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Poet — Internationalist



Taras Shevchenko: March 9, 1814 — March 10, 1861

Internationalist feelings were an essential part of the world outlook of Taras Shevchenko. Reality proved to him that working people of all nationalities were united by common interests in the struggle against social and national oppression. A humanist by nature, he stood for friendship among peoples.

In the village of Morintsi, Zvenihorodka District, Cherkassy Region of Ukraine, into the family of serf Hrihory Shevchenko the great Taras was born. He was destined to become a beacon of fraternity and unity in the struggle of many nations against tyranny and oppression.

When he learned of the hopeless extreme poverty of not only the Ukrainians, but also of the Russian, Byelorussian, Polish, Lithuanian and other peoples of czarist Russia, he understood that only organized struggle could put an end to their misery. The poet devoted his whole life and his literary and artistic activities to fostering class consciousness in the Ukrainian people, to directing their struggle against exploitation, for friendship and unity with peoples of other nationalities.

Shevchenko studied the finest products of world culture, paying special attention to those which contained a protest against social injustice, which called upon people to struggle for a better future. He realized that Ukrainian culture could flourish and develop only in close conjunction with other cultures, Russian in particular. The poet respected all nations who inhabited czarist Russia.

Shevchenko the internationalist sympathized with the poor and oppressed no matter where they lived, "in unawakened China, dark Egypt, in Russia, along the Indus or on the Euphrates." He spoke highly of the 1848 French Revolution and the Taiping Rebellion from 1848 to 1864 in China.

The great Ukrainian writer Ivan Franko called Shevchenko the Ukrainian Prometheus who "did more for the freedom of Russia than ten victorious armies." Among Ukrainian literary figures, with the exception of Franko, none could match Shevchenko in scholarship and mastery of world culture.

Although Shevchenko had had important forerunners in Ukrainian literature, he is justly regarded as its true founder because in his poetry the melodious Ukrainian language found its fullest pos-

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Senator Pell Urges U.S. Accept USSR Offer for Nuclear Weapons-Free World

(This article by U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island appeared February 18 on the Op-Ed page of The New York Times. He is the ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.)

* * * *

The Administration is consulting friends and allies in Europe and Asia concerning a response to Mikhail S. Gorbachev's sweeping arms control proposal made in January. The Administration answer, however, is reportedly restricted to that part of the Gorbachev offer that would limit intermediate-range missiles, and, regrettably, would ignore the call for eliminating

all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The Administration apparently would like to reach some kind of agreement, however limited, before the next summit meeting and this year's elections. Viewed in that context, a limited counter offer may make sense. But by failing to engage the Soviet Union on the issue of total nuclear disarmament, I believe we could be missing the opportunity of a lifetime.

President Reagan initially greeted the Gorbachev proposal by saying that he was "grateful," presumably because the Soviet Union for the first time made

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Ukrainian Nationalist 'Hero' Deported To Israel For Trial As Nazi War Criminal

Ukrainian John Demjanjuk, who is the accused "Ivan the Terrible" of the Nazi extermination camp in Treblinka, Poland during World War II, arrived in Israel February 28 to face trial in Jerusalem on the charge of crimes against humanity. He was extradited from the United States after nearly 10 years of court battles all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court, the legal costs of which were mostly paid for by Ukrainian nationalist organizations, churches and newspapers who claimed Demjanjuk was the heroic victim of Soviet fabrications and Jewish chauvinism.

Israeli Justice Minister Moshe Nissim said Demjanjuk may face a 3-man tribunal from the same bulletproof cage used in the 1961 trial of Adolf Eichmann, the mastermind of the Nazi Holocaust. The trial will "remind people about the Holocaust, its horrors, cruelty, hatred and devastation," Nissim declared.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak said the trial was "a question of historic justice," and bringing war criminals to trial was "a call of destiny."

Prosecutors contend that Demjanjuk was a guard at Treblinka in 1942 and 1943 and was responsible for killing as many as 900,000 Jews in gas chambers.

Survivor Eliahu Rosenberg in an interview said: "All of them at Treblinka were terrible but he was exceptional, a cruel, wild animal. His hobby was murder and torture."

Rosenberg said the memo-

ry of Demjanjuk, known to the inmates as "Ivan the Terrible," never leaves him. "I dream of him, eat with him, see him, hear him, as well as all the others who were in Treblinka."

Israeli legal experts began preparing the case last June at the time Demjanjuk was appealing a deportation order, Nissim said. Prosecutors in Israel have been compiling evidence for months from Treblinka survivors and from the national archives at their Holocaust memorial. Israel issued an arrest warrant for Demjanjuk in 1983, and requested his extradition in 1984.

"Ivan the Terrible" was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981 for concealing his Nazi past when he emigrated from Europe in 1952. The U.S. Supreme Court rejected his appeal against extradition on Feb. 24.

Nissim called the extradition "an important precedent" that paved the way for Israel to demand to try other accused Nazi war criminals living in the United States.

As this newspaper went to press, a report was received of a telegram to Pres. Reagan on February 26 imploring him to prevent "the deportation of Ivan Demjanjuk" and to "liberate him from the oppression he endures from Soviet agents and Jewish chauvinists." It was signed by "Mstyslav," Archbishop of Philadelphia, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA and Diaspora. Under Nazi occupation of Ukraine, he collaborated with them as a newspaper editor.

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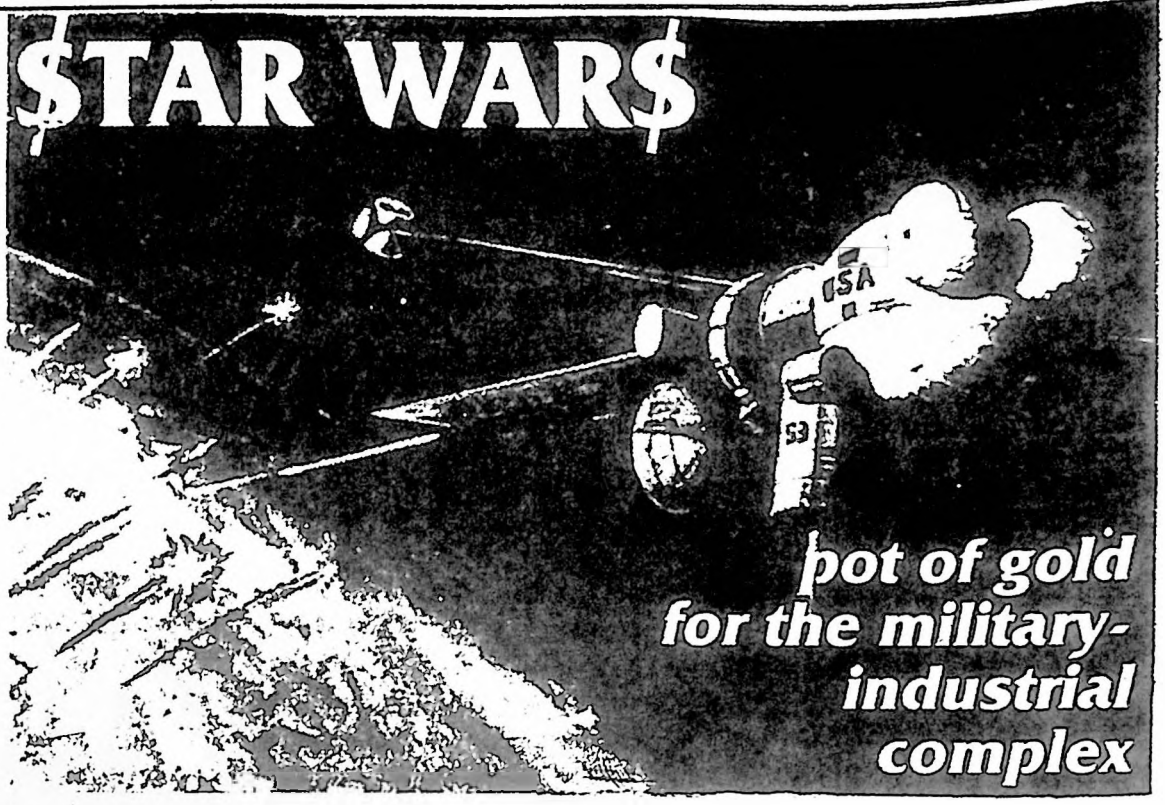
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*pot of gold
 for the military-
 industrial
 complex*

