the mother returned from a food foraging trip with her daughter she learned of the death of her sons, however, when she found out they had been buried she scolded Ivan and his brother for burying them. Ivan had to tell her that her husband was in such a state they were afraid he might eat them. Starvation breeds desperation. Forced starvation is murder.

Within two weeks both Vasyl and his daughter died of starvation and a few months later, the mother also died. In a last attempt to gain food she ripped part of her roof off to sell the metal for bread. She died with the bread in her hand. Her death resulted in the entire



Rep. Don Ritter addresses the memorial rally.

Luchko family being wiped out. The Luchko family was murdered.

George Kulchycky, writing for a Cleveland paper in June of 1933, wrote a report on the famine based on interviews with eyewitnesses. He stated in the village of Kharkivsky the famine had a devastating effect. He writes: "Reporters who knew of the catastrophe were so enamored with communism and its future that they were persuaded not to report the fiasco." But today, we reporters, all of us, file our stories.

One eyewitness account was that of Vera Kochno.

"In April of 1932 I personally went to Moscow for food, I risked my life, I was hidden in the locomotive. Ukraine was under an iron blockade, no one without party passports was permitted to leave the country. I was stunned when I witnessed that Moscow's stores and food markets were overloaded with food, and white rolls could be found on the streets. At the same time the well-known "Red Brigade" of 25,000 communist thugs and secret police wiped out completely food from Ukraine, confiscating in the villages everything from house to house, and killing even dogs and cats, that we would not hunt them for food. The high, enormous mountains of dead bodies of children, women, youngsters, were lying everywhere, especially in front of all the doors of our churches in Kharkov, where my husband, was a head of the Metropolitan Cathedral. One couldn't open the doors."

According to the testimony of the economist, Dr. Mark Mensheha, published in 1958, the Kremlin imposed quotas of grain to be shipped from the Ukraine to government storages in Russia. These quotas exceeded the entire crop of the harvest of the preceding year of 1932. Statistics revealed that the harvest produced 140 million pounds of grain, which fed the Ukrainian people along with some exports. The quotas for out-shipment were tens of millions of pounds higher than total production. Nothing was left for the people to eat.

Moreover, Stalin sent Mikoyan, secretary of the Ministry of the Food Industry to Ukraine, and also Molotov, Kaganovich and Khrushchev. Mikoyan observed thousands of peasants' corpses, and thousands of swollen faces and bodies in the Uman district of Ukraine in the early summer of 1933. The local authorities begged Mikoyan to permit them to use part of the collected grain for the starving people to save them from death. Mikoyan rejected their petitions. In an answer to the petitions

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Media reports on famine

Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The Washington Post provided detailed coverage of the weeklong Great Famine observance here with an October 1 article about the activities and extensive coverage of the October 2 rally at the Washington Monument and the march to the Soviet Embassy.

On October 3, the paper ran a full story on the rally and march by staff writer Eugene Meyer under the headline "Ukrainians Commemorate Victims of 1933 Famine."

In the article, which was accompanied by three photographs and began on the first page of the paper's Metro section, Mr. Meyer quoted from President Ronald Reagan's message to the rally and from an address by UNA Supreme President John Flis.

He also spoke with Halyna Hrushetsky, 41, of Chicago, who lost four sisters during the famine.

"I've lived with the famine as long as I can remember," she told the Post, adding that she, her older sister who survived the famine and her mother wound up in a German labor camp during the war and were saved from repatriation to the Soviet Union after the war after Eleanor Roosevelt intervened on behalf of the displaced persons.

"My mother passed away last June," Mrs. Hrushetsky told the Post. "Her last words: 'Don't forget and don't forgive and pass the facts about these atrocities on to your children.'"

Mr. Meyer also provided details of the rally and the march to the embassy, noting that sponsors estimated the crowd to be 10,000 to 15,000.

In the October 1 article, headlined "Ukrainian Americans Commemorate Famine in Homeland 50 Years Ago," Post staff writer Caryle Murphy provided a historical overview of the famine obtained from several experts, including Prof. Omeljan Pritsak of the Harvard Ukrainian Institute and Vojtech Mastny, a specialist in Soviet and Eastern European affairs at Boston University, who said that there is "no debate that this famine was man-made and encouraged by authorities."

The article also noted the recent seminar at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think tank in Washington, which included presentations by Dr. Robert Conquest, who is writing a book on the famine, Dr. James Mace, who has been doing research for the book, and Dana Dalrymple, an agricultural economist familiar with the famine.

"Hundreds of Ukrainian Americans are in Washington this week to commemorate a famine in their homeland 50 years ago in which millions died and to protest what they say is the Soviet Union's continued refusal to acknowledge the breadth of the famine or the part Soviet policies played in causing it," Mr. Murphy wrote.

Washington Times

WASHINGTON — The Washington Times carried a story on the October 2 famine observances in Washington in its October 3 issue.

In addition, the September 28 issue of the paper had a story on a September 27 press conference here that featured Dr. Robert Conquest, who is writing a book on the famine, and Lev Kopelev, a Soviet author now living in the West who took part in the confiscation of grain in Ukraine.

Writing about the rally at the Washington Monument and the demonstration near the Soviet Embassy, Times staff writer Edmond Jacoby said that the march and the memorial concert at the Kennedy Center "marked the end of a week of events in Washington commemorating the 50th anniversary of a devastating famine that Ukrainians have called 'the forgotten holocaust.'"

In covering the march, Mr. Jacoby spoke with Oscar Kain, a businessman staying at the Capital Hilton Hotel near the rally site at 16th and K streets.

"I've got two Russians who work for me," Mr. Kain told the Times. "They told me what happened to them when they tried to leave the Soviet Union. It makes me believe every word the Ukrainians say. America needs to remember this."

In the article on the press conference, also written by Mr. Jacoby, Dr. Conquest said that the Ukrainian famine provides an accurate barometer with which to gauge the nature of the Soviet system today.

"It is in that crucible that Andropov and other Soviet leaders were molded," Dr. Conquest said, adding that the "Soviet attitude toward human life is not what we in the West expect."

Mr. Kopelev, who was a member of Komsomol, the Communist youth league, when Stalin ordered the requisition of grain from the peasants in Ukraine, said that he took part in the collection of grain.

"I saw the people dying and dead from hunger," he said. "I saw their empty eyes, their eyes with death in them. Our countryside had become Soviet."

Star-Ledger

NEWARK, N.J. — The Star-Ledger, New Jersey's largest daily newspaper, on October 3 carried an Associated Press wire service story on the October 2 famine observances in Washington.

The AP story appeared in several other leading newspapers across the country.

The story quoted several participants of the Washington Monument rally and the demonstration near the Soviet Embassy, including Andrij Bilyk, a member of the national committee that organized the event, Orest Deychakivsky, who read an open letter to the Kremlin near the embassy, and former Ukrainian dissident Valentyn Moroz, who said that the demonstration was for the American victims of the downing of Korean Air Line Flight 007 as well as for the millions of Ukrainians who died during the famine.

The article also quoted Anthony Luck, 72, a high school teacher in Ukraine during the famine.

"It was a terrible time I'll never forget," he said. "People were swollen (from malnutrition) and dying on the street every day. You could not even recognize your friends."

The AP said that a man at the Soviet Embassy, contacted by telephone, said the press office was closed "but for sure they would have 'no comment' for you."

THE GREAT FAMINE



This year marks the 50th anniversary of one of history's most horrifying cases of genocide — the Soviet-made Great Famine of 1932-33, in which some 7 million Ukrainians perished.

Relying on news from Svoboda and, later, The Ukrainian Weekly (which began publication in October 1933), this column hopes to remind and inform Americans and Canadians of this terrible crime against humanity.

By bringing other events worldwide into the picture as well, the column hopes to give a perspective on the state of the world in the years of Ukraine's Great Famine.

December 16-31, 1933

PART XXXIV

On December 16, Svoboda printed news reports from Chicago about a demonstration protesting the famine that would take place on Sunday, December 17.

At a meeting of the newly organized "Committee for the Struggle against Famine in Russia," in New York, one of the main speakers, a Russian, stated that the famine in both Ukraine and Russia was not due to climatic conditions or natural disaster, but it was a famine brought about by the political dictatorship of the Soviet regime and unsuccessful agricultural politics, reported Svoboda on December 16. The speaker documented the famine by quoting news reports from various newspapers.

