

# Ukrainian

THE WORLD CONGRESS OF FREE UKRAINIANS

# NEWSLETTER



Vol. III, No. 5 (21) May, 1982

## Editorial

### Bleak Future Of The Helsinki Pact

The fourth session of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) adjourned on March 12, 1982, with a brave but unpromising decision to resume parleys toward achieving a balanced and substantive concluding document by November 9, 1982.

In retrospect, the 18-month long Madrid meeting has been conducted under the shadow of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the imposition of martial law in Poland on December 13, 1981. On February 9, 1982, with the foreign ministers of the NATO countries, including U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in attendance, all united in condemning the Polish imposition of martial law as a violation of the Final Act. The foreign ministers unequivocally placed the blame for the repression in Poland squarely on the shoulders of both the Polish authorities and the Soviet Union.

Despite procedural roadblocks thrown up by the Russians and their subservient minions, the Western and neutral foreign ministers continued to speak out on Poland at the sessions. The importance of the Polish crisis for the CSCE process was graphically demonstrated by the fact that this marked the first occasion since the 1975 signing of the Final Act itself that a majority of the foreign ministers of the participating states had attended a CSCE session.

In the recently issue U.S. official document, **Basket III: Implementation of the Helsinki Accords**, Representative Dante B. Fascell, chairman of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, is cited as saying:

"... Once again a Communist government has shown that fear is its only recourse when the people express their will. The martial law provision is in flagrant violation of key human rights and Basket III provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, including the suspension of basic

(continued on p. 8)

### Rally Seeks Freedom For Shukhevych

BOSTON—Members and friends of Captive Nations organizations gathered at the Boston Public Library at 6:30 p.m. March 26th, and then marched to Faneuil Hall. The demonstration was called to demand freedom for Ukrainian Yuriy Shukhevych, now 48, imprisoned since the age of 14 by Soviet authorities.

The marchers rallied in front of Faneuil Hall to sing the Ukrainian national anthem, hear the story of Shukhevych's ordeal, and to listen to Orest Szczudluk, Chairman of Captive Nations Week Committee and President of the Mass. Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee read the following resolution:

(continued on p.3)



Yuriy Shukhevych,  
circa 1960

### Report Execution Of UPA And OUN Members In Ukraine

HELSINKI, Finland. — Five former members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) were executed in the autumn of 1981, according to information released on April 22, 1982 by the "Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Information Service.

Three of the men, identified as Mykola H. Dufanets, Artem L. Bubela and Pylyp Yu. Rybachuk—were executed after they received death sentences at a trial in the town of Lutsk in the Volhynia oblast.

Among the witnesses for the government were two former OUN members, Kyrylo Bubela and I.M. Pokrovsky, who was an OUN leader in the Zabolotiv region of Volhynia. It is not known whether K. Bubela was a relative of executed Artem Bubela.

The release further stated that Mr. Dufanets was born in 1922 and was a member of the OUN and, later, the UPA. He was accused of maintaining ties with the former regional head of the OUN in Volhynia, Ananiy Zakushtuy, as well as Borys Puksa-Polachek. It was reported that Mr. Zakushtuy was killed during the German occupation of Ukraine World War II.

After the war Mr. Artem Bubela, 61, had been living in the village of Krymne in Volhynia, while Mr. Rybachuk, 65, spent time in Siberia immediately after the war, settling in the Magadan oblast.

The other OUN members executed were identified as Ivan Rummyha, also known by his *nom de guerre* as "Sokil," and Yuriy Butnytsky or "Bur-laka." Both were tried and later executed in the town of Horodenka in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast.

# Assassination Attempts Uncovered In USSR

MOSCOW — With Leonid Brezhnev's recent illness heightening speculation as to a possible successor to the 75-year-old Soviet leader, the Smolosky Ukrainian Information Service reports that the behind-the-scenes power struggle has led to several suspicious deaths and assassination attempts of prominent government figures over the last several years.

According to recent reports from Ukraine and Byelorussia, the political infighting has intensified over the last several months, and involves the KGB and top secret police units created by Mr. Brezhnev for special, highly sensitive missions.

