

HOLODOMOR HEROES

TRUTH TELLERS



HEROES

The first journalists to write about the Holodomor



Rhea Clyman

The First Western Journalist to Expose the Holodomor

WHO A talented, young, fearless, self-taught Canadian reporter with a disability. Rhea Clyman (1904–1981) was a ground-breaking female journalist who became a foreign news correspondent at a time when it was almost unheard of for women to do so. Born Rachel Gertrude Clyman in Poland in 1904 (which was then a part of the Russian Empire), she moved to Toronto 2 years later with her poor immigrant Jewish family. At the age of 6, she lost part of her leg in a streetcar accident.

Girl Writer Driven From Russia



WHAT Rhea Clyman became the first western journalist to witness and report on the starvation in Ukraine, making a journey by car in September 1932 through the agricultural heartland of the Soviet Union (USSR) during the Holodomor. She previously spent a month travelling in the Soviet Far North, where she encountered Ukrainians who had fled from famine conditions in their homeland or who had been exiled and were being ruthlessly exploited as slave labour. Her accounts of her two trips were published in 44 feature articles in the *Toronto Telegram* newspaper between September 1932 to June 1933. Of these, 21 were front-page stories.

WHEN She arrived in Moscow in late December 1928. Many newspapers sent journalists to the USSR for short stints, but Rhea became fluent in Russian and established herself as a freelance correspondent with a distinctly independent point of view.

WHERE In the late summer of 1932 Rhea Clyman travelled by car south from Moscow to Kharkiv – then the capital of Ukraine – through the North Caucasus region, past Stalin’s birthplace in Gori, Georgia to “Tiflis” (Tbilisi), Georgia. Along the way she passed through the southeastern Ukrainian cities, towns, and villages of: “Izoum” (currently Izium), “Slavnsk” (Sloviansk), “Artemowsk” (Bakhmut), “Gorlova” (Horlivka) and “Stalino” (currently Donetsk) before going on to Rostov, the Don Cossack region, and Krasnodar in the Kuban, and then on to “Tiflis.” (see *Rhea Clyman’s travel map, page 2*)

WHY Rhea Clyman left Canada for the Soviet Union initially sympathetic toward the equitable society that the Bolsheviks had promised to create at the outset of Stalin’s first Five Year Plan (1928). But her enthusiasm for the “Great Soviet Experiment” waned as she began to comprehend the scale of injustices and state-sponsored terror the Communist dictatorship was inflicting on its citizens. She began expressing a more critical attitude toward the Soviet government in two articles she had published in *Maclean’s* magazine in the spring of 1932.

RHEA CLYMAN
1904-1981

“The villages were strangely forlorn and deserted... The houses were empty, the doors flung wide open, the roofs were caving in...

When we had passed ten, fifteen of these villages I began to understand. These were the homes of those thousands of expropriated peasants – the kulaks...”

~ Rhea G. Clyman

In June she made an unauthorized visit to the White Sea port town of Kem, closed to foreigners, to investigate if political prisoners and exiles were being used as slave labour in the forestry and mining industries and to build the nearby Belomor or White Sea Canal. She wrote five articles that she managed to get out of the country without Soviet censors being able to screen them, and which were published in London's *Daily Express* in late August and September of 1932. These articles angered Soviet authorities because she described the exile of "many thousands of kulaks... to the north since the collectivization of agriculture began." Working in horrific conditions, large numbers of them were from Ukraine, she stated.

Rhea Clyman understood that if her articles were too critical of the Soviet government, they would not pass censorship and could jeopardize her ability to stay in Russia. Nonetheless, weeks later, increasingly disturbed by what she saw happening, she left by car on an ambitious road trip with two female companions determined to see what conditions were like in the "Famine-lands," as Rhea called them, of Soviet Ukraine and the country beyond Moscow.

Aware of the challenges of such a trip, Rhea Clyman was committed to learning the truth about what was happening in the countryside and to finding out how ordinary Soviet workers and peasants (farmers) were being treated after 15 years of Communist rule.



Rhea Clyman's travel map from Moscow