On December 18, Svoboda ran a report datelined Finland, which stated that many Soviet citizens were fleeing to the north and settling in Finland in order to escape the famine in the Soviet Union.

On December 19, Svoboda printed a front-page story about the famine demonstration in Chicago which took place on December 17. The article carried the following subhead: "Bolshevik bandits attack the solemn march." According to the news story, over 5,000 Ukrainian Americans took part in a peaceful demonstration which was disrupted by Bolsheviks who began throwing stones and rotten eggs, and began sprinkling the marchers' eyes with pepper and paprika.

According to reports from the Associated Press and The New York Times, as well as eyewitnesses, over 100 people were wounded in the struggle.

Svoboda in its December 26 issue carried the entire account in English as it appeared in the Chicago Daily Tribune.

News of the demonstration also appeared in the Chicago Herald and Examiner. On December 28, Svoboda carried an article about the Chicago demonstration which had appeared in The New York Times.

On December 19, Svoboda printed Stanislav V. Kossior's entire speech to the plenary session of the Ukrainian Communist Party. Mr. Kossior, a member of the Communist Political Bureau, reported that the separatist movement in Ukraine had been crushed, but that there were still many unexposed enemies of the Ukrainian Republic.

That same day Svoboda printed news from Vienna, which reported on Cardinal Theodore Innitzer's progress in helping the hungry in Ukraine. The item stated that a two-day conference was held in the city during which a resolution asking for countries with a surplus of grain to aid the hungry in Ukraine and the Caucasus was signed and passed.

Also on December 19, Svoboda ran a small news item about Walter Duranty's reporting on the Soviet Union. According to Mr. Duranty, the news that there is famine in the Soviet Union came from Berlin, Riga and Vienna. He stated

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Crowd listens to speakers at Washington Monument rally.



Demonstrators assemble at the intersection of 16th and K streets near the Soviet Embassy.



A long line of marchers makes its way toward the Soviet Embassy.



A coffin symbol



Many of the marchers carried placards protesting Soviet tyranny.



Ukrainian Orthodox Metropolitan Supreme Vice President Myroslav Pechava and Archbishop Mark of New York.

10,000 RECALL 7 MILLION WHO DIED IN GREAT FAMINE



All photos by The Weekly staff.

Ukrainians marching with banners and signs.



Demonstrators at the monument rally.



The 7 million victims of the famine rests at the foot of the stage.



Mstyslav delivers the invocation. Also in the front row were (from left): UNA Uropeas, who emceed the program, Pastor Wladimir Borowsky, Orthodox identified Orthodox priest, Peter Stercho, head of the national famine committee, and Orthodox Bishop Wolodymyr Didowycz.



Members of the Ukrainian Orthodox League stand in the shadow of the Washington Monument.

The Ukrainian Kozaks and the liberation of Vienna

by Christine Demkowich

PART II

In early September of this year, Austria and particularly Vienna saluted the tricentennial of the defeat of the invading Turkish Moslem army by the united forces of Christian Europe at the gates of Vienna. Among the festivities was a grand, four-day celebration held September 9-12 and sponsored by the Ukrainian community and members of the Ukrainian Philatelic Association in Austria (SUFA). The Ukrainian ceremonies were designed to commemorate the unification of Europe and to bring notoriety to the Ukrainian Kozaks whose invincible forces, when combined with the "Holy League," conquered the Turks on September 12, 1683. Other ongoing Viennese festivities gave little or no credit to the Ukrainian Kozaks for their important role in the Battle of Vienna.

The Ukrainian revelry began on a brisk, grey morning to the sprightly sound of folk songs and the national anthem, played by the Tyrolean High School Band. Clad in national garb, the 25 band members entertained a steadily growing crowd of Viennese residents, tourists, members of SUFA, the Ukrainian Viennese community and government officials who gathered in front of the recently renovated Cafe Central. The Viennese Coffeemakers Club granted SUFA permission to hold its commemorative philatelic exhibition at the cafe. Thanks to the financial backing of one of Austria's largest banks, the historic Cafe Central is successfully operating today as a traditional coffeehouse.

Vienna's coffeehouses

Among the devastating effects of World War II was the destruction of numerous Viennese coffeehouses. Soon after the war a group of coffeemakers attempted to rebuild and duplicate the original exterior and interior architectural designs of these beautiful cafes. Unfortunately the financial burden of this massive project thwarted their noble intentions.

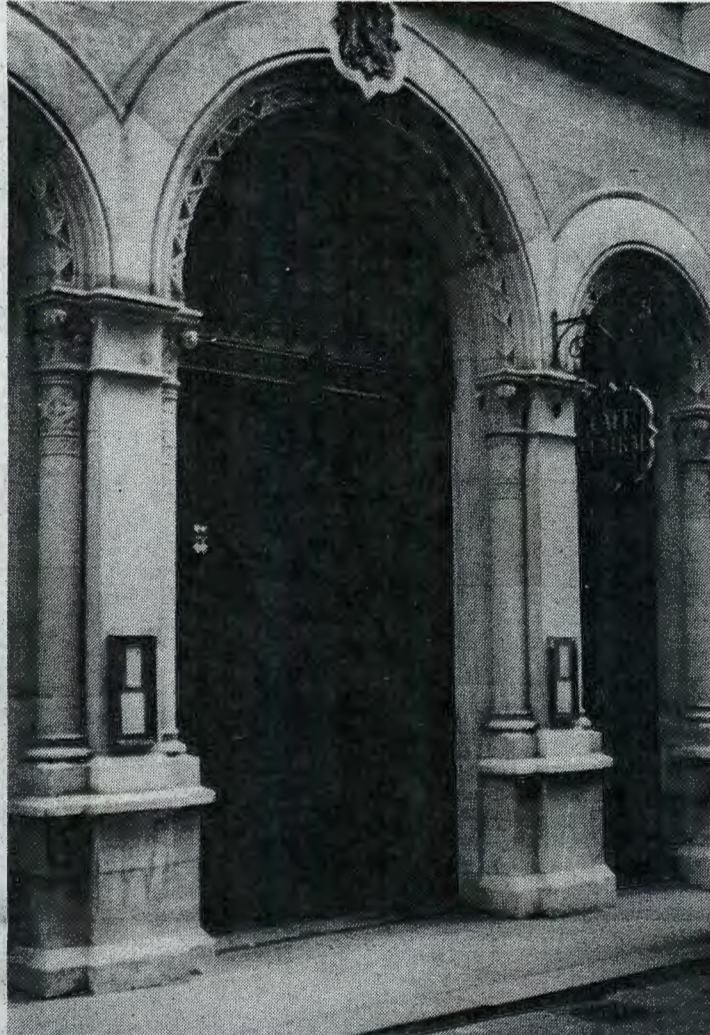
Continuing discussions on the demise of Viennese coffeehouses 10 years ago rekindled old concerns, and a group of bank owners provided the necessary financial backing and revamped the decaying buildings into banking institutions. Vienna's minister of cultural affairs also joined in the renovation campaign in order to assure that these buildings would be used for what they were originally designed.

Before renovation, Cafe Central was an abandoned, broken down building — a result of the bombings during the war. Before its destruction, however, it was frequented by German and Russian military officers who often stopped there for coffee and friendly conversation on their way from Switzerland. The cafe's guests also included historic figures such as Trotsky and Stalin, as well as famous composers, musicians, literary figures and government officials.

Philatelic exhibition

The main event through which the Viennese Ukrainians were able to credit their fellow countrymen for freeing Vienna in 1683 was unquestionably the stamp exhibition sponsored by SUFA.

Borys Jaminskyj, president of SUFA



The Cafe Central in Vienna.

and author of "Vienna 1683, the Kozaks and Kulchitsky," opened the exhibit with a speech on the importance of recognizing the role of the Kozaks in winning the Battle of Vienna. He referred to the Ukrainian stamp exhibit as an excellent vehicle by which to commemorate this historic event and saluted George (Yurij) Franz Kulchitsky "a fellow Ukrainian from Boikiv-

shchyna" who successfully made his way through enemy lines in behalf of all of Christian Europe.