In addition, the report reveals that the deadly political maneuvering has led to an attempt to kill Ukrainian Communist Party first secretary Volodymyr Shcherbitsky in 1979, the murder of the first secretary of the Byelorussian Communist Party in 1980, and the mysterious murder of a KGB colonel last year in Kiev.

The attempt to assassinate Mr. Shcherbitsky was made in Kiev on March 4, 1979, when he and Oleksander Liashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, made a pre-arranged trip to a local school to vote.

While the two officials were inside the polling place, a series of explosions ripped the school. The seven blasts

were caused by explosives hidden in the light fixtures.

The two party leaders escaped unharmed, but several people were hurt by the blasts.

Several factors point to the possibility that the assassination attempt was planned and carried out by the secret police. First, the KGB and militia cut short their investigation, and no one was ever arrested in connection with the incident. In addition, Mr. Shcherbitsky's stated ambition to one day succeed Mr. Brezhnev as Soviet party chief is known to have angered several Russian chauvinist aspirants. Mr. Shcherbitsky is a Ukrainian.

The plotters hoped to achieve a dual purpose by killing the Ukrainian party chief. First, his murder would serve as a pretext for a mass crackdown on Ukrainian intellectuals, students and dissidents by blaming Ukrainian nationalists for the killing and, second, it would permanently eliminate a formidable pretender to the Soviet presidency.

In Byelorussia there have been persistent reports that KGB agents were responsible for the 1980 murder of Petro Masherov, first party secretary. An agent who first led word slip out about KGB complicity in the killing is said to have died under strange circumstances shortly thereafter.

Mr. Masherov was considered a possible candidate to replace the late Alek-

sey Kosygin as chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, the official title for the premier.

A member of the Politburo where he was known for his moderate views, Mr. Masherov often spoke about the need for democratic reforms in the USSR. Moreover, it was known that he personally intervened in the case of the well-known Byelorussian human-rights activist Mykhail Kukabaka, whose letters to the first secretary were intercepted by the KGB.

There were those in Moscow's ruling elite who were dissatisfied with Mr. Masherov, accusing him of Byelorussian nationalism, just as they had accused Petro Shelest, former head of the Ukrainian Communist Party, of being a Ukrainian nationalist at heart.

In another incident that may have been politically motivated, a KGB colonel and several agents were killed in a huge explosion and fire in Kiev last year.

All three cases seem to point to the fact that political rivalries and old scores in the Soviet Union are still being settled by gangland-style violence. Although information about political violence is often sketchy and piecemeal, it appears that, as in the days of Stalin, Soviet leaders will not hesitate to use any means to guard their own interests and keep a firm grasp on power.

(Courtesy: *The Ukrainian Weekly*)



## Report On Ukrainian Minority In Romania

EDMONTON, Alta. — Recently Prof. Joseph Antokhiy of the University of Bucharest held a lecture at the Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies here on the subject of "Education of National Minorities in the Romanian Socialist Republic." The subject matter of the lecture also encompassed the Ukrainian minority, who together with other national minorities, constitute 11 percent of the country's population.

According to the lecturer, official statistics give the Ukrainian population as over 60,000, the third largest national minority. Teaching in the Ukrainian language in Romania began after the reform of the educational structure in 1948. A chair of Ukrainian language and

literature was founded at the University of Bucharest. There also were established three lyceums, a few pedagogical schools and a network of public schools. During the past year of 1981 a total of 19 Ukrainian titles was published in Romania. Students and pupils from the national minorities have the right to make their entry examination to the Romanian universities in their native language.