TO CATCH A NAZI



The government calls this man 'Subject D.' During WWII, he collaborated with the Germans. For the past forty years, he has been protected by the CIA. He lives in Westchester. (P.17)

BY JOE CONASON

The above illustration is a 50 percent reduced reproduction of part of the front page of The Village Voice (February 11), a weekly newspaper of New York City which has a wide circulation and sells for \$1 a copy. Some sources estimate that 500,000 people in the United States, Canada, Europe and Japan read this influential and respected paper.

In the table of contents of The Voice one finds: "17/To Catch a Nazi — Mykola Lebed, a Ukrainian nationalist leader who collaborated with the Germans during World War II, was smuggled into the U.S. by the CIA in 1949. Now, after nearly 40 years, his secret is out."

On page 17 where the 5-page story begins, a sub-headline states: "Imprisoned in 1934 for attempting to assassinate the Interior Minister of Poland, Mykola Lebed ran the security force of an Ukrainian fascist organization, attended a Gestapo training school where Jews were killed for practice, and has been accused of ordering the murders of many of his countrymen."

According to The Voice, Lebed is a high-ranking Nazi collaborator and an alleged war criminal whose cooperation with the Central Intelligence Agency resulted in his coming to this country and later becoming a U.S. citizen. Last June, the U.S. General Accounting Office after completing a 3-year investigation of illegal postwar immigration by Nazi collaborators, pinpointed Lebed as one who received such assistance by the CIA. The New York

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No Matter What President Reagan Claims — 'Star Wars' Will Not Protect American People

By THOMAS A. HALSTEAD

(Thomas A. Halsted was Director of Public Affairs for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1977 to 1981. This article appeared in the Long Island newspaper Newsday.)

The Strategic Defense Initiative — "Star Wars" — is breaking all records for fraud in high places. The program can't possibly deliver on its inflated promises, and its salesmen know it. But this flagship of the Reagan administration's defense program is being peddled to a willing populace through a misleading public relations campaign that would make P.T. Barnum blush.

SDI hucksters, in and out of the government, misrepresent the program's purpose, its costs, its potential value for national defense, the success of its research program, and the nature of the Soviet threat it is supposed to counter.

How is this scam so successful? Easy. What we're seeing is bait-and-switch advertising on a massive scale: The president has told us since 1983 that the SDI would provide a defensive "space shield" to protect the American people. SDI, he said, would do away with the "immoral" doctrine of deterrence — so-called mutual assured destruction, or MAD, and thus render offensive nuclear missiles "impotent and obsolete."

This rosy fantasy has great public appeal but no real prospect of fruition; accordingly, the Reagan administration is not working on it. On the contrary, because SDI planners recognize an effective population defense is impossible, they are working instead on a defense of missile silos and command centers.

Defending silos to reduce missile vulnerability guarantees we'll be more dependent on nuclear missiles and MAD than ever. It is a far cry from the impenetrable shield of Reagan's dream, or the world portrayed in the simple-minded crayon cartoon commercial we've been seeing on television.

The 1986-model Strategic Defense Initiative may be little more than a modernized and costlier version of Richard Nixon's Safeguard antiballistic missile system we abandoned a dozen years ago. We and the Soviets realized that a nationwide territorial defense against the other side's missiles could be overwhelmed. The attacker could increase the number of its warheads, use decoys to fool the radars, and fly bombers and cruise missiles under and around the defenses.

Such a leaky defense, against the Soviet Union's 10,000 nuclear warheads, is no defense at all. If it is even 90 percent effective (the best that the most optimistic Star Wars proponent will claim), 1,000 warheads could get through. With the destructive power of nuclear weapons, one warhead can incinerate an entire city. What American president or Soviet leader would tell his people that they were protected by defenses that still put 1,000 cities at risk — or even one?

In 1972, we and the Soviets signed a permanent treaty under which both sides agreed not to build nationwide ABMs. Soon after, Safeguard

was put in mothballs. What's changed since 1972? The problem of defense against missiles has become harder, not easier.

Because of new weapons on both sides, the potential to overwhelm ABMs that was only feared in 1972 is now a reality. And the ability to build defenses smart enough to cope with that potential has advanced very little. Many more exotic defensive weapons are on the Star Wars wish list, but so far, they all appear easier and cheaper for the Soviets to defeat than it would be for us to build them.

If the public had been asked to pay as much as \$26 billion (the amount requested for SDI research and development for the next five years) for yet another ABM system, they would have answered: No.

EVERYBODY'S GONNA GET FAT AND EVERYBODY'S GONNA BE HAPPY

"Washington Merry Go-Round" nationally syndicated columnist Jack Anderson revealed the other day that Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) has requested a variety of top-secret Pentagon documents to determine whether the deep secrecy surrounding certain military programs is covering up waste and mismanagement.

Senator Barry Goldwater R.—Ariz.), according to Anderson, has privately urged Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger not to give the material to Congressman Dingell who became interested when it was learned that the FBI found at least one case of a kickback on a subcontract for the secret Stealth bomb-carrier airplane.

The FBI uncovered a scam to give subcontracts in return for a percentage of their value. An FBI tape of one man who pleaded guilty revealed: "We are . . . in the ground floor of this program . . . I'm 44 years old right now. I firmly intend to retire at 55 . . . Everybody's gonna get fat and everybody's gonna be happy, and at 55 I'm gonna say good-bye . . ."

Dingell in his request to Weinberger wrote: "Secrecy is being used by the contractors as a device to cloak mischarging, overcharging and in some cases, engaging in outright illegal activities. This case appears to be the tip of the iceberg."

Poet — Internationalist

(Continued from Page 1)

sible literary expression. He gave the Ukrainians national dignity. And because in versatility of talent — he was a painter, playwright, prose writer, engraver, philosopher, critic, and, above all, a poet genius — he brings to mind such a towering figure as Leonardo da Vinci.

For Ukrainian literature, Shevchenko did what Goethe, Pushkin and Shakespeare did for their respective literatures. He raised Ukrainian letters to the level of eternal ideals of worldwide appeal. He is Ukraine's most valid claim to international recognition. His great talent was first made known to the world not by Ukrainians but by Russians — through such fine men as the revolutionary democrats Nikolai Dobrolyubov and Nikolai Cherneshevsky.

Among the numerous books, written over the centuries, a few stand apart. Human genius, high humanist ideals, belief in the triumph of the good, reason and justice are expressed in them. Taras Shevchenko's "Kobzar" is one such masterpiece. Published for the first time in 1840 in about 1,000 copies, it was destined to make history. That book shook all of Russia and the whole Slavic world.