"During the crucial hour when Vienna's defending forces were no longer able to resist invasion, Kulchitsky was summoned by the Austrian defense commander Graf Starhemberg to deliver a message requesting relief to the camp of the imperial army of Prince



Borys Jaminskyj opens the philatelic exhibit.

Carl Lotringen," Mr. Jaminskyj noted.

Mr. Jaminskyj also extended his appreciation to those government officials who attended the opening of the exhibit and thereby acknowledged the important role of the Kozaks in the Battle of Vienna.

Attending the opening of the exhibit were: Federal Minister of Commerce Carl Dittrich; Mayor and Governor of Vienna Leopold Gratz; and General Director of the Post and Telegraph Offices Dr. Heinrich Ubleis, who is also an active member of SUFA. Each of the official guests mentioned the contribution of the Ukrainian Kozaks in the Battle of Vienna and thanked SUFA for its time and effort in organizing the stamp exhibit.

Commemorative postmarks and stamps

To celebrate this landmark occasion, the Austrian Post Office issued a special commemorative stamp-block which depicts the well-known artist Frans Gefels' drawing of "The Battle of Vienna, 1683," that is on display in the museum of history in Vienna. The official souvenir sheet was designed by A. yhusta Bechker, a Viennese artist. It was engraved onto a steel plate that was used to print the official stamp by Wolfgang Zaiden, another local artist.

Five special bilingual German-Ukrainian postmarks were also issued during the four-day exhibit and were designed by Erhard Shteinhagen, a well-known Ukrainian artist from Austria. Each of his postmarks corresponds with the theme of the historic event and commemorates not only the Kozaks but also honors George Franz Kulchitsky, who popularized the European coffeehouse.

According to Mr. Jaminskyj, the Austrian Post Office used a Ukrainian postmark for the official first day of issue stamp due to a request from SUFA. He said the Post Office is more likely to issue a postmark based on a design proposed by a philatelic association if the drawing correlates the interests of the association with those of Austria.

For example, the first day of issue postmark for September 9 depicts a Ukrainian Kozak with St. Stephen's Cathedral, part of the old ruins of Vienna and a sketch of Turkish camps in the background. When designing this postmark, SUFA could not have portrayed the Kozak in the drawing alone. Another feature, such as St. Stephen's Cathedral, which links the Ukrainian Kozak in the foreground with Austria's history, had to be sketched in. St. Stephen's Cathedral was the perfect choice for the background of the first day of issue postmark as it symbolizes Austria's independence.

"When preparing to invade Vienna, the Turkish troops took several routes, including underground tunnels. Those regiments which planned their attack at the gates of St. Stephen's Cathedral traveled underground because the secret passages lead directly to the church whose cross was to be replaced with the official Moslem symbol — a gold star and crescent," Mr. Jaminskyj said.

The postmark issued September 10 depicts a portrait of George Franz Kulchitsky, one of the originators of the famous Viennese coffeehouses. The postmark issued on the 11th also commemorates the traditional Viennese coffeehouse; it depicts a typical table setting inside a cafe: chair, table, a glass of water — traditionally served with

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They came...

(Continued from page 1)

I have tried to spread the word about the famine," he added. Mr. Malar said he participated in the 15th, 25th and 40th year commemorations of the famine held in the diaspora. He is the author of a trilogy "Zoloty Doshch," in which he devotes several chapters to the famine.

On Sunday he came to Washington because he feels the Reagan administration is not apathetic to the politics of the Soviet Union, as administrations in the past were.

He was one of many demonstrators who arrived as early as 9:30 a.m. The chartered buses from various cities kept pulling up near the Washington Monument to let rallygoers off. The dark sky, scattered with rain clouds, seemed almost appropriate for the somber event.

By 10:30 a.m. the masses extended to either side of the stage and stretched way back to the Washington Monument, a distance of several hundred feet. The sun started breaking through the clouds and the umbrellas were folded and put away.

The people still kept coming; chartered buses from all parts of the United States — the Rochesterians carried their symbolic coffins, imprinted with the words "7,000,000 Ukrainians Murdered"; the Plast members assembled, staking out a good piece of land to accommodate 1,000 uniformed members of all ages.

Women in embroidered blouses and dark skirts, members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Ukrainian Gold Cross listened attentively to the speakers on the stage. Eleven full buses from the Philadelphia area carried both young and old to the commemorations in Washington.

Among the sea of faces, signs proclaiming all the cities and towns represented, emerged. They read: San Diego; Los Angeles; Chicago; Dayton, Solon, Youngstown (Ohio); Pittsburgh, Monessen (Pa.); Buffalo (N.Y.); Hartford (Conn.); Detroit; Richmond (Va.); Trenton (N.J.); Boston, New York and Baltimore. The list of cities grew longer and longer as the rally continued past noon. Ukrainians from Texas, Florida, Rhode Island, and Washington made their way through the crowds.

Signs, some meticulously printed and others scrawled in a hurried fashion, were carried by many of the demonstrators. They carried such slogans as: "The West Must Not Forget," "Whole Ukrainian History is Holocaust," "7,000,269 Murdered

— 1933 Soviet Genocide in Ukraine, 1933 Soviet Attack on KAL 007."

As the solemn march to the Soviet Embassy began, the demonstration took on a somber tone. The uniformed members of Plast and ODUM gave the march a formal air, followed by representatives of women's organizations and communities.

The Ukrainian Orthodox League, numbering over 200 from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, marched together, caught up in the spirit of unity which, their president Dr. Gayle Woloschak remarked, has prevailed since their summer convention.

Marching the mile-long route from the Washington Monument to the Soviet Embassy, the Ukrainian Americans conscientiously informed passers-by of the great tragedy perpetrated upon the Ukrainian people by the Soviet regime.

A young marcher from St. Mary's parish in Solon, Ohio, remarked "I'll bet you could not even find a handful of people on the street who know about this tragedy," and continued marching on proudly with his group, which had traveled 10 hours to get to Washington.

"We're a small community in Richmond, Va.," remarked Ihor Taran in a southern drawl, "but we're aware of the famine and we came here today to commemorate the

memory of the victims. My parents came from Zaporizhzhia and Kiev and I've grown up being aware of the tragedy of the genocide," he said.

A handful of marchers from Kentucky, representing the cities of Louisville and Lexington, were organized by the local UNA branch and had traveled to Washington to commemorate the event on a national level. "We've had local television and press coverage in Kentucky," Oksana Mostovych stated.

Road-weary Chicagoans who spent 17 hours on a chartered bus, their travels extended due to bad weather in Pennsylvania, arrived in Washington on Friday. Many of them spent the day visiting U.S. senators and congressmen with fellow members of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

The first-, second- and third-generation Ukrainian Americans who have never experienced the tyranny of the Soviet system took part in the commemorations. So did newly arrived Soviet emigres. Former dissident Nadia Svitlychna and her entire family showed up in Washington, as did former political prisoner Valentyn Moroz, who now resides in Toronto with his wife, and recent defector Victor Kovalenko, presently a Plast member in Philadelphia.

The United States Ukrainian com-

munity was not the only Ukrainian community represented. Torontonians came down by bus to observe U.S. national famine commemorations. One Canadian student remarked that he thought it was important for Canadians also to take part in one of the largest commemorations of the 50th anniversary of this holocaust. Ukrainians from Australia and Europe took part in the commemorations as did many non-Ukrainian friends of Ukrainians.

Maria Petrauskas — dressed in traditional Lithuanian garb — and her daughter Solamaja, joined the masses of Ukrainians at the Washington Monument. "We have always known about the famine, today we come out to the demonstration in solidarity with our oppressed brothers," Solamaja said.

Some of the marchers, too old to walk the route of the march, were driven to the embassy to watch the crowds assemble and hear the statement addressed to the Kremlin. Hlib Naymenko of St. George's Church in Yardville, N.J., who was 23 at the time of the famine, said that her family in Poltava was saved by eating gruel even dogs refused to eat. "Today, I come to remind myself of those days and to make others aware," she said, slowly making her way to a bench.



Plast members at rally.

December 16-31, 1933

(Continued from page 7)

that the Soviets had gotten all the grain they needed from the peasants and soon the free sale of bread would be permitted.