Over 2,000 children were enrolled in Ukrainian kindergartens. Over 9,000 pupils attended Ukrainian-language public schools; 1,000 students were registered in the Ukrainian lyceums, and 900 in the Ukrainian Industrial Lyceum. ❧

## Ukrainian To Be Taught At Yale University

Yale University Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures will be offering a year-long course of Ukrainian language and literature, beginning in the fall of 1982. In the fall semester a language course entitled "Beginning Ukrainian" (course # 115 a) will be offered. The course will meet four days per week for a total of five class hours. In the spring semester the course "Introduction to Ukrainian Literature" (course # 153 b) will be offered and will include a systematic review of Ukrainian grammar as well as readings from the major 20th century Ukrainian authors! Michael Naydan, a newly appointed Instructor-

(continued on p.4)

# Harvard Publishes New History of Rus'

The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute Monograph Series proudly announces the publication of the first volume of Omeljan Pritsak's magnum opus, **The Origin of Rus'**. The six-volume work promises to be a seminal contribution to the centuries-old polemic on the origins of Rus'. In a striking new approach to the problem, Professor Pritsak analyzes a wealth of Old Icelandic, Anglo-Saxon, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Syrian, Greek, Latin, Slavic, Turkic, and Chinese sources, and concludes with a definitive synthesis of their data.

The published first volume offers an exposition of the entire work, a description of the cultural setting in the early medieval East and West, and an analysis of the Scandinavian phase of the problem, with special attention to the methodological problem of using poetry and myth as historical sources. Four appendices, a comprehensive bibliography and an exhaustive general index are included.

The first four volumes are devoted almost exclusively to the study of sources. Volumes one and two deal with the Old Scandinavian tradition, volume three with Oriental sources, and volume four with the Byzantine, Latin and Old Rus' sources.

The final two volumes are to be analytic in nature. Volume five will deal with the societal structures of Northern and Eastern Europe and Western and Central Asia between ca. AD 750 and 1280. The final volume will present Professor Pritsak's synthesis on the question of the origin of Rus'.

The story behind the writing of opus is an interesting counterpoint to the work itself. As a fifteen-year old student of history, Omeljan Pritsak decided that someone trained as both a historian and orientalist could break the stalemate reached in the discussion on the origins of Rus'. Some three decades later, enriched by the perspective and knowledge of his specialization in Altaic and Central Asian history and Oriental languages, as well as a dozen other languages, Professor Pritsak began the prodigious task of collecting and evaluating the data in the relevant primary sources.

# Rally Seeks Freedom For Shukhevych . .

(concluded from p. 1)

## RESOLUTION

Adopted by the participants of the candlelight march and rally, held in Boston, Massachusetts, on March 26, 1982, for the release of Yuriy Shukhevych, a Ukrainian Political prisoner interned in the Soviet Union.

**Whereas**, President Ronald Reagan, the United States Government and the United States Congress continue to express concern for human rights throughout the world; and

**Whereas**, The Soviet government continues to deny national and human rights to the Ukrainian people, as well as to those of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Byelorussia and other captive nations, by incarcerating hundreds of their people who have spoken out against Moscow's repressive colonial policies; and

**Whereas**, Yuriy Shukhevych, a Ukrainian patriot, has been imprisoned in the Soviet prisons for 33 years. He was initially imprisoned at the age of 14 because he was the son of General Roman Shukhevych, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army during WW II that fought gallantly against both Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. Shukhevych was again sentenced solely for refusing to denounce his father and the cause of Ukraine's freedom; and

**Whereas**, The treatment of Yuriy Shukhevych and hundreds of other Ukrainian political prisoners is indicative of the Soviet Russian repressions and terror against the Ukrainian people

**NOW**, Therefore, WE, AMERICANS, ASSEMBLED in front of the historic Faneuil Hall in Boston, Massachusetts, on March 26, 1982, resolved:

1. We are deeply concerned over the inhuman treatment by the Soviet government of Yuriy Shukhevych and hundreds of other Ukrainian political prisoners in the Soviet jails and hard labor camps .
2. We appeal to President Reagan and members of the United States Congress to urge the Soviet government to immediately release Yuriy Shukhevych from imprisonment and provide an exit visa for him and his family; and in such event for President Reagan to grant the Shukhevych family political asylum in the United States of America.
3. We urge President Reagan to request that the United States delegation to the U.N. Human Rights commission bring the matter of Yuriy Shukhevych and all Ukrainian political prisoners to the attention of the said Commission for action under the provisions of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.
4. Resolved that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America—Boston Chapter transmits a copy of these resolutions to President Reagan and the Congressional Delegation for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America  
Boston Chapter

By .....  
Orest Szczudluk, *President*

The publication of the first volume of **The Origin of Rus'** was made possible through the generous support of Yaroslav and Olha Duzey of Warren, Michigan.