Taras' word of genius, borne in the hearth of social anger, on the wings of a son's tender love for his nation, for the working people and for his native land found a deep heartfelt response among the people. The ruling circles, in spite of their arrogance toward common people, quickly perceived the danger of Shevchenko's poetry. They feared it more than fire or the most terrible of all weapons. So it is scarcely surprising that during the poet's lifetime, the czarist authorities allowed the "Kobzar" to be published only three times.

Shevchenko died 56 years before the Great October Revolution in 1917. But even at that time, in the period of capitalist and landowners arbitrariness, his ardent word was a prophetic voice of the revolution which brought social and national freedom to the Ukrainian people, as well as to all the peoples of the former czarist empire. Within the family of fraternal nations, Soviet Ukraine entered the Golden Age of its history. Its economy, science and art reached unprecedented heights.

Shevchenko's heritage belongs both to the past and the present. His ardent words have not lost their relevance even today when a fierce struggle between the forces of good and reason and those of evil and madness is being waged on our planet. The poet predicted the emergence of a new, free family of fraternal peoples, and for this vision, his grateful descendants revere his memory.

— Excerpted from a collection of articles, by modern Soviet Ukrainian writers, dedicated to the 170th Anniversary in 1984 of Shevchenko's birth.

* * * * *

In Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, and in Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States, there stand statues honoring the great Ukrainian bard of freedom. To date there have been over 400 monuments erected to Shevchenko in the Soviet Union, in Canada, in France and other countries. In Arrow Park near New York City, Taras is part of a monument complex also dedicated to Alexander Pushkin, Yanka Kupala and Walt Whitman.

In Ukraine and the Soviet Union, over 3,000 enterprises, educational and cultural establishments, cities, villages, collective and state farms, parks, streets, ships and the like have been named for Taras Shevchenko. In other countries, for instance, there are Shevchenko streets in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Canada, the United States, and a Shevchenko Square in Paris, France.

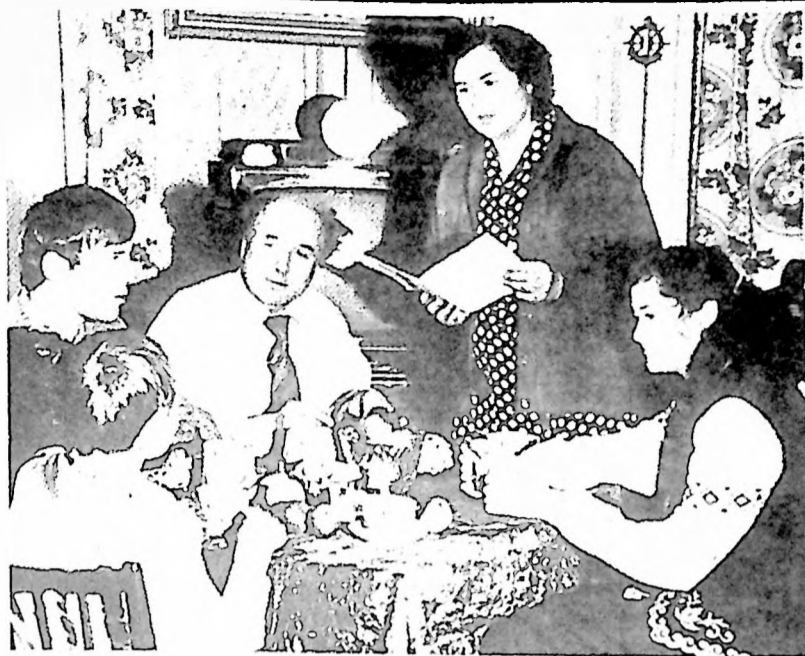
All monuments and namesakes to the poet — past, present and future, in the Soviet Union and other countries — symbolize the deep respect and love for this great son of the Ukrainian people and are a recognition of the tremendous contribution he made to world culture.

ATTENTION: NEW YORK AND VICINITY!

On Sunday, March 9th, 1 p.m. the Annual International Women's Day Celebration-Banquet will be held at the Ukrainian Labor Home, 85 East 4th Street. The 60th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Womens Educational Society of the Ukrainian-American League will also be commemorated. There will be a concert program. Donation \$15.

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On Saturday, March 15th, 11 p.m. Ukrainian-American organizations will hold their annual wreath laying ceremony at the Taras Shevchenko monument at the Arrow Park Memorial Complex in Monroe, NY. All readers and friends are welcome!



In Shevchenko's native village lives the family of Petro Holub, the great-great-grandson of Taras. Petro is the correspondence educational program director at the land reclamation school. From left to right photo shows: sons Mikhailo and Taras, Petro Holub and his wife Halina, and their daughter Tamara.

Senator Pell Urges U.S. Accept USSR Offer for Nuclear Weapons-Free World

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an offer that echoed his own call two years ago for a world free of nuclear weapons. Now that both leaders are talking the same language about the ultimate goal of the arms dialogue, it is difficult to understand why this common ground should be avoided — unless, of course, there is a hidden Administration agenda to insure that Mr. Reagan's goal is not achieved. The President's goal of a nuclear-free world clearly will not be achieved in one bold leap. Many small steps will be required before the final sprint to the finish line. As a result, the immediate focus of the Geneva negotiations should be on finding ways to constrain nuclear arms competition, increasing stability and removing the sources of unpredictability that would threaten constraint and stability.

Only when that has been achieved can we reasonably expect both sides to grapple with the difficult questions associated with what should be the overriding goal of eliminating nuclear arms altogether: how to verify compliance, how to bring other nuclear and near-nuclear powers into the process, how to address the increasing importance that conventional forces assume as nuclear weapons are reduced and how to avoid confrontations that cause weapons of any kind to be amassed in the first place.

Nevertheless, not even to mention the goal of a nuclear-free world (if only to repeat Mr. Reagan's own proposal of two years ago) would be a grievous mistake. Now that Mr. Gorbachev has agreed on the ultimate goal of arms control, how can we explain to our citizens, and

to the rest of the world held hostage to the superpowers' arms rivalry, that we are unprepared to discuss how that goal can be achieved or at least to confirm that we will work with Moscow to eliminate all nuclear arms?

Mr. Reagan deserves commendation for having rejected advice to stand pat in the face of the Soviet proposal, and perhaps a limited counter-offer would generate real movement in the negotiations. But he needs to reaffirm his dream of a nuclear-free world and make that the reference point for the current negotiating process. Even with that reference point, he must sooner rather than later — perhaps even to get an agreement on intermediate-range missiles — confront the "Star Wars" issue if we are to achieve the negotiating atmosphere necessary to move both sides toward total nuclear disarmament.

When I was in Moscow with a Senate delegation, it became clear that America will have to meet Soviet concerns about Star Wars testing and deployment if we are to obtain the deep cuts in strategic offensive arms that we want. The Kremlin is convinced Star Wars will be an offensive "space-strike" system, and it refuses to accept the argument that Star Wars is purely defensive, just as we reject the idea that the large Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles do not constitute a first-strike capability against us.

In short, the Russians do not trust us any more than we trust them. We have a window of opportunity to take the first steps toward a nuclear-free world. History should not show that we shut that window.

Our Visit To The Ancestral Homeland Of My Husband's Parents

(The writer is an American of many generations going back to Irish and Anglo-Saxon origins. Her husband Gene is a first generation American whose parents were Ukrainian immigrants. They reside in Texas.)