On December 20, Svoboda ran a news story on page 2 titled "What the Communist Saw in Russia." It reported on Malcolm Muggeridge's eyewitness reports to the Morning Post. Written in Ukrainian, the story stated that Muggeridge reported that the five-year plan had not succeeded in the Soviet Union. Muggeridge reported that a famine in the Soviet Union did exist due to the failure of Soviet agricultural policies. He stated that he saw many unemployed in the Soviet Union, and in order to curb this problem, the government starved them to death. This was a completely original solution, he added.

Although the workers have a hard time, Muggeridge stated, the peasants have an even harder time. The fields lay barren, there are no

cows, no horses. The villages are empty. The Bolsheviks use the peasants as raw material to complete their plans, Muggeridge wrote.

On December 20, Svoboda also printed a news item which appeared in the Syracuse Herald. It reported that over 1,000 Ukrainian Americans marched in a parade in that city to protest against Soviet Russian treatment of the Ukrainians. The Post standard of Syracuse also carried this news, and this item was reprinted in Svoboda on December 28.

A three-line story with news from the "Gazeta Polska" was printed in Svoboda on December 26. It stated that the Ukrainian peasants had no grain.

According to news Svoboda printed on December 28, the Ukrainian Press Service had written articles about the Soviet plan for 1934. Taking first place in plans for the future was the total destruction of Ukrainian independent villages, according to the news service. The news stated that the Soviet Union had 7 million

independent peasant farmers which it wanted to liquidate. These "kulaks" would be dealt with in the following manner, the news stated: their land would be taken away, all their possessions would be removed, and they would be resettled in Siberia, where they would probably die of hunger.

On December 30, Svoboda printed a story about Duranty's reports on the Soviet plan for 1934. According to The New York Times correspondent, the Soviets' most immediate assignment in 1934 was to make life for the Soviet citizen "easier, more pleasant and more cultured." Duranty reported that the Soviets felt their two biggest threats in 1934 would be the spirit brewing in Japan and the anti-Soviet uprisings in Germany.

That same day Svoboda reprinted an article from a magazine called Nation's Business. Titled "What an American Saw in the Ukrainian Coal District," Whiting Williams stated that he visited the coal district and talked to people.

Crowd rallies...

(Continued from page 1)

ington police.

The rally and the subsequent march, demonstration and memorial concert at the Kennedy Center, were the culmination of a series of events held during the Great Famine Memorial Week in the nation's capital.

The rally got under way with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Jarema Cisaruk, a member of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of Detroit, and brief welcoming remarks by Dr. Peter G. Stercho, chairman of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine, a community organization that sponsored the week's events.

Invocations were then delivered in Ukrainian by Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and in English by Pastor Wladimir Borowsky of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America.

Metropolitan Mstyslav was accompanied that day by three other Ukrainian Orthodox hierarchs: Archbishop Mark of New York, Archbishop Constantine of Chicago and Bishop Wolodymyr Didowycz of Germany.

Metropolitan Mstyslav noted in his prayer that the purpose of the rally was "to bow our heads before the known and unknown graves of the millions of Ukrainian martyrs who died 50 years ago in the agony of death by starvation."

Three symbolic black coffins, each marked "7,000,000 Ukrainians murdered," were carried onto the stage, as members of the Plast and ODUM Ukrainian youth organizations formed an honor guard.

Pastor Borowsky then delivered the English-language invocation, stating: "we are here to redeem from oblivion" the 7 million who died in the Great Famine.

Conduct of the rally program was then assumed by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, former special assistant for ethnic affairs to President Gerald R. Ford.

Dr. Kuropas welcomed the representative of President Reagan, Morton Blackwell, special assistant for public liaison. Mr. Blackwell proceeded to read a message from the president, the full text of which follows.

President's message

"I am pleased to join those gathered for this ceremony honoring the memory of the millions who died in the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33.

"This event provides an opportunity to remember those who suffered and died during the farm collectivization and subsequent forced famine and period of severe repression. That attempt to crush the life, will and spirit of a people by a totalitarian government holds important meaning for us today.

"In a time when the entire world is outraged by the senseless murder of 269 passengers on Korean Airlines Flight 007, we must not forget that this kind of action is not new to the Soviet Union.

"That the dream of freedom lives on in the hearts of Ukrainians everywhere is an inspiration to each of us.

"I commend your participation in this special observance and the moral vision it represents. May it be a reminder to all of us of how fortunate we are to live in a land of freedom."

Congressman Ritter's address

Next to address the rally was Rep. Ritter, who is chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine and a member of the Con-

gressional Helsinki Commission.

Rep. Ritter began his remarks in Ukrainian, saying: "Today, my dear friends, I honor the 7 million who died in the famine/holocaust and the millions who lived through those terrible years. But that is not enough. Today, I devote myself with all my heart and soul to the cause of freedom for our oppressed brothers and sisters living in Ukraine."

"We are here to tell the story to the world of the people who suffered, the victims, the survivors," he said. "Yes, we want the world to know about this crime against humanity, not that they may feel sympathy towards the victims. That is given. But, even more important is that the world better understand that the disease of totalitarian control over people longing to be free is what creates holocausts."

He concluded his speech, too, in Ukrainian. "May the memory of those who died live on in our hearts and in the hearts of all Americans so that the flame of freedom for Ukraine will never die. Long live the flame of freedom. Glory to Ukraine," he said. (The full text of Rep. Ritter's address appears on page 6.)

A message of sympathy was delivered by Rabbi Andrew Baker, Mid-Atlantic regional chairman of the American Jewish Committee.

"We share memories of suffering in the Soviet Union. We also share the hope that our brethren, locked behind an iron curtain, will one day be free," he said.

He continued: "We are, of course, gathered here to recall a very specific event of unspeakable horror — the enforced famine and the intentional death of millions of Ukrainians. As one reads the first-person historical accounts, as one examines the photographic evidence, the shock and revulsion are nearly overwhelming. But it is not only the monstrous crime at which one recoils. It is the willingness of so many to look the other way, of governments to carry on with 'business as usual,' and of people quick to relegate such events to the dusty corners of distant history.

"We Jews share with you the experience of such horrors in our own recent history and the experience of a world quick to close its eyes, quick to forget what had taken place. We join with you in the firm belief that only through remembering can we hope to ensure that such evil deeds will not recur."

Rabbi Baker then noted: "We share in your memories on this day and in your hopes that we all may learn from them. For our sake and the sake of our children we can do nothing less."

Keynote address

The keynote Ukrainian-language speaker was John O. Flis, newly re-elected chairman of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association.

"When they were dying — the bells did not toll. And no one wept over them. ... And there were millions of them. At least 7 million, but there may have been 10 million or more. Millions of children, women and men, our sisters and brothers by blood — Ukrainians."

That is why, he said, "it is our sacred duty to ourselves remember and to make others aware of history's greatest crime, its perpetrators and its victims."

He then went on to point out that Ukrainians should recall "this dark night" of Ukrainian history with the hope that "a new morn" will bring with it a better fate for the Ukrainian nation.

In the memory of those millions of Ukrainian martyrs of the Great Famine, Mr. Flis urged, "let us pledge that we will do all that is possible to see to it



John O. Flis addresses rally.

that Ukraine does indeed get its own Washington with his righteous law."

Former Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky and Marek Czyselczyk, a representative of the Solidarity trade union, also spoke at the rally.

The KAL incident represents "just a drop of blood into the ocean of misery caused by the Soviets," said Mr. Bukovsky, referring to the recent downing of a Korean passenger jet. Millions of others died in the collectivization campaign, during the famine, the purges, the show trials, he noted, adding to this list of Soviet horrors the tragedies of the Baltic States, Ukraine, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

The Solidarity representative expressed his sympathy for the famine victims, and, speaking as a Pole, noted that it is his sincere hope that both the Ukrainian and Polish nations will one day live in democracy.

"May the free flag of Poland fly over Warsaw, and may the free flag of Ukraine fly over Kiev," he said. "Long live free Poland, long live free Ukraine."

Other speakers who addressed the rally participants were: Chris Gersten, chairman of the Freedom Federation, a coalition of 19 ethnic organizations; Dr. Mario Lopez Escobar, Paraguayan ambassador to the United States and

chairman of the Organization of American States; Maj. Gen. (ret.) George Keegan, former chief of intelligence of the U.S. Air Force and current chairman of the Congressional Advisory Board; Mykola Plawiuk of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians; Ulana Mazurkevich of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia; and Stephen Procyk, executive member of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine and chairman of its Washington branch.