Subscribe to  
**THE UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY**  
\$15.00 a Year  
203 Second Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10003

## PRIMATE OF POLAND EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN USA

On Feb. 12, 1982 the Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop—Metropolitan Stefan Sulyk of Philadelphia, Pa., Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn., Bishop Innocent Lotocky, OSBM, of Chicago, Ill., and Aux. Bishop Robert Moskal, of Philadelphia, Pa. have written a letter to Primate of Poland, Archbishop Joseph Glemp, offering their moral support and prayers for Polish church leaders and faithful in their difficult circumstances.

In answer to that letter, Archbishop Joseph Glemp wrote to our Archbishop Stefan Sulyk as follows:

PRIMAS POLONIAE

Warsawa, March 26, 1982

N. 802/82/P.


His Excellency  
The Most Reverend Stephen Sulyk  
Archbishop-Metropolitan of Philadelphia  
815 North Franklin St.  
Philadelphia, PA, 19125

Your Excellency:

I am most grateful for your prayerful support, which expresses the noble feelings of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States of America. This is the true sign of unity among the Churches, by which we bear witness to the one Mystical Body of Christ.

God our Father, who set for us an example in his suffering Son, may he enrich yourself, the hierarchy, clergy, religious and faithful with the gift of his resurrection,

Sincerely yours in Christ

  
Józef Glemp, archbishop  
Primate of Poland

## UKRAINIAN AMERICAN LADY MEETS POPE JOHN PAUL II



ROME, Italy.—Pope John Paul II chats with Miss Lidia Savoyka, Ukrainian American, from the U.S. Catholic Migration Office during a visit in Rome in February, 1982.

[Courtesy: Gwiazda Polarna (The Polar Star), Saturday, April 17, 1982.]

## Father Romaniuk Appeals To Archbishop Of Canterbury For Help

LONDON — A Ukrainian Orthodox priest, Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, who wishes to emigrate from Ukraine, has appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury to intercede on his behalf with the Soviet authorities. In a letter dated mid-January, 1982, Fr. Romaniuk wrote:

“Your Grace, I do not intend to describe my predicament to you because it is well known to everyone. I make bold to request your help as I am convinced that the Soviet government will not be able to refuse you as the leader of England’s Christians.

“Help me to leave the USSR. To ignore your intervention would be to snub all the Christians in your country and I am certain the Soviet authorities will not permit this to happen. I therefore place great hope in your intervention on my behalf.”

Fr. Romaniuk (born in 1925) was arrested for the second time in March 1972 and sentenced to two years’ imprisonment, five years’ special regime labor camp and five years’ internal exile. He was arrested for producing and circulating protests in support of Ukrainian dissident Valentyn Moroz.

Fr. Romaniuk recently completed his sentence of exile in the harsh conditions of Yakutia. His health has been seriously undermined by his term in prison and labor camp. In 1980 Cardinal Koenig of Vienna appealed to Soviet Party Chief Brezhnev for release of imprisoned Orthodox priests, among them Fr. Romaniuk. A similar appeal was addressed to Brezhnev by Bishop Bertil Gaertner, Bishop Martin Loennebo and 130 priests of the Church of Sweden in July 1980.

## Ukrainian Taught . . .

(concluded from p. 2)

Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures, will conduct the courses.

Students who may be interested in taking either of the courses may direct their inquiries to the following address: Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, 2710 Hall of Graduate Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, 06520, (203) 436-8247

# Joint Communique

## Third NARWACL Conference

Scottsdale, Arizona, U.S.A., April 24, 1982

The Third Conference of the North American Regional World Anti-Communist League Organization (NARWACL) was held at the Sunburst Hotel in Scottsdale, Arizona, on April 23-24, 1982, with the participation of 8 delegates, 33 observers and more than 100 guests from 7 countries.