By JOYCE A. PETRYK

PART IV

(Continued from last month)

Kiev

Before the "Big War" Kiev had one doctor for every ten thousand people, now they have thirty-nine. There are two-and-a-half million people and thirty hospitals. When you get sick, you go to a doctor in your area. When the doctor sees you, he will send you to a specialist if you need one.

If you don't like the doctor in your area, you can go to any doctor in any area, but you must pay a small fee. The doctor is on a salary. Therefore, the quicker he can cure you, the less patients he has to see, so he wants you to get well fast. They are also into preventive medicine. Patients pay a small amount for dental care. The fillings for teeth are gold.

We saw a group of beautiful churches today. In one group, one of the churches was robbed and then bombed by the nazis. The rubble was cleaned up, but the Soviet people left the remains of the church as is to remind the youth of how horrible war is.

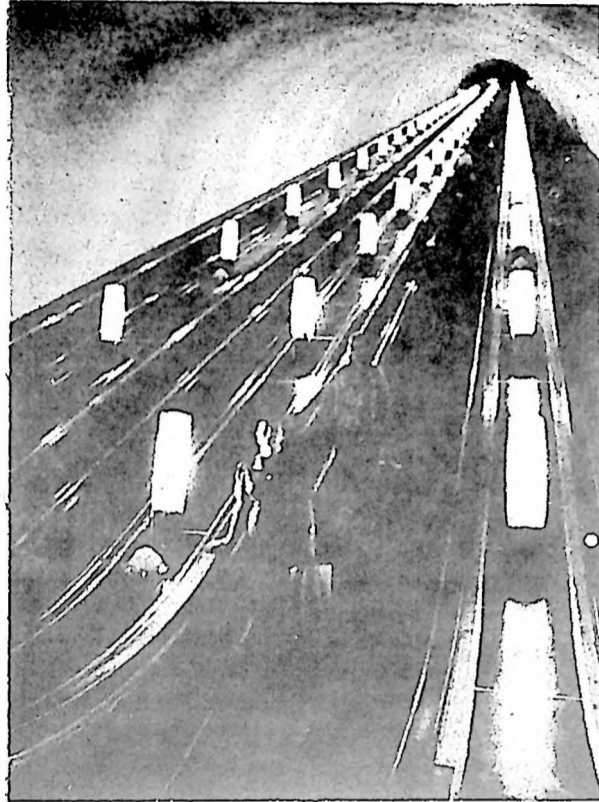
In the afternoon, we went to a war memorial on top of a high hill. There they have a silver metal statue called the "Motherland" monument. It is sort of like our Statue of Liberty. There they also have huge sculptures in bronze giving each group credit for their effort in fighting the nazis. There is also a museum showing tanks, planes, vehicles, weapons, etc., from the "Big War."

The next afternoon we went to more old churches. One was on the side of a mountain where a monk set up his practice of religion in a cave. As his followers died, he buried them in the cave and some were mummified. He made saints of them and made sure everyone knew the ground was holy. We entered down into the cave and saw the mummies and bones of many skeletons.

After dinner we went for a walk with Marion and Anna. We also went for a ride on the "Metro" subway train. Five kopecks takes one anywhere in town. The entrance to it down the escalator was unreal. It was about three stories down at steep angle and it went very fast. We rode to the last stop, got off and went back — all on the same nickel. Everything was so very clean and shiny. Then we went to one of the parks, sat on a bench near three water fountains, and watched the natives go by.

The next day's tour included a three-and-a-half hour bus ride to where the greatest Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko, is buried. They also have a museum there. Unfortunately, the czars didn't appreciate him and had him in jail or exile for most of his life. A statue of him is in Washington, D.C. He was a people's poet. The trip to there was the pits, but on the way back our route took us through a lot of villages and farm lands. I really enjoyed that.

On the next day we went for a ride on a large pleasure boat up and down the Dnieper River. This was our first pretty day. From the river we got a good view of the city, old



A typical fast-speed escalator used in the "Metro" (subway) system of Kiev.

and new.

One day as we were walking around the town, we saw a woman park a baby carriage outside a store and go inside. In a few minutes the baby started to cry. An old woman was passing by, she stopped, gently shook the carriage and made baby noises to the baby. The baby stopped crying and the old woman went on her way. In a few minutes the mother came out and went on her way. We stood there in shocked wonder. This just isn't done in our cities anymore. Baby, carriage, and all would be gone when the mother came out.

At the hotel we met an American woman that made an impression on me. She was about fifty-five and came from Arizona. She was with a group of twenty-one that came here on a peace mission. They all wore big blue buttons with a white dove in the middle. She was on the last lap of her tour. She said she wished the tour was twice as long. This is her story to me as we sat in the hotel lobby.

"I decided to ride the electric trolley for the experience. A young man got up and offered me a seat. Later on, I found out that I sat next to the boy's mother. Now, she couldn't speak English, or I, Ukrainian, but through drawing pictures and sign language, I knew she wanted me to go home with her. I thought, 'Why not, what have I got to lose?' So I went.

"At their home, they had a grandpa living with them. The woman got out vodka, whiskey, beer, and made a beautiful meal. Later she took things off the wall to give me for souvenirs. I finally got out my hotel card and indicated I wanted to return to the hotel. A taxi was called and they insisted on escorting me back.

"I got the hotel interpreter and invited the family to dinner and ballet the next evening. They accepted, came, and had an enjoyable night. The following day was departure time. The entire family showed up at the airport, each carrying a dozen roses. The plane was three hours late and they all stayed until it took off.

"I came offering peace and now I wonder whose arms are longer in reaching out for peace. It gives me a warm humble feeling meeting these people and I will never forget them."

My, what a difference in people! One day Gene and I were taking a trolley bus into a shopping area to get some special boxes. We couldn't find the little house where you buy tickets for the bus. Gene asked a woman in his broken Ukrainian where one was. She asked if we were Americans. He said "Yes." She then dug in her pocket, got four tickets and gave them to us. We tried to pay her for them but she refused and said "Enjoy." I was terribly embarrassed that I didn't have something with me to give her in return.

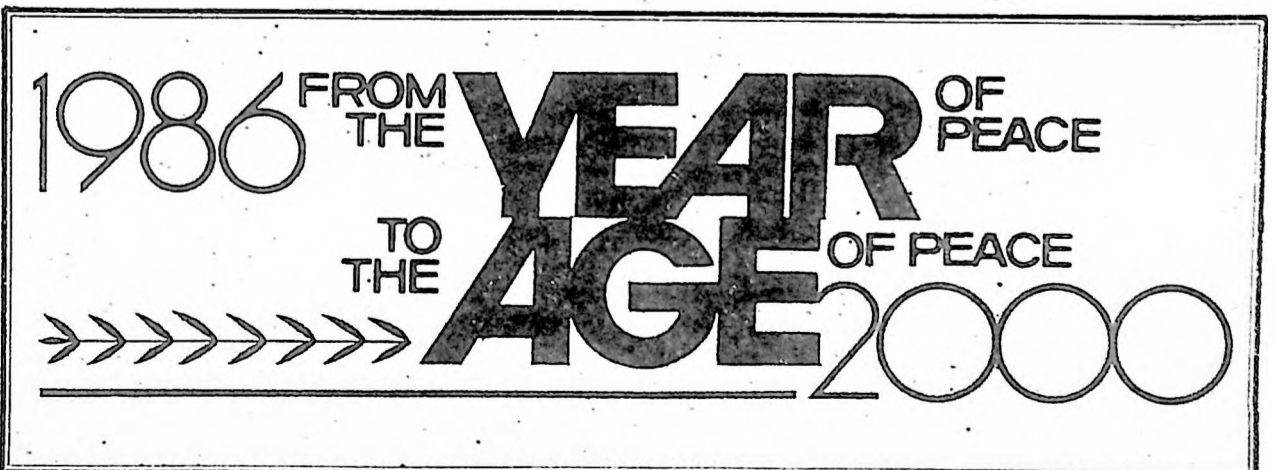
When you get on the trolley bus, you take your ticket, put it in a machine and pull down a lever that punches holes in the ticket. Sometimes they put inspectors on the bus and if someone does not punch their ticket, their name appears in the newspaper the next day. "So and So tried to cheat the city out of 3 kopecks." It's sort of an honor system of paying.