Messages were received from many members of Congress, among them the following senators: Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.), Dave Durenberger (R-Minn.), John Glenn (D-Ohio), Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.), John Heinz (R-Pa.), Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Carl Levin (D-Mich.), Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R-Md.), Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D-Mich.), Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) and Edward Zorinsky (D-Neb.).

The following representatives also sent messages: Glenn M. Anderson (D-Calif.), Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), Sherwood L. Boehlert (R-N.Y.), Philip M. Crane (R-Ill.), Brian J. Donnelly (D-Mass.), Hamilton Fish Jr. (R-N.Y.), Bill McCollum (R-Fla.), Henry J. Nowak (D-N.Y.), Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio), Frank R. Wolf (R-Va.) and Gus Yatron (D-Pa.).

Messages were later received from Reps. Joseph P. Addabbo (D-N.Y.), Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.), Edward F. Feighan (D-Ohio) and Samuel S. Stratton (D-N.Y.).

In addition, Gov. Dick Thornburgh of Pennsylvania, and Canadian Member of Parliament Jesse P. Flis sent greetings to the rally participants.

At the conclusion of the rally Dr. Stercho once again took the podium, this time to thank all the participants. Msgr. Walter Paska, who appeared at the rally in the name of Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk who is in Rome at the World Bishops Synod, offered the benediction.

The program concluded with a performance by the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus directed by Hryhory Kytasty, which presented two selections, a Ukrainian patriotic song and "God Bless America." The rally was formally closed with the singing by all present of the Ukrainian national anthem.

Two Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 3)

they could face arrest.

By this time, according to the Rev. Shep, some 20 embassy personnel had gathered inside the gates to see what the commotion was about.

At the end of the 20-minute memorial service, the Rev. Galadza sprinkled holy water on the embassy gate. In his homily, the Rev. Shep read from the Bible, quoting from Jeremiah (31: 15-16) which prophesizes the slaughter of children by King Herod and ends on a note of hope: "Refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears: for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the Lord; and they shall come again from the land of the enemy."

With a crowd of pedestrians and some 10 police officers looking on, the Rev. Shep then slipped a Bible underneath the embassy gate while quoting from John (8:23): "And you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Among the onlookers was George Powstenko, a Ukrainian American lawyer from Washington, who just happened on the scene on his way from work. According to the Rev. Shep, Mr. Powstenko kept the police busy, allowing them to finish the service.

Shortly after the panakhyda, the two clergymen were arrested, handcuffed and taken down to the station accompanied by Mr. Powstenko. They were formally charged with disorderly conduct and fingerprinted. After they waived the right to a trial, they were fined \$10 each.

"As we were led to the police car, people that were watching — non-Ukrainians — cheered encouragement," the Rev. Shep said. "That really picked up our morale."

He added that the police seemed reluctant to arrest clergymen, and one officer told them that he was a Roman Catholic and regretted having to be in on the arrest.

The Revs. Shep and Galadza had been in Washington for several days before their arrest, handing out famine-related literature at several locations around the capital and holding prayer vigils on the steps of the Capitol Building.

As to the purpose of holding the panakhyda at the gates of the embassy, the Rev. Shep said that it had a symbolic purpose in addition to calling the nation's attention to the famine and its 7 million victims.

"There has never been a memorial in Ukraine," he said, "and we decided this is as close as we can get."

Ukrainians protest...

(Continued from page 1)

Soviet Embassy here on Sunday after either side of K Street to keep the intersection clear.

At about 2 p.m., Orest Deychakiwsky, a 27-year-old staff member of the Congressional Helsinki Commission, read an open letter to the Kremlin. Surrounded by a sea of demonstrators and reporters, Mr. Deychakiwsky called the Soviet-engineered famine "a deliberate act of genocide" against the Ukrainian people, and warned the Kremlin that the Ukrainian community in the United States would continue to "tell our fellow Americans about the real Soviet Union." (For the full text of Mr. Deychakiwsky's remarks, see page 6.)

Chastizing the Soviets for the invasion of Afghanistan, the shooting down of Korean Airlines Flight 007 and the continuing policies of Russification in the non-Russian republics, Mr. Deychakiwsky said that the world is finally becoming more aware of the nature of the Soviet system.

"We Americans of Ukrainian descent, together with all Americans and people of the world who respect human life — and value human liberty — we will see to it that those who died in your man-made famine in Ukraine; that those who died aboard the Korean airliner, that those who continue to suffer under your dictatorship — we will see to it that they did not die, nor will they suffer, in vain," he said.

The march itself began at the Washington Monument following a special famine commemorative program. With parade marshals wearing blue-and-gold armbands issuing instructions, the demonstrators marched north up 15th Street, the southbound lanes of which were closed to traffic. As motorists looked on, marchers made their way past government buildings for several blocks before turning left onto Pennsylvania Avenue.

While the demonstrators filed past Presidential Park directly across the avenue from the White House, curious onlookers came forward to ask what the march was all about or to take famine literature being distributed by several parade marshals.

From the White House, the marchers snaked through tree-lined residential streets with elegant brownstones before turning north again on 16th Street.

Although the march was called to commemorate the Great Famine, many of the demonstrators carried placards denouncing Soviet aggression, calling for freedom of religion in Ukraine or protesting the downing of the Korean passenger plane. One sign read "Koreans and Ukrainians united against the USSR," while another said "Stop KGB infiltration in U.S. courts," a reference to the government's use of Soviet-supplied evidence in denaturalization proceedings against East Europeans suspected of collaborating with the Germans during World War II.

Most, however, dealt with the anniversary of the famine and its 7 million victims, with inscriptions such as "The West must not forget" and "Moscow before tribunal of justice." One group, from Rochester, N.Y., carried three makeshift black coffins inscribed with white lettering which read "7,000,000 Ukrainians murdered."

While the vast majority of the demonstrators were Ukrainian Americans, some from as far away as Chicago, Ohio and upstate New York, there was a large contingent from Canada. A few of the protesters were non-Ukrainians, including a Lithuanian mother and daughter who carried a sign, complete with a hammer and sickle, that read "Wanted for murder."

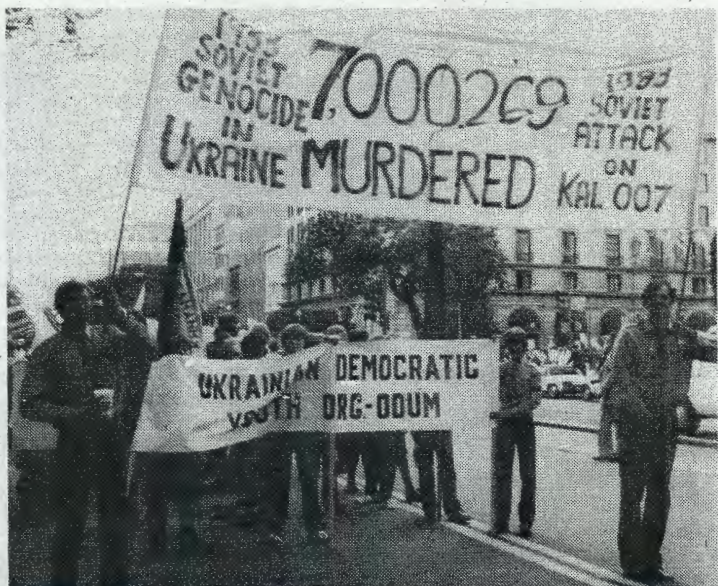
Although the over-all tone of many of the signs was one of anger and outrage, the pervasive mood of the demonstration was one of seriousness and restraint in deference to the somber anniversary of what many demonstrators called the "unknown holocaust." Although there were intermittent chants of "Freedom for Ukraine," most of the demonstrators marched in silence or talked quietly among themselves in keeping with the wishes of rally organizers.

Once assembled at the intersection of K and 16th streets, about one and a half blocks from the Soviet Embassy, the demonstrators presented an impressive sight, with marchers massed against the police line and on K Street on both sides of the intersection. Several, including eyewitnesses who had survived the famine, clustered around reporters and photographers from the news media.