In a keynote address and as a guest speaker at the opening and the closing sessions, the Hon. Lawrence P. McDonald (D-Georgia) and the Hon. Eldon Rudd (R-Arizona) of the U.S. House of Representatives made extensive reviews of the role of the United States in the light of the current world situation and called for resolute action to cope with the unrelenting challenges from our adversaries.

Dr. Ku Cheng-kang, honorary chairman of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL), was present at the invitation of the Conference Preparatory Committee and, in an address, pointed out that the "cooperation with the Chinese Communists does not bring the Russians under control." He noted the strategic importance of the Republic of China on the island of Taiwan and called for a global anti-communist strategy.

Reports were rendered on the activities of the United States Council for World Freedom (USCF) and the Freedom Council of Canada (FCC), the two North American chapters of WACL. La Confederacion Anti-comunista Latinamericana (CAL) presented an extensive report on their movement.

Elected to the NARWACL Executive Committee for 1982-83 are: Maj. John K. Singlaub, U.S. Army (Ret.) as chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky as vice chairman, and Mr. Walter Chopiowsky as secretary-general.

An assessment of the global situation was made by a panel of scholars and specialists: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky (on Europe), Dr. David N. Rowe (on China and the Far East), Dr. Anthony Bouscaren (on the Middle East), Mr. Duncan W. Sellers (on Africa), Mr. Joel M. Skausen (on Latin America), and Dr. Anthony Kubek (as moderator).

In a dinner speech, that followed a song and dance show by members of



Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub (Ret.)

the local Ukrainian and Chinese communities, General Singlaub called for a new strategy based on "the indisputable fact that the USSR can ultimately only be contained by the ready availability and demonstration of American power." He said: "There is no substitute for American leadership in this great venture. If we don't do it now, it may be too late."

The Conference adopted 12 resolu-

tions for immediate action and subsequent submissions to the 15th WACL Conference later this year. They include those dealing with U.S. policies toward China, Korea and the captive nations. The decisions include the dispatch of messages to President Chiang Ching-kuo of the Republic of China praising his staunch leadership and to President Doo Hwan of the Republic of Korea, pledging solidarity and praising his leadership in the continuing campaigns for national unification.

The Conference also addressed itself to the subject of the situations in El Salvador, Africa and Vietnam. It was agreed that these areas merit special attention by NARWACL.

The Conference supports the liberation struggle of Ukraine and other nations subjugated by Russian imperialism and communism in the USSR and the satellite countries, considering them to be the Achilles' heel of the Russian communist empire.

The Conference participants will actively and vigorously promote the WACL's crusade for unity and cooperation among free nations and promote ultimate victory of freedom for all mankind during the 1980's. ✽

## Roman Society To Send Scriptures To Ukraine

ROME, Italy. — Rev. Pio Pablo Donnelly of the Order of Our Lady of Mercy announced recently a campaign for printing and sending copies of the New Testament to the religiously oppressed Christians of Ukraine. Ukrainian Catholics, whose church has been totally banned by Soviet authorities, will be the special recipients of these New Testaments.

Both Josyf Cardinal Slipyj and Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of Winnipeg have given their pastoral blessing to this project

Father Donnelly described the Ukrainians as "heroic witnesses of the faith (who) worship underground with immense personal risks. Many of them have already given their lives. As an example, let us mention that in 35 years

of persecution, 10 bishops, more than 1,400 priests and monks, 800 sisters and thousands of lay people have been killed because of their faithfulness to the Church and the Holy Father. And the drama still goes on in the catacombs of silence and clandestinity."

The cost of one copy of the New Testament in Ukrainian was given as \$3.00.

The Roman office of Father Donnelly is: Opera Redentrice Della Mercede, Viale Regina Margherita, 81, 00198 Roma, Italia.

Ukrainian Catholic parishes and organizations or individuals who wish to donate to this worthy cause may send their contributions to: Archbishop's Chancery, 235 Scotia Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada R2V 1V7. ✽

# The Real Reagan Speaks Up

**Editor's Note:** The following column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak appeared on May 17, 1982 in several newspapers in the United States:

When President Reagan quoted Andrei Sakharov that "everything (in the Soviet Union) is as it was under a system of power and economy created by Stalin," the Soviet dissidents at lunch in the President's upstairs family dining room were getting an increasing rare message of undiluted Reaganism.