Gene's feet were swollen. They burned, itched, and hurt, so he went to the hotel doctor in Kiev. The doctor examined him and gave him medicine and ointment for his feet. He didn't charge for the examination or the medicine.

We went to our gala farewell party in the country. Next to us was a group from California and right next to me was a judge and his wife. So far, I have talked to people from Arizona, Texas, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Canada.

There are lots of American tour groups. We had a nice meal but nothing special. No meals there were anything that I really enjoyed. There meals are not like anything we are used to in our day to day living. Next was our plane trip to Simferopol.

(Conclusion next month)



Are Too Many American Politicians Duped By Ukrainian Nationalist Manipulators?

By ANDREW TKACH

It is hard to imagine that any self-respecting U.S. public official would defy logic and historical facts and claim, for instance, that on February 4, 1861 six Southern states got together in Montgomery, Alabama with the sole purpose of mapping plans for preserving the unity of the Union.

Unfortunately the keen sense of logic and historical perspective seems to be failing some of our distinguished public figures when they decide to speak about the lands a little more distant than Alabama and events somewhat less known to the American populace than the Civil War of 1861-65.

A case in point is a recent spate of speeches, public appearances by and proclamations by personages ranging from Governor Kean of New Jersey, to a number of U.S. Congressmen as well as to President Reagan who chose to focus their attention on Ukraine and the impact of certain events in its history on the fate of the Ukrainian people.

According to these officials, for example, the notorious Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation in Ukraine back in 1918 by the nationalist Central Rada was an act supported by the entire Ukrainian people and done in its best interests.

Nothing could be further from the truth: Right after the victory of the 1917 October Socialist Revolution in Russia, the broadest masses of Ukrainian people led by the Bolshevik Party established Soviet power in Ukraine and waged a resolute struggle against the counter-revolutionary Central Rada that was backed by German Army troops.

The Central Rada was a self-proclaimed "government" representing the interests of former industrialists, landlords and kulaks — in other words, all those who until the revolution subjected their own people to vicious exploitation. The Rada, which Congressman Stratton described in his Capitol Hill statement as "the Parliament of the Ukrainian people," was in fact a vastly unpopular and politically bankrupt institution. Characteristically, even the chairman of its General Secretariat, Vinnichenko, was forced to admit that the "overwhelming majority of the Ukrainian population was against us."

As far as the so-called Ukrainian Independence Day is concerned, which was hailed by Governor Kean and company as a model of "freedom-fighting," in reality had been nothing short of treachery. At a time when

Great Britain and France had their hands full in their war against Kaiser Germany, the Central Rada signed a pact with their main enemy.

Thus, it virtually threw the doors wide open for Ukraine's occupation by German and Austrian troops creating best possible conditions for plundering the republic's national resources. Typically, the Central Rada had okayed shipment to Germany of millions of pounds of grain, almost 3 million heads of cattle, over 600,000 tons of iron ore and many other raw materials.

What sort of independence then did Governor Kean, Congressman Stratton, Bradley, Annunzio and others have in mind when they sang praises of the Ukrainian Independence Day proclaimed by the double-dealing Central Rada? Don't they see that they are legitimizing outright falsehoods trumped up by Ukrainian nationalists who have long discredited themselves before the Ukrainian people?

Watching certain high-level U.S. officials take a vigorous part in a variety of anti-Soviet actions sponsored by right-wing Ukrainian emigre circles, one cannot help wondering how easily these experienced politicians close their eyes to the shady past of their newly found friends. There has been no lack of reports in the press lately exposing the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) for all it is really worth — a reactionary, anti-democratic, anti-Soviet, anti-semitic outfit which had compromised itself completely by voluntary and active collaboration with the Nazi occupiers of Ukraine.

This fact is corroborated even by avowed OUN sympathizers who can be hardly accused of trying to undermine its reputation. John Armstrong of the University of Wisconsin in his book "Ukrainian Nationalism, 1939-1945" wrote: "For many

The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine was held in Kiev on February 6-8. It was attended by 2380 delegates representing more than 3,188,000 Communists of the Republic.

The Congress discussed the reports presented by the Central Committee, drafts of the new wording of the CPSU Program, and the Guidelines for the USSR Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and up to the year 2000.

V. Shcherbitsky, Politburo member of the CPSU, and First

'To Catch A Nazi'

(Continued from Page 2)

Times and the New York Post also ran stories on this matter.

In the United States there are numerous newspapers that indicate themselves to be advocates of "Ukrainian nationalism" and look upon Mykola Lebed sympathetically as a prominent leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

Further, in the "To Catch a Nazi" article, it is stated that John A. Armstrong, a strongly anti-Soviet and pro-Ukrainian nationalist historian who now teaches at the University of Wisconsin, wrote a book on Ukrainian Nationalism saying: "For many years the OUN has been closely tied to German policy. This alignment was furthered by the semi-fascist nature of its ideology, and in turn the dependence on Germany tended to intensify Fascist trends in the organization."

Not too long ago, Ukrainian nationalist organizations, churches and newspapers in the United States announced a \$1,000,000 "Anti-Defamation Campaign" to clear their name. We suggest that a better way would be to cleanse themselves of such leaders as Nazi-tainted Mykola Lebed and other former Hitlerites that are polluting the Ukrainian-American community.

* * * *

More on the Lebed case will appear in future issues of our paper.

years the OUN has been closely tied to German policy. This alignment was furthered by the semi-fascist nature of its ideology, and in turn dependence on Germany tended to intensify fascist trends in the organization."

The case of Mykola Lebed, one of the top OUN leaders during World War II, who headed its much feared security force, is a good example of Mr. Armstrong's conclusions. Recently de-classified materials from U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps, the CIA archives, other military and immigration records have shown that this third-in-command OUN official had attended a Gestapo training school where Jews had been killed for practice and ordered murders of many of his own fellow countrymen. According to the Village Voice and New York Times reports, despite a forbidding record of war crimes, the CIA had helped this Nazi

collaborator to settle in this country, take American citizenship and live happily in a quiet Yonkers, NY neighborhood.

The mask stripped off, the true face of the Ukrainian nationalist is revealed which in no way resembles the portraits of heroic "freedom-fighters" as painted by the OUN and its sympathizers in Congress. Actually this business of sympathizing may prove to be very risky as Senator D'Amato had a chance to find out. Under pressure from right-wing emigre circles here, he ended up defending a proven war criminal and Nazi collaborator. Later the Senator complained that he had been "duped."

Wise men say that learning from other people's mistakes is a much more painless process than education by one's own blunders. It seems that it is high time for some politicians to heed this good old advice.