After Mr. Deychakiwsky read the open letter to the Kremlin, rally participants sang the Ukrainian national anthem, "She ne vmerla Ukraina," and scores released the black balloons they had been carrying as mournful symbols of the famine and its victims. As the balloons drifted gently into the

clear Washington sky, the demonstrators began to disperse, many to get ready for a 3 p.m. memorial concert at

the Kennedy Center. Most seemed to conclude that the rally had been orderly, dignified and an unequivocal success.



Part of the ODUM contingent marches behind its banner.



Marchers file past the White House on their way to the Soviet Embassy.

Sold-out...

(Continued from page 3)

each of us of the great value of human liberty and dignity."

Program

In the first part of the program the audience was treated to works by three Ukrainian composers: "What Have You Done" from Mykola Lysenko's opera "Taras Bulba," performed by Mr. Dobriansky; "The Burned Song Calls" by Volodymyr Vermenych (O. Bohachuk, lyrics) and "Grieve Not for the Body" from Vitaliy Kyreyko's opera "Forest Song" (Lesia Ukrainka, libretto), both sung by Ms. Babak.

The highlight of this portion of the program — and the selection that earned the first standing ovation — was Lysenko's "The Roar of the Rapids" (from the poem by Taras Shevchenko). The piece was performed by the Dumka and Washington choruses with soloists Mr. Dobriansky and tenor M. Helbig.

After intermission, the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus took the stage to perform "Blessed Is He," a medieval vesper hymn arranged by Andriy Hnatyshyn; "The Black Tillage" by Stanislav Liudkevych; "People, Arise" by Hryhory Kytasty (Ivan Bahriany, lyrics); and "The Roaring Dnieper" by Danylo Kryzaniwsky (from the poem by Shevchenko) — the final selection eliciting a standing ovation.

Mr. Dobriansky and Ms. Babak then returned to perform music from three Verdi operas, "Aida," "Nabucco" and "La Forza del Destino."

The concert's final two works from "Taras Bulba" both garnered standing ovations. The Overture was performed by the symphony orchestra, while the finale, "The Kozaks' Chorus" (based on the folk song written by Marusia Churay) was performed by both choruses, the bandurists and the orchestra.

The rousing tune so moved the audience that the performers — 300 in all — were compelled to present an encore. The response to "Black Clouds Over the Ruins" by Kytasty (Bahriany, lyrics) was no less enthusiastic as the concert came to an end, leaving the audience spiritually uplifted by the beauty of Ukrainian music and the virtuoso performances just witnessed.

Ms. Babak, Mr. Dobriansky and the conductors of the four performing groups then came on stage for a final bow, as did George Powstenko, cultural director of the national genocide committee, who organized the memorial concert.

Concert reviews

On the following day both The Washington Post and The Washington Times carried reviews of the concert.

Joseph McLellan of the Post wrote that the concert "showed the richness of the culture Stalin tried to eradicate." He praised Ms. Babak, saying that her

voice "soared gloriously in the Ukrainian music and in thematically appropriate selections by Verdi."

He also noted Mr. Dobriansky's "rock-solid performances" as well as the orchestra's effort.

Mr. McLellan went on to point out that both the Dumka and Washington choruses "sang well," "but there was even greater splendor in the work of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus."

F. Warren O'Reilly of the Times lauded Ms. Babak's "splendid high range" in both Verdi selections, and he wrote that "solo passages (were) sung beautifully" by Dobriansky in Lysenko's "The Roar of the Rapids."

Calling Mr. Kytasty "a consummate musician," the reviewer noted the "four marvelously expressive numbers" performed by the bandurists. The Fairfax Symphony was praised for "superb accompaniment throughout" and its conductor, Mr. Hudson, for leading "a stirring performance" of the "Taras Bulba" Overture.

The concluding work, "The Kozaks' Chorus" was "performed by the combined forces in thrilling fashion," Mr. O'Reilly wrote.

Program book

The program for the memorial concert was included in the Kennedy Center's Stagebill along with extensive and informative program notes written by George Sajewych and Walter Shostak.

Great Famine...

(Continued from page 4)

cated technology. It took the Soviet government one year to destroy 7 million people. Unfortunately, this holocaust has not received the attention it should," he said.

"This is a story that we must bring to the world," he continued, "and why I consider it an honor to speak today on behalf of those 7 million, on behalf of the survivors and on behalf of the Ukrainian nation which suffers under the Soviet yoke yet today. It is an honor to participate in the many events that will occur here and around the United States to commemorate what happened 50 years ago."

He also said: "Memories of the Ukrainian famine should haunt every civilized man, woman and child, as the Holocaust against the Jews and other peoples of Eastern Europe haunt the memory of man today. These stories should not be left to scholars alone. They need to be told in schools and churches so that the horrible memory may in some way prevent this from happening again. And, yes, teach the survivors and the people today about the character of the perpetrators."

"No people should have to suffer the kinds of horrors that Ukrainians did. Yet despite our best attempts, the best attempts of civilized people to eradicate this kind of barbarity, it still continues. As we speak, Soviet helicopter gunships capable of spewing 8,000 rounds of ammunition a minute are an instrument used in the destruction of Afghanistan. Everything from chemicals and biological weapons to small objects that appear as toys, a butterfly, a pin, that are capable of

blowing off a limb of some small curious child in order to keep the parents at home. This is what the Soviets are committing today — another holocaust perpetrated against the Afghan people."

Turning to Soviet actions in the Western hemisphere, Rep. Ritter pointed out: "I have learned in our own hemisphere about another genocide that is being committed. In the country of Nicaragua the Miskito Indians are facing genocide at the hands of the totalitarian Sandinistas. The Sandinista regime, backed militarily and financially by the Soviet Union, and aided and abetted by the Soviet international fighting force consisting of Vietnamese, North Koreans, Czechs, Bulgarians and Cubans, are using virtually every method they can to destroy the spirit and independence and bring the Miskito Indians into submission."

In conclusion, Rep. Ritter noted that 1983 has been set aside as a year of commemoration of the Great Famine, and he said "it is fitting and proper that Congress recognizes this event and uses its wisdom to help prevent the recurrence of similar events. I commend my colleagues to participate in events of this kind, one of which will occur this Sunday in Washington, D.C., where there will be a major demonstration of Ukrainian Americans coming from all over the country, speeches, and then a march on the Soviet Embassy."

Also in his remarks, the congressman commended The Ukrainian Weekly "which has devoted many a part of their issues this year to covering the events and the history of this famine of 50 years ago," and, he added, "I salute The Ukrainian Weekly on its 50th anniversary."

Also speaking that day on the floor of the House were Reps. Kent Hance (D-Texas) and Thomas R. Carper (D-Del.).

Statements were submitted to the Congressional Record by the following representatives: Solomon, Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.), Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.), George W. Gekas (R-Pa.), Nancy L. Johnson (R-Conn.), Samuel S. Stratton (D-N.Y.), Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.), John Edward Porter (R-Ill.), Peter H. Kostmayer (D-Pa.), John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), Geraldine A. Ferraro (D-N.Y.), Robert A. Roe (D-N.J.), Bruce A. Morrison (D-Conn.), Dennis M. Hertel (D-Mich.), William O. Lipinski (D-Ill.), Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.), William J. Coyne (D-Pa.), Edwin B. Forsythe (R-N.J.), Bill Green (R-N.Y.), Raymond J. McGrath (R-N.Y.), Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), Sam Gejdenson (D-Conn.), Bobbi Fiedler (R-Calif.) and Hamilton Fish Jr. (R-N.Y.).

CAPITOL RECEPTION

After the conclusion of the special orders in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, September 28, an evening reception was held in the Capitol.

The following members of the House of Representatives attended: Sherwood L. Boehlert (R-N.Y.), Bill Chappell Jr. (D-Fla.), Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.), Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.), Hamilton Fish Jr. (R-N.Y.), James J. Florio (D-N.J.), Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.), Nancy L. Johnson (R-Conn.), Peter H. Kostmayer (D-Pa.), Don Ritter (R-Pa.), Mark D. Siljander (R-Mich.) and Gus Yatron (D-Pa.).