That is a commodity that seems to have been declining since the first days of the Reagan presidency.

Undiluted Reaganism is not the product of White House fine-tuning; it does not reflect the strong, sometimes anti-theoretical views of White House chief of staff James Baker, and it contradicts the strain of caution in Reagan's closest aide, Michael Deaver, caution that helped deny U.S. citizens the right to read what Reagan told his Soviet guests.

The President's insistence on putting forth pure Reaganism in his unprecedented lunch May 11 shows that 16 months of tutorial management by his White House staff have not fully tamed him.

That is a point the Kremlin should remember; confusing the real Reagan with the plastic Reagan could cause future anguish on arms control, the U.S. military buildup and other super-power problems.

The reference to Josef Stalin was couched in the language of Sakharov, one of the most courageous of the political dissidents in Leonid Brezhnev's Soviet Union. But the decision to use that quotation could not have been made without knowing how it would strike Soviet leaders: anger at American intrusion into Soviet internal affairs.

A slightly longer quotation from Sakharov probably summed up the views of the eight ex-patriate Soviet citizens lunching with Reagan as well as anything could. Reading from the great physicist's 1980 "Letter from Exile," Reagan quoted Sakharov:

"I consider the United States the historically determined leader of the movement toward a pluralist and free society, vital to mankind."

What Sakharov wrote blends with what Reagan believes. The President

kept letting his emotions show as he heard the personal histories, one by one, of his guests.

Ayshe Seitmuratova, a Crimean Tatar and the only Moslem at the table, told Reagan how her family, accused by Stalin of collaborating with the Germans, was put on a train in 1944 and dumped in the deserts of Kazakhstan, several thousands of miles to the east. She was 6. The railroad car, she told Reagan, had dead bodies in it that remained there throughout the journey into exile.

## Tells of Murdering of Ukrainians

**The former Soviet general, Pyotr Grigorenko, a Ukrainian, struggled to suppress tears as he described resistance to Soviet dominance in the fearful days after World War II. Ukrainian nationalists, he said, served long years in jail for offenses against the Soviet state, then were "dragged out and shot" as the jail sentences neared their end.**

It went like that at Reagan's luncheon table for almost two hours. White House aides Baker and Deaver let Reagan do the talking and asking. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was similarly silent. Valeryi Chalidze, a leader in the human rights movement who now lives in New York City, told us: "We left the table hungry. We were too busy listening to eat."

But Haig and the senior White House staffers may have been entertaining dif-

ferent thoughts. Reagan's arms-reduction proposals had been sent to Brezhnev three days earlier.

The President's insistent bid for a meeting with the Soviet president was being pressed. The Rev. Billy Graham was in Moscow, preaching the surprising sermon that he had seen no evidence of religious repression.

Might this work of diplomacy be undermined by Reagan's blunt talk at lunch with all those Soviet dissidents and his emotional thanks to Georgi Vins, the exiled Baptist preacher who gave him a tiny, two-inch bible smuggled into a Soviet jail?

The answer of the Reagan programmers seems to have been — yes. Minutes after lunch, word went to the White House press office that the President's remarks were private, not to be made public.

The decision was companion to many others over the past 16 months when undiluted Reaganism threatened to override the fine-tuning of unelected senior staffers. Fine-tuning has a place in the White House. But carried too far it can be dangerously counterproductive, as the fine-tuners found to their dismay last January in the excise-tax battle.

For President Brezhnev, it is no kindness to camouflage the real Reagan, nor for Reagan is it a service to hide the depth of his regard for the words of Sakharov over the pretensions of the Soviet state. ✻



President Reagan (seated at right) shares a joke at White House luncheon with Soviet dissidents.