Ukraine Communist Party 27th Congress Held In Kiev on February 6-8

Secretary of the Ukraine CP, reported that the main result accomplished during the 5-year period after the previous Congress is further steady advance of the Soviet people along the road of all-round development of socialist society.

The period between the two Congresses was marked by meaningful foreign policy initiatives to frustrate dangerous schemes of aggressive imperialist circles. Jointly with the nations of the socialist community the USSR does its best to over-

come perilous developments in the world, to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

Shcherbitsky stated the Soviet Ukraine economy made a giant step forward and reached a higher qualitative level. The target figures of the last 5-year plan were exceeded in national income growth, and the social programs were consistently implemented. Real incomes of the population increased 14 percent and output of consumer goods and food products as well as

(Continued on Page 8)

Heritage Cooking Corner

By MARY KOWALCHUK

For some reason, Americans have never taken a liking to sardines. Maybe it is because it does not appear as a fancy dish. But it is, ounce for ounce, a very nutritious food having more iron than spinach, more potassium than bananas, more calcium than milk and more protein than steak. You get all this for only 260 calories in a three-ounce can. Sardines are also cheap and plentiful. And there is no waste.

The sardine is a small fish of the herring family. Most of the sardines come from the Mediterranean Sea but they are also found in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The French consume 200 million cans of sardines a year — the Portuguese serve sardines with boiled potatoes and a salad of tomatoes, onion and peppers. It is served as an appetizer by the Greeks.

The French pack the fish in a good oil and add spices, truffles, pickles and herbs. These sardines are not sold for at least a year after packing. There is also the Portuguese sardine and the Norwegian sardine. And the American or domestic sardine. These are canned in the East and West coasts and are packed in mustard, tomato sauce, and other spices, oil or water.

If the bones of the fish are not to your liking, there are sardines that have been boned, and packed in oil or water.

So — what is your excuse?

Although there is nothing wrong with a sardine and onion sandwich on rye, toast or any kind of bread, there are other ways of enjoying this neglected fish.

SARDINE RAREBIT

Make a Welsh rarebit:

- 1 lb. American cheese, well-aged and sharp
- 1/3 cup beer or ale
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. dry mustard
- 1 tsp. paprika
- 1/2 tsp. white pepper
- 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
- 2 whole eggs, well-beaten

Shred the cheese and melt it with the beer or ale in saucepan over direct heat. Add the seasonings alternately with the well-beaten eggs; stir rapidly and vigorously over direct flame for one minute.

Drain the excess oil from a can of sardines and arrange on pieces of hot buttered toast. Place under the broiler for two or three minutes. Pour the rarebit over the hot sardines and serve immediately.

* * * *

Our English Edition of The Ukrainian News has readers who are of nationalities other than Ukrainian. Therefore, every so often I like to include recipes that represent their country. I received from a dear friend and a longtime reader Anita Bossey, the following recipe that she got from a Serbian friend of hers:

SERBIAN KNEDLEE

- 2 potatoes — bake — peel and rice
- 1 tb. butter
- 2 egg yolks
- dash of salt
- flour — the less the better but enough to work the dough

Knead the dough a bit; take piece of dough in palm of hand and make a patty. Put a fresh plum in center and make a ball. Boil water in a large pot; drop the dumplings gently and bring to boil. When the dumplings gently and bring to boil. When the dumplings float to the top, they are done.

Brown bread crumbs in Puritan Oil and roll dumplings in the bread crumbs.

Serve hot or cold sprinkled with sugar. Serve two people. Increase recipe for more servings.

* * * *

From Greece, we have a recipe for:

SOPIPILLAS

- 4 cups flour
- 2 tsps. baking powder
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 2 tbs. sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup milk
- 2 tbs. salad oil
- Oil for deep frying

Sift the flour with baking powder, salt and sugar. Beat the eggs until light and fluffy; add milk and salad oil and blend. Combine flour mixture with egg mixture and mix thoroughly. Let stand 30 to 60 minutes. Roll out half the dough on lightly floured board to a thickness of 1/2 inch. Cut into rectangles about 2 1/2 by 3 inches. Do the same with the remaining dough.

Heat frying oil to 380 degrees in frying pan or electric deep-fryer. Have enough oil so that it is about 2 inches deep. Drop in about 4 puffs and turn them as soon as they begin to rise so they will puff evenly on both sides. Fry them until they are brown, turning again.

Drain on paper towels. Serve warm covered with syrup, honey, jam or confectioners' su-

In Memoriam

STEFAN ZUBKO

March 23, 1985 — January 31, 1986

Longtime community activist in Detroit, Stefan Zubko passed away January 31st. For many years he was Secretary of the Ivan Franko Men's Branch of the Ukrainian-American League and a devoted and generous supporter of The Ukrainian News.

A member of the Lysenko Chorus, he also belonged to the Drama Group which presented many Ukrainian plays. In addition he was President for 2 years of the Ukrainian-American Peoples Home in Dearborn, as well as serving on its Board of Directors for a number of years.

At a Community Memorial Service, President Jerry Gawura of the "Prosvita" Women's Society of the UALeague eulogized Stefan Zubko as a humanitarian who was dedicated to friendship and peace among the peoples of the world.

Born into a peasant family in the village of Borovecko in Western Ukraine, he was among three sons who became orphans at an early age and went to live with their uncle. When they became old enough they worked for people in the village and Stefan did that for seven years.

Like so many of his generation, Stefan Zubko left his family and homeland so as not to be a burden and with the help of his uncle, he emigrated to America in 1913. He came to Berwick, Pennsylvania where he worked six months building railroad box cars, then with a friend got a job in the coal mines where he stayed for six years, and after that moved to Pittsburgh to work in the steel mills.

In 1928, Stefan Zubko arrived in Detroit to work at the Ford Motor Company and was there for 32 years until his retirement. He was a member of the United Automobile Workers

gar. Rewarm if made in advance. Makes 28 to 30 puffs.

* * * *

And from Soviet Ukraine, the Bukovina Region:

'BUKOVINA' SALAD

- 1 small boiled potato
- 1 cooked carrot
- 1 red pepper
- 3/4 cup cubed smoked sausage
- 1 cup cooked green peas
- 3 green onions
- salt
- 2 tbs. mayonnaise

Wash and remove the seeds and membrane from the red pepper. Coarsely chop the pepper. Place in a bowl, pour boiling wa-

ter over it and let stand until the water is cold.

Stefan missed his native Ukraine and sought out Ukrainian clubs because he was proud of his heritage and joined those organizations because their members were able to give each other moral support in trying to achieve a better life. He felt it important to organize unions to help the common man.

Stefan Zubko is survived by his son Eugene, three grandchildren — Steve, Gerald, and Susan; and three great grandchildren — Dorothy Jean, Steven Jon, and Lorena Ann. In closing her eulogy, Jerry Gawura said they all could be proud of this man, a father, a grandfather, and great grandfather who left a fine legacy of his struggle for a better life not only for himself but for future generations.

* * * *

At the traditional After Funeral Dinner, son Eugene gave thanks to everyone who came to pay their last respects, for the many messages of sympathy, and for flowers from the "Prosvita" Women's Society and the Ukrainian-American Peoples Home and Club. He also expressed appreciation for the eulogy by Jerry Gawura, and for the women singing appropriate songs both at the funeral parlor and cemetery.

Also at the dinner, Anna Kruchen said a few words about the many worthwhile contributions Stefan Zubko made to his community, and she especially commended Eugene for faithfully following his father's last wishes with the funeral arrangements. In memory of his father, Eugene and his family donated \$100 to the Press Fund of The Ukrainian News. — Participant

ter over it and let stand until the water is cold.