Also present were Benjamin Guthrie, clerk of the House of Representatives;

Don Devine, director of the Office of Personnel Management; George Nesterczuk, associate director for administration of the Office of Personnel Management; Kenneth Tomlinson, director, and Melvin Levitsky, deputy director, respectively, of the Voice of America; Alvin Kapusta, special assistant for nationalities of the State Department; Paul Smith of the United States Information Agency; and Dr. Dana Dalrymple of the Department of Agriculture.

Among others present at the reception were Dr. Robert Conquest and Dr. James Mace, authors of the forthcoming book on the Great Famine; Dr. Herbert Ellison, executive director of the Kennan Institute; and Dr. Andrzej Kaminski of Georgetown University.

SENATE ACTIVITY

Several members of the Senate submitted statements on the Great Famine to the Congressional Record.

They were: Robert Dole (R-Kan.), Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D-Mich.).

In addition, a Senate resolution on the famine (S. Con. Res. 70) was introduced by Sens. Pete. V. Domenici (R-N.M.) and Hollings.

LITURGIES

On Saturday evening, October 1, and on Sunday morning, October 2, liturgies were held in area Ukrainian churches, including Holy Trinity and Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic churches and St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

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WILL OPEN A BRANCH OFFICE

at 8100 Roosevelt Boulevard (Pennypack Circle)

in NOVEMBER, 1983

Please stay tuned for further information regarding our opening which will be announced shortly in the press and in the radio.

The Ukrainian Kozaks...

(Continued from page 10)

coffee — and a newspaper which coffeehouses normally provide for customers to read at their leisure. The special postmark issued on September 12 depicts the flag and insignia of the Ukrainian Kozaks.

In addition to the postmarks issued by SUFA, on display were other commemorative postmarks issued by several outlying cities in Austria that were also involved in the Battle of Vienna. The city of Kornburg, for example, issued a postmark depicting Emperor Leopold who fled to Kornburg when seeking sanctuary from the Turks. The city of Tulln issued a postmark depicting Polish King Jan Sobieski who took full command of the Christian army in Tulln, located near the Danube River. Hollabrunn, a city situated in the southern part of Austria, issued a postmark designed by Mr. Shteinhagen to honor Prince Carl Lotringen who joined Sobieski's forces in Hollabrunn. Vienna, as well as a few other cities, also issued an extensive line of postmarks.

According to Mr. Jaminskyj, 3.8 million official souvenir sheets were issued. But before the official first day

of issue stamp was ready for use, 2,000 silver-colored proofs (depicting the same official design) were printed. Unfortunately, all of the proofs were sold before the last day of the exhibit due to their limited supply, which in effect increases their value as collector's items. (A limited supply of stamped postcards and commemorative envelopes are still available and can be ordered from SUFA: Ukrainischer Briefmarken-Sammlerverein in Osterreich A-1010 Wien, Schonlaterngasse 7/8.)

For most dedicated philatelists, SUFA's exhibit provided the opportunity to purchase vast quantities of valuable and limited issues of postcards, envelopes and souvenir sheets — each stamped with a commemorative postmark as well as the official first day of issue stamp. For spectators, who knew nothing about stamp collecting prior to SUFA's exhibit, the four-day show was like a journey through history.

Along the inner perimeter of Cafe Central were several glass-enclosed display cases, each containing an array of stamps from either the United States, Canada or Europe. Osyp Kokil, a distinguished philatelist from Canada and member of both SUFA and the Worldwide Philatelic and Numismatic

Society, displayed his collection of stamps from eastern and western Ukraine. Wesley Capar of the United States, also a member of SUFA and the Worldwide Philatelic Association, displayed a collection of stamps dedicated to the renowned Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko. Vienna's Main Post Office also donated its valuable collection of stamps for exhibit. On the final day of the exhibition, both Messrs. Capar and Kokil received honorary awards for their exhibits.

SUFA also provided an added attraction in Cafe Central's lobby. During each day of the exhibit, spectators were given the opportunity to mint their own commemorative coins. Made from aluminum, these special coins symbolized the heroic participation of the Ukrainian Kozaks and Kulchytsky in the Battle of Vienna. One coin portrays a Ukrainian Kozak (also used on the September 12 postmark) and the SUFA emblem. The other coin depicts Kulchytsky and the coat of arms of Viennese coffeehouses.

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The Weekly...

(Continued from page 5)

tion for the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine 1932-33.

The first edition of 2,500 copies is being distributed to government officials, members of Congress and the news media. Copies of the book were distributed to dignitaries and the media during the October 2 Great Famine memorial events in Washington.

A second edition will soon be printed, and copies will be sent free of charge to all Weekly subscribers.

The book contains three major articles: "The man-made famine of 1932-33; what happened and why" by Dr. James E. Mace; "America's 'Red Decade' and the Great Famine cover-up" by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas; and an interview with British journalist Malcolm Muggeridge, who wrote about the famine in his capacity as USSR correspondent, conducted by Marco Carynnyk. The foreword is by Dr. Omeljan

Pritsak of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

The book also includes survivors' accounts and press accounts of the famine under the heading "Eyewitness recollections" and a final section of the book, titled "Dissidents on the famine," which features writings by Ukrainian dissidents.

UNA officers...

(Continued from page 5)

editor emeritus Anthony Dragan was present as well.

Of course, UNA publications were represented at the memorial events. The Svoboda Ukrainian daily sent its editor-in-chief Zenon Snylyk and editors Ludmyla Wolansky and Olha Kuzmowycz to cover the day's events.

The entire staff of The Ukrainian Weekly — editor Roma Hadzewycz, associate editor George B. Zarycky and assistant editor Marta Kolomayets — was in D.C. to cover the events with notepads and cameras in hand.

Attention, BOYS and GIRLS — Irvington, N.J. and Vicinity! SCHOOL OF UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE AND BALLET

under direction of

ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY

Classes will be held at St. John's School Auditorium, Newark, N.J. each Thursday, starting October 13th from 3:30 — 7:30. Elementary, high school and college ages accepted. Tel. inf. (212) 677-7187

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Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania

DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES OF PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

ANNOUNCES THAT ITS

ORGANIZING MEETING

WILL BE HELD

Sunday, October 23, 1983, at 1:30 p.m. — sharp
at the 600 Glenwood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates, Branch Officers of the following Branches are requested to attend without fail:

24, 41, 53, 56, 63, 91, 96, 109, 113, 120, 126, 132, 161, 264,
276, 296, 338, 481

PROGRAM:

1. Opening Remarks;
2. Review of the organizational work of the District during the past months.
3. Discussion of fall Organizational Campaign.
4. Adoption of membership campaign plan for balance of 1983.
5. General UNA topics.
6. Questions and answers, adjournment.

Meeting will be attended by:

Stefan Hawrysz, Supreme Organizer
Andrew Jula, Supreme Advisor

AFTER THE MEETING UNA FILM

"HELM OF DESTINY"

WILL BE SHOWN.

All UNA members and guests are invited to the showing of the film.

ADMISSION FREE.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

ANDREW JULA, President
DMYTRO HOLOWATY, Secretary
EUSTACHY PROKOPOWYCZ, Treasurer



THE UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

presents

THE HARVARD UKRAINIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE LECTURE SERIES

Prof. OMELJAN PRITSAK: "Ukraine Between Two Millenia".

A discussion of Ukraine's achievements and problems in the past millenium and its prospects for the future.

Saturday, October 15, 1983, at 4:00 p.m.

UIA, 2 East 79th Street, New York, N.Y. (212) 288-8660



THE UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

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Suggested donation: \$25.00 per person

Reservations requested. Please call or write:

UIA, 2 East 79th Street, New York City, N.Y. 10021 (212) 288-8660

Saturday, October 15

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will present one of its Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute lectures at 4 p.m. Prof. Omeljan Pritsak will speak on: "Ukraine Between Two Millennia," a discussion of Ukraine's achievements and problems in the past millennium and its prospects for the future. The UIA is located at 2 E. 79th St.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will hold its fall season opening and 35th anniversary celebration at 6 p.m., featuring a special program and reception. The suggested donation is \$25; reservations are limited, please call or write to the UIA, 2 E. 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021, (212) 288-8660.