# Ukrainian Appeals To U.S. Ambassador To The United Nations

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The following letter to U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick, written by Orest Szczudluk, chairman of Captive Nations Committee of Massachusetts, appeared in the Spring 1982 issue of *The Truth*, a conservative publication of Massachusetts:

The Honorable Jeane Kirkpatrick  
United States Ambassador To The United Nations  
United Nations  
799 United Nations Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10017

Recently, the United Nations voted sanctions against the Republic of Israel for its occupation of the Golan Heights. Previously, this same group of courageous upholders of human rights and world dignity placed sanctions against South Africa. In the meantime, the people of Poland are beaten, threatened, and oppressed by a government which the people do not want and which is supported and directed by Moscow. In the meantime, the Soviet government continues to violate national and human rights in captive countries within the Soviet Union and under Soviet control.

We ask you to demand sanctions against both the government of Poland and the Soviet Union. They have failed to live up to the charter of the United Nations.

The Communist government in Poland does not reflect the will of the people; martial law and deprivation of all rights attest to this. Such a government should be condemned by the world community, and sanctions at the very least should be applied to provide dramatic proof of the world's disapproval.

As for the Soviet Union, once again it has demonstrated its utter disregard for human worth and dignity. In 1920, it enslaved Ukraine, Byelorussia, Armenia, Georgia; in 1922 — Turkestan; in 1940 — Latvia, Lithuania Estonia; after 1946, it encroached on national independence of Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czechia, Slovakia, Cuba, Vietnam, North Korea. With hands still bloody from its grisly invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, it has intervened directly to bring an end to the struggle of the Polish people, through SOLIDAR-

ITY, to achieve their freedom and basic human and political rights. Both these interventions are sufficient for ejection from the world body. Certainly, at the very least, sanctions should be imposed.

We would appreciate your answering this correspondence at your earliest opportunity, since we are anxious to know your thoughts on this matter, and the nature of the action you will take to reassert American leadership in a world organization which lacks the courage, the understanding, and the wisdom to take the strong action which is required both for its own and the world's preservation.

The Captive Nations Committee of Massachusetts consists of members

from Afghan, Cuban, Estonian, Hungarian Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Unkrainian and Vietnamese organizations in Massachusetts. Our objectives are to promote the knowledge about and seek public support for the freedom and national independence of the captive nations under Soviet domination. We are working within the provisions of Public Law 86-90: Captive Nations Week Resolution, which was passed by the United States Congress in 1959.

Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Orest Szczudluk, Chairman  
Captive Nations Committee  
of Massachusetts

## What Has The Soviet Russian Regime Brought To Ukraine

### *Here Are The Particulars:*

**GENOCIDE**, or the physical destruction of millions of Ukrainians through man-made famines, executions, arrests and deportations;

**ETHNOCIDE**, through the systematic Russification of the Ukrainian language and educational system, and the obliteration of the Ukrainian national identity;

**SUPPRESSION** of Ukrainian culture and distortion of Ukrainian history and literature;

**DECIMATION** of Ukrainian intelligentsia through the physical destruction of thousands of Ukrainian writers, artists, scholars, scientists and other intellectuals;

**WANTON "LIQUIDATION"** of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches through arrests, deportations and executions of their hierarchies, thousands of priests, monks and nuns and church lay leaders, and through confiscation of church properties and closing down of the church as an established organization;

**ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION** of Ukraine's natural resources for the utilization of Moscow's totalitarian expansion and aggrandizement;

**DESTRUCTION OF THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE** (political parties, blocs) of the Ukrainian people;

**VIOLATION OF NATIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN UKRAINE ON A GIGANTIC SCALE AND BRUTAL REPRESSION, PERSECUTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF THOSE WHO DARE SPEAK OUT IN THE DEFENSE OF THOSE RIGHTS.**

# Ukrainian Participation In Panel At University Forum

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—On Wednesday, April 14, 1982, a symposium on "Politics and Economics in the East Bloc" at the Political Science Forum of Southern Connecticut State College in New Haven was attended by over 50 students.