Cube the boiled potato and carrot. Add the cubed smoked sausage, the chopped green onion and cooked green peas. Drain the water from the red pepper and add it to the other vegetables. Dress the salad with mayonnaise and toss lightly.

ATTENTION: DETROIT!
International Womens Day and
Taras Shevchenko commemorations
will be celebrated with a
FILM — CONCERT
Sunday, March 23 — 1 p.m.
at former Ukrainian Home
5221 Oakman Blvd., Dearborn

JULIA EWASHINKA
Died January 23, 1986

Julia Ewashinka of Cleveland passed away January 23rd. She held membership for many years in the Cleveland Dramatic Club of the Ukrainian-American League and in the Lysenko Chorus. Also she was an activist in the Russian progressive community.

She enjoyed being with people and for many years she helped our women in making "perohy." Her jolly personality was always enjoyed by everyone in the organization. She will be missed by all of us.

At our February monthly

meeting of the Dramatic Club, we honored Julia with a moment of silence. In addition to previous floral tributes, \$63 was contributed in honor of her memory to The Ukrainian News of which she was a longtime reader. Donations were: \$10 each — M.J. Hanusiak, Millie. \$5 each — M. Kernychny, G. Korneichuk, S. Kozak, S.M. Lenko, O. Melhuish, J.J. Natko, S.N. Sherry, A. Sporniak. \$3 — M. Bareshuk.

J. Ewashinka is survived by a son and grandchildren. Rest in peace dear Julia — your warm friendship will always be remembered. — **Clevelandler**

In Dearest Memory of My Beloved Husband
WILLIAM PROTZ

On the 20th Anniversary of His Death
Died March 8, 1966
\$200

To The Ukrainian News Press Fund
He was a Reader and a Generous Supporter
Mary Protz — New York City

In Memory of My Dear Husband of 58 Years
JOHN MATELESKO

March 12, 1904 — February 14, 1983
\$25 To The Ukrainian News Press Fund

I have lost my life's companion and I'm struggling alone in this world. His love, comradeship and concern for all humankind will stay forever with me. Sadly missed by wife Mary and family
New Jersey

In Memory of My Beloved Mother
EUGENIA SHEWCHUK

January 3, 1896 — February 6, 1985

\$25 to The Ukrainian News Press Fund
The Memory of Her Will Always Be In My Heart
Olga Shewchuk — Detroit, MI

16-Day June-July Ukraine Tour

A June-July 16-Day UKRAINE TOUR, sponsored by "The Ukrainian News," is now available to our readers. To be sure of getting your place in it, your reservation(s) should be made immediately.

The tour will be from June 20 to July 5 as follows: Depart from New York Kennedy Airport June 20 via Sabena Airlines to stopover in Brussels. Depart for Moscow via Aeroflot June 21. June 22 depart Moscow for Lviv to June 26. Visit Ternopil June 26-28. In Kiev from June 29 to July 3. July 4 to Moscow. July 5 return to New York.

Round trip fare \$1,675. First-class hotels with two persons to a room. Single room occupancy \$240 extra. Tour cost also includes 3 meals per day, daily excursions, ticket to a Circus, and a Farewell Banquet. A deposit of \$200 is required with your reservation. Send check or money order to: "The Ukrainian News," 85 East 4th Street, New York, NY 10003. Phone (212) 673-1661.

Calendar of Events

NEW YORK CITY
and VICINITY

SUNDAY, MARCH 9th
BANQUET, 1 p.m. — to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Womens' Educational Society, and International Womens' Day.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15th
ARROW PARK, 11 a.m. — to participate in the annual wreath laying ceremony at the Taras H. Shevchenko monument.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23rd
SHEVCHENKO Concert, 2 p.m.

* * * * *
All above events will be held

Dnipro Dancers Concert March 22

The Ukrainian Dnipro Dancers will present their Annual Slavic Folk Dance Festival on Saturday, March 22, 7:30 p.m. at Martin Luther King Jr. high school, 122 Amsterdam Avenue (entrance on 65th Street) in Manhattan, New York City.

Most of the dances to be presented were choreographed by award-winning artists of Ukraine. The program will also include dances representing the cultures of Russia, Byelorussia, and Moldavia. The ever popular "Hopak" will be featured.

In existence since the 1920's, Dnipro Dancers have been commended for their authentic and professional quality of their programs some of which have been seen at Carnegie Hall, Town Hall, Alice Tully Hall, Barbizon Plaza Theatre, Cooper Union, and Damosch Park at Lincoln Center.

Tickets, priced at \$5.00 (\$3.00 for students and senior citizens), may be obtained by calling 212 866-2772. Ask for RoseMarie Arons.

It Seems To Me!

By WILL GOODICH

Feb. 17, 1986

On February 12, in West Berlin, five Eastern bloc spies were exchanged for four spies, working for the West. One was Anatoly B. Shcharansky. He was sentenced 13 years to prison. He came out after 9 years. The Zionists called him a martyr — a dissident whose only crime, they claimed, was being Jewish.

In 1977 he was caught providing Robert Toth (supposedly a correspondent for the Los Angeles Times) with secret information on the location and security measures at Soviet defense industries. Neither Toth nor Shcharansky, a computer expert, have denied the charges.

Interviewed February 13 in Jerusalem, Shcharansky admitted he was never tortured or beaten. He also admitted that anti-semitism is a crime in the USSR. Some of the prisoners were Ukrainian anti-semites who would try to make trouble for the Jewish prisoners. The Israeli doctors found Shcharansky fit and needing rest. (NY Times, 2/14/86). The "hero" turns out to be a CIA-Zionist villain. All these years, the American media have brainwashed the public about their spy to build up a war hysteria. But the people everywhere want peace and the Spirit of Geneva lives on!

* * * * *

Evangelist Billy Graham, 4 years ago, praised the free religious practices in the Soviet Union. In June 1977, Rabbi Fishman of the Moscow synagogue told me "the USSR is a great country for the Jewish people" but no speculation "chabar" is allowed. Exploitation of men or women is tabu. There is no unemployment, or inflation or hunger in the people's Soviet democracy.

Dissidents are those who are dissatisfied with socialism

at the Ukrainian Labor Home, 85 East 4th Street, unless indicated otherwise.

or are greedy for money. They have no scruples how they make the money and want more and more money. Nureyev or Baryshnikov were paid \$800 a month and made a lot of money going abroad. But they wanted \$25,000 a night and so they defected.

The vast majority of the Soviet people — 99 44/100% of them want peace and security and a happy future for their children, just like all people everywhere.

TO STOP RISING COST OF LIVING, WE MUST STOP 'STAR WARS'!

What is inflation?

Many people do not know. To put it simply so that all will understand, inflation is the constantly rising cost of living. No matter how much President Reagan tries to tell us differently, inflation is running wild in our country and in nearly every nation of the world except the Soviet Union.

Every time you go to the store, visit your doctor, or receive your gas and electric bill — it is quite apparent. Inflation is a very frightening aspect of society today, especially for those of us who are elderly. We skimped and saved for years to build up a little savings on which to retire or to rely on in case of an emergency.

But now because of the terrible budget deficit caused mostly by wasteful military spending and hair-brained plans for a "Star Wars" program with its resulting savage inflation — the dollar value of our savings has been reduced more and more.