PHILADELPHIA: The Prometheus Ukrainian Male Chorus will celebrate its 20th anniversary with a concert and cocktail reception at the

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Port of History Museum, Penn's Landing, at the foot of Chestnut Street and Delaware Avenue. The concert will begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by a cocktail reception in the Gallery. Tickets are \$15 for the concert and reception and \$10 for the concert. For more information please call (215) 242-3689.

NEWARK, N.J.: The Mothers' Club of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School will sponsor its annual Autumn Dance and raffle in the school gym at 762 Sanford Ave. Admission is \$10 for adults, \$5 for students. The Tempo Orchestra will provide dancing music. For table reservations please call Mrs. H. Mandzy at (201) 964-6607. All proceeds are designated toward the school's needs.

Sunday, October 16

GREAT MEADOWS, N.J.: St.

Nicholas Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church on Route 46 will hold a fall harvest festival. The day will feature a Ukrainian kitchen from 1 to 7 p.m., the Jolly Joe Orchestra from 3 to 7 p.m. and a raffle at 7 p.m. Tickets are \$2 in advance (available at Nykun's Store, Route 46; and Don Cheske Bros., Striger Street in Hackettstown) and \$3 at the door.

ADVANCE NOTICE

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Due to increased public interest, the wood carving exhibit at the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center of Manor Junior College has been extended for two more weeks in October. The collection of wood carvings and wood inlays by Yuri Korpanyuk, honored master of folk art of Ukraine, can now be viewed on two additional weekends: October 15-16 and 22-23 (from noon to 3 p.m.) and during the week by special appointment.

Appointments can be made by calling (215) 885-2360, ext. 15.

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.

Rep. Ritter's...

(Continued from page 6)

of dying and crying children and their families, came revenge; the destruction and harvest of death of many villages and Kozak towns around Uman city. They disappeared and the region became like a desert because all the people died. Yes, we have a story to tell.

During this short period over 7 million Ukrainians died. It took the Nazis five years to destroy 6 million people in their death camps. The Soviets outdid their "moral twin," the Nazis, by converting Ukraine into an enormous, sealed-off death camp. Starvation was the substitute for gas. Unfortunately, this holocaust has not received the attention that it should and while the Nazis were defeated, the Soviets are still powerful. It is important for the world to know about this world-shaking historical event. Just as the world knows about the Nazi death camps. It is important to know that Stalin and the Communists made a death camp out of the Ukrainian nation in 1932-33.

The memories of the Ukrainian famine should haunt every civilized man, woman and child as does the holocaust of the Jews. These stories should not be left to scholars alone. They should be told in schools, they should be written in textbooks and remembered in places of worship so that the memory may in some way prevent this from happening again and, yes, teach us about the perpetrators. You, as citizens, have the power to go to your school boards, your history and social studies teachers to teach our young people about this heinous crime against humanity — just as Nazi crimes are taught. I lend my support and that of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, which I co-chair, to seek through legislation to enhance this

education process, to spread the word. I also pledge continued action on the part of the Congressional Helsinki Commission, on which I serve.

Recently, there was Cambodia, another dark fruit from the tree of totalitarian communism. Today, as we speak, Soviet armored helicopter gunships are being used in the destruction of the people of Afghanistan. Using chemical and biological weapons which wreak agonizing death on their victims and mines that appear as toys but which are capable of blowing off a limb of some curious child, so as to incapacitate their parents, the Soviets are committing another genocide, another holocaust. One million dead in just a few years, 4 million forced to leave out of only 15 million people in Afghanistan.

Will free people one day stand and commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Afghan holocaust, or will we have the courage to stand up today and demand that it be stopped? Will we ignore them as we did the Ukrainians in 1932-33 or will we give freedom fighters the wherewithal to defend themselves for the same perpetrators of the Ukrainian holocaust. In the words of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, will we give them

bread or stones?

In our hemisphere, another crime of communist totalitarianism is being committed. In Nicaragua, the Miskito and other ethnic Indians are facing genocide at the hands of the Marxist-Leninist Sandinistas. The Sandinistas, backed militarily and financially by the Soviet Union and their Cuban proxies, are trying to destroy the spirit of the ethnic Indians and bring them into submission. Tomas Borge, Sandinista interior minister, told Miskito Indian leader Stedman Fagoth that "if necessary, to impose Sandinista ideology, we will kill the last Miskito Indian." Again, I ask: Will we stand up and help or watch it all happen?

The Ukrainian people today are more than 50 million strong. Ukrainian people will not give in to the destruction of their national identity. Attempts at Sovietization have all but failed because of the strength of Ukrainian culture and the desire to pass on rich history, language and tradition to the children. It is essential that this passing on of the culture be continued. The culture passed down through the generations is keeping the flame of freedom alive. This year has been set aside

as an entire year of commemoration and it is fitting and proper that America recognizes this event, learns from it and uses its wisdom to do what it can to prevent such tragedies. Standing behind those who resist totalitarian slavery is one way we can prevent future holocausts. Resisting Soviet expansion in Afghanistan, Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America will prevent future holocausts and kindle flames of freedom which can one day kindle the flame in Ukraine.

As long as a free Ukraine exists in people's hearts, then a free Ukraine nation "is" a reality. This is a struggle I for one accept, and welcome your participation and leadership.

As a brief aside, I'd like to welcome some 100 of my own Lehigh Valley constituents who came to Washington to be a part of this important demonstration.

May the memory of those who died live on in our hearts and in the hearts of all Americans so that the flame of freedom for Ukraine will never die. Long live the flame of freedom. Glory to Ukraine. Thank you, and I hope to see you again. (This concluding paragraph was spoken in Ukrainian.)

An open letter...

(Continued from page 6)

like Samantha Smith, who says that she still trusts you.

We don't trust you. We Americans of Ukrainian descent who survived your 1932-33 manufactured famine which destroyed 20 percent of the people of Ukraine: we Americans of Ukrainian descent whose forebearers immigrated to these shores, like millions of Americans before them, to enjoy the freedoms not available elsewhere; and, we Americans of Ukrainian descent who were born in Rochester, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, New York and the other great cities and towns of America — we want you to know that this is just the beginning.

We who have lived in Ukraine or learned about our heritage from our parents and grandparents, we want you to know that we have come of age in America. We have come of age as Americans and as communicators. Utilizing all of the forums available to us in this land of liberty, we are going to tell our fellow Americans about the real Soviet Union. And we are ready to meet head-on the propaganda machine that we know you will launch against us. We know you want to discredit us. But you

will not succeed. For when you shot down the Korean airliner, and lied about it, the world finally understood what you really are.

We have come here from more than 50 cities, more than 5,000 strong to remind the world that 50 years ago you murdered 7 million Ukrainians by purposely starving them to death.

Almost half — 3 million — were little innocent children, many of whom died alone, without their mothers and fathers, in mass camps. Their bodies have long since decayed in mass graves in the black earth of Ukraine. You took the breadbasket of Europe and you laid it to waste. And then you lied about it. You refused international aid to the starving masses of Ukraine. You shot people who tried to find food. You erected watchtowers across Ukraine to better be able to spot people fleeing the villages. You turned them back to starve.

We have come here to tell the world that this assault on the Ukrainian nation — its people, its language, its culture and its religions continues today. You liquidated the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church headed by Metropolitan Vasyl Lypkivsky, and you liquidated the Ukrainian Catholic Church headed by Patriarch Josyf Slipyj. Many of Ukraine's finest

writers, and the flower of its cultural elite languish in the gulag and psychiatric prisons in internal exile far from Ukraine.

The 1932-33 famine in Ukraine was a deliberate act of genocide — the only man-made famine in the history of the world. Although today your methods are different, your goal remains the same — you want to destroy the Ukrainian identity.

Your current leadership is aware of the genocidal famine and today's Russification policies. But they continue to deny them. Your history books make no mention of them. The Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 has not entered into Western consciousness as it should have. It became the "forgotten holocaust." But it is forgotten no longer. In the tragic death of the 269 aboard the Korean airliner, there is a new awareness of what you are.

We Americans of Ukrainian descent, together with all Americans and people of the world who respect human life — and value human liberty — we will see to it that those who died in your man-made famine in Ukraine; that those who died aboard the Korean airliner, that those who continue to suffer under your dictatorship — we will see to it that they did not die, nor will they suffer, in vain.

INSURE AND

BE SURE

Join the UNA