Taking part in the program were four specialists who discussed various aspects of the subject matter on the agenda. They included Prof. John M. Carfora, London School of Economics, who discussed "Soviet Politics;" Ellsworth Raymond, Emeritus Professor, Department of Politics, New York University, who talked on the subject of "Soviet Economic Problems;" Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of *The Ukrainian Quarterly*, who spoke on "The Situation in Ukraine Today" and Prof. Paul J. Best, Political Science Department, Southern Connecticut State College, who discussed "Poland After December 1981."

Prof. Carfora gave a general review of Soviet politics, centering on the problem of Soviet leadership in connection with ailing President Leonid Brezhnev; he also dwelt on the economic and industrial difficulties of the USSR.

Prof. Raymond, who had spent considerable time in the Soviet Union, discussed the economic problems of the USSR and said that economic life in the USSR is in a chaotic state due to a lack of managerial cadres, party mismanagement, bribes and the lack of personal incentives for the working classes. The overwhelming military expenditures of the Soviet government are made at the expense of consumer goods, and so forth.

Before introducing Dr. Dushnyck, Prof. Best stated that one of the perennial weaknesses of the Soviet system is the presence of the huge non-Russian nations among which the most important

is Ukraine, because of its preponderant economic and industrial resources, numerous population and its strategic position.

Dr. Dushnyck discussed the present situation in Ukraine, including Russification, persecution of religion, destruction of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, continued jailing of Ukrainian dissidents on trumped-up charges, emigration restrictions under the reunion of families plan, and the overall attempt of Moscow to destroy the political, national and cultural aspirations of the Ukrainian people. He also criticized the Western media for its misinformation regarding the non-Russian peoples in the USSR.

Finally, Prof. Best, who also moderated the program, discussed the present situation in Poland and cited an English-language brochure published by the *Novosti* News in Moscow, which blamed the United States and the AFL-CIO for the workers' rebellion in Poland. He predicted that the Polish Communist party will be held firmly in Russian hands and all contacts between the Poles abroad and Poland will be drastically limited, just as they are between the Ukrainians in the diaspora with their brethren in Ukraine.

The participation of the Ukrainian panelist was proposed and arranged for by Dr. Michael Snihurovych, head of the New Haven UCCA Branch, who also is a member of the advisory ethnic group at Southern Connecticut State College.

## Editorial . . . (concluded from p. 1)

human rights, the ban on all gatherings and public meetings, the imposition of State censorship over all forms of communication, and limitation of freedom of movement by Polish citizens . . ."

Sen. Robert Dole, co-chairman of the U.S. Commission, stated:

" . . . The imposition of military rule (in Poland) came at precisely the time when 35 participating states in the Helsinki process meeting in Madrid were on the verge of final consideration of a draft concluding document designed to bring the protracted meeting to a conclusion. Now, the likelihood of a successful conclusion at Madrid seem more remote than ever . . ."

## Ukraine's Oppression Cited

Whatever benefits the Helsinki Accords may provide for an eventual easing of totalitarian oppression behind the Iron Curtain, the U.S. and other Western delegations at the Madrid Meeting salutarily availed themselves of the opportunity to expose Soviet Russian crimes and persecution of the Ukrainian people. In a statement contained in the report on the hearings on the Fifth Anniversary of the formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in Kiev, the CSCE pointed out:

" . . . For the Kremlin, Ukraine has always been a source of anxiety due to strong nationalist feeling among the 40 million Ukrainians and their popular adherence to the two Ukrainian national churches, the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Orthodox, which are banned by the Soviet government. One indication of such official mistrust is that the Ukrainians comprise about half of the political prisoners in the Soviet Union . . ."

But the future of the Helsinki Accords seems to be in serious jeopardy as the USSR and its satellite clients, while paying lip-service to the Helsinki Accords, unconsciously continue their oppressive and inhuman policies over the millions of people they enslave.



Published By  
**THE WORLD CONGRESS OF  
FREE UKRAINIANS**

**SECRETARIAT**

2118A Bloor Street, W.

Tel. (416) 762-1108

Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6S 1M8

**UKRAINIAN NEWSLETTER**

203 Second Avenue

New York, N.Y. 10003, U.S.A.

Tel: (212) 228-6840