

## Specter of starvation in the Ukraine

In a recent letter that has reached Ukrainian exiles in the West, Stepan Khmara, a leading member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union (UHU), has warned that the Ukraine is facing a "danger greater than the famine of 1933 under Stalin." He blamed the rapidly developing catastrophe as resulting from "Moscow's economic policies in Ukraine . . . threaten the survival of the Ukrainian nation. . . . In the course of the so-called *perestroika* years, the situation in Ukraine has worsened; colonial looting has risen through the increased [food delivery] quotas to the central fund. . . . A danger greater than Stalin's famine looms over our land and our people." Khmara also stressed that "a new wave of repression has been unleashed. . . . Moscow is doing everything possible to strangle the national-democratic movement in Ukraine" adding, that "to a great extent, the fate of the subjugated nations in the U.S.S.R. depends on the policies of the U.S. . . . It would be premature to remove the label of 'evil empire' from the U.S.S.R.," Khmara warned.

The dynamic described by Khmara in the letter corresponds exactly to at least the opening phase of what Stalin did in 1932-33, when, in the context of overall hunger in the Soviet Union, the harvest of the Ukraine and all stored food that could be found by the OGPU (KGB) armed search squads was shipped out of the republic, leaving the population to starve.

The "unpredictable consequences," arising out of the coming Soviet famine, to use the words of the leading Soviet officials we quoted earlier, will not be confined to the Soviet Union. The full extent of the Soviet food crisis had been foreseen last year by *EIR's* founding editor, Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche had said in 1988 that Moscow was confronted "with an unbelievable food crisis during 1988 and a worse one for 1989 and 1990."

Again, already in 1988, LaRouche had also warned:

"The resulting, worsening shortages of food supplies in both Western nations and the Soviet bloc have already introduced a qualitative shift in the strategic situation. How far the United States, the British Commonwealth, and western continental Europe are willing, or able to go in stripping scarcer food from the tables of their own populations to meet Soviet import requirements, is already beginning to reshape the agenda in East-West relations.

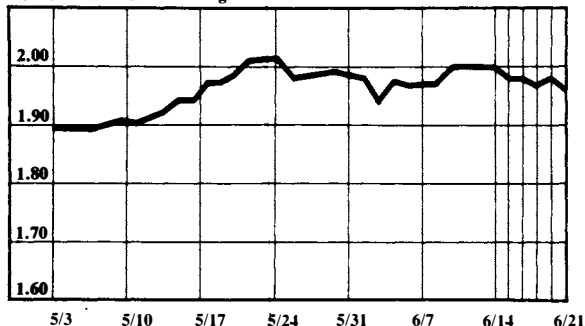
"Given the fact the combination of 'global power-sharing' negotiations and Western economic decline have delivered to Moscow a currently growing margin of military advantage, the moot proposition is, that the pressures of a savage and worsening food shortage at home will prompt Moscow to seek some sort of external military solution for its domestic crisis."

The tendency for Moscow to do precisely that will be growing in a nonlinear mode from now on, with each passing month, whether Washington has grasped this reality or not.

## Currency Rates

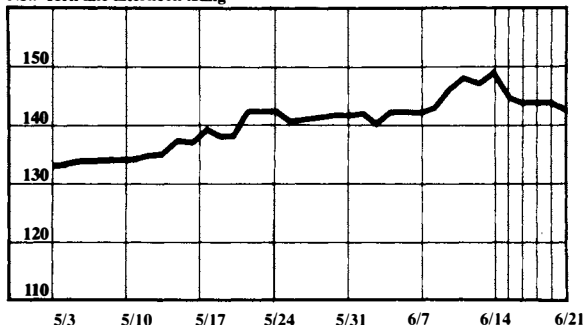
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



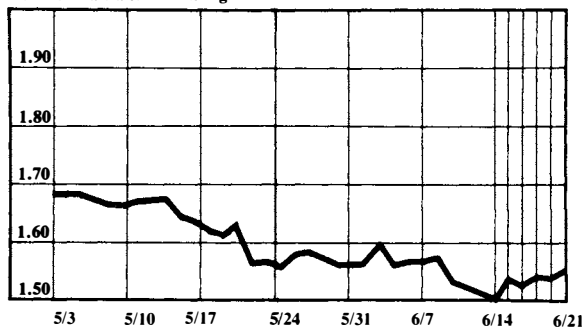
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