Inflation which steals our life savings can be stopped if we all start to try to build that Golden Age in which all the peoples of the world will live in mutual understanding and friendship.

We all can gain more security for ourselves and our nation by helping to keep peace in the world and to stop spending money foolishly on military programs that protect no one!

— John Seneczko, Chicago

'To ensure enduring peace'

(Below are excerpts from the report delivered February 25th by Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to its 27th Congress in Moscow.)

* * * * *

The tasks underlying the (USSR's) economic and social development also determine the CPSU's strategy on the world scene. Its main aim is crystal clear — to ensure to the Soviet people the possibility of working under conditions of enduring peace and freedom.

Such, in essence, is the party's primary program requirement of our foreign policy. To fulfill it in the present situation means, above all, to terminate the material preparations for a nuclear war.

Having weighed all the aspects of the situation that has taken shape, the CPSU has put forward a coherent program for the total abolition of weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century, a program that is historic in terms of its dimensions and significance. Its realization would open for mankind a fundamentally new period of development and the opportunity to concentrate entirely on constructive labor.

The time has come to have a thorough understanding of the harsh realities of our day: nuclear weapons harbor a hurricane with the potential of sweeping the human race from the face of the earth.

Socialism unconditionally rejects war as a means of settling state-to-state political and economic contradictions and ideological disputes. Our ideal is a world without weapons and violence, a world in which each people freely chooses its path of development.

This is an expression of the humanism of Communist ideology, of its moral values. That is why for the future the struggle against the nuclear menace, against the arms race, for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace remains the fundamental direction of the party's activities on the international scene.

There is no alternative to this policy. This is all the more true in periods of tension in international affairs. I would say that never in the decades since the war has the situation in the world been so explosive, and consequently complex and uncongenial as in the first half of the 1980s.

The right-wing group that came to power in the U.S. and its main NATO fellow-travelers made a steep turn from detente to a policy of military force. They have adopted doctrines that reject good-neighborly relations and cooperation as a principle of world development, as a political philosophy of international relations. The administration in Washington remained deaf to our calls for an end to the arms race and an improvement of the situation.

Perhaps it may not be worth churning up the past? Especially today when in Soviet-U.S. relations there seem to be signs of a change for the better, and realistic trends are beginning to re-surface in the actions and attitudes of the leadership of some NATO nations.

We feel that it is worthwhile, for the drastic frosting of the international climate in the first half of the 1980s was a further reminder that nothing comes of itself: peace has to be fought for, and this has to be a persevering and meaningful fight. We have to look for, find, and use even the smallest opportunity in order — while this is still possible — to halt the trend towards an escalation of the threat of war.

Appreciating this, the central committee of the CPSU at its plenary meeting once again analyzed the character and dimensions of the nuclear threat and defined the practical steps that could lead to an improvement of the situation. We were guided by the following considerations of principle:

First. The character of present-day weaponry leaves no country with any hope of safeguarding itself solely with military and technical means, for example, by building up a defense, even the most powerful. To ensure security is increasingly seen as a political problem, and it can only be resolved by political means.

In order to progress along the road of disarmament what is needed is, above all, the will. Security cannot be built endlessly on fear of retaliation, in other words, on the doctrines of "containment" or "deterrence." Apart from the absurdity and amorality of a situation in which the whole world becomes a nuclear hostage, these doctrines encourage an arms race that may sooner or later go out of control.

Second. In the context of relations between the USSR and the U.S., security can only be mutual, and if we take international relations as a whole it can be universal. The highest wisdom is in not caring exclusively for oneself, especially to the detriment of the other side. It is vital that all should feel equally secure, for the fears and anxieties of the nuclear age generate uncertainty in politics and concrete actions.

It is becoming extremely important to take the critical significance of the time factor into account. The appearance of new systems of weapons of mass destruction steadily

(Continued from Page 5)
their variety also grew. 7.7 million citizens of the Republic moved to new apartments.

O. Lyashko, the Council of Ministers Chairman, in his address stressed that the new 5-year plan has the primary role to play in the implementation of the accelerated socio-economic development concept proposed by the CPSU. The forthcoming 5-year period is to become a turning point in terms of growth in production rates, efficiency, management perfection and, correspondingly, further improvement of people's well-being.

Major social programs will be implemented. Over 380 billion rubles, more than 1.2 times



General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev addresses the 27th Party Congress in Moscow.

shortens time and narrows down the possibilities for adopting political decisions on questions of war and peace in crisis situations.

Third. The military-industrial machine in the U.S. remains the locomotive of militarism, for so far it has no intention of slowing down. This has to be taken into consideration of course. But we are well aware that the interests and aims of the military-industrial complex are not at all the same as the interests and aims of the American people, as the actual national interests of that great country.

Needless to say, we attach considerable significance to the state and character of the relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. Our countries have quite a few points of coincidence, and there is the objective need to live in peace with each other, to cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and there is no other basis.

Fourth. The world is in the process of swift changes, and it is not within anybody's power to maintain a perpetual status quo in it.

In short, the modern world has become much too small and fragile for wars and a policy of force. It cannot be saved and preserved if the thinking and actions built up over the cen-

turies on the acceptability and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts are not shed once and for all, irrevocably.

This means the realization that it is no longer possible to win an arms race, or nuclear war for that matter. The continuation of this race on Earth, let alone its spread to outer space, will accelerate the already critically high rate of stockpiling and perfecting nuclear weapons. The situation in the world may become such that it will no longer depend upon the intelligence or will of political leaders. It may become captive to technology.

Lastly, this means realizing that in the present situation there is no alternative to cooperation and interaction among all countries. Thus, the objective — I emphasize, objective — conditions have taken shape in which confrontation between capitalism and socialism can proceed only and exclusively in forms of peaceful competition and peaceful contest.

The day before yesterday, we received President Reagan's reply to our statement of January 15. To put it in a nutshell, it is hard to detect in the letter we have just received any serious preparedness of the U.S. administration to get down to solving the cardinal problems involved in eliminating the nuclear threat.

In accordance with an understanding reached in Geneva there will be another meeting with the U.S. president. The significance that we attach to it is that it ought to produce practical results in key areas of limiting and reducing armaments.

If there is readiness to seek agreement, the question of the time of the meeting would be resolved of itself: we will accept any suggestion on this count. But there is no sense in holding empty talks. The Soviet Union is of a firm mind to justify the hopes of the peoples of our two countries and of the whole world who are expecting concrete steps, practical actions, and tangible agreements of the leaders of the USSR and the U.S. on how to block the arms race. We are prepared for this.

Ukraine Communist Party 27th Congress Held In Kiev on February 6-8

in the previous 5-year plan, will be spent directly for consumer purposes, housing and amenities. Wages as well as payments to collective farmers will be increased; families with children and young couples will receive higher benefits, pensions will be raised and working conditions and welfare of working women will further improve, and health care in general will be expanded.

V. Kravets, Foreign Affairs Minister of Ukraine, in his discussion stressed that the peoples of the world note with satisfaction the peace-loving direction of the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The comprehensive program to eliminate completely nuclear weapons everywhere together with

first strike space weapons, which was put forward in the statement by General Secretary M. Gorbachev, is in the center of world public attention.

Kravets further said the Ukrainian SSR is actively participating in United Nations actions. During its 40-year membership, Ukraine invariably promoted the consolidation and development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between nations, maintenance and strengthening of peace, elimination and total eradication of colonialism racism and apartheid.

The Congress elected the new Central Committee and V. Shcherbitsky was reelected First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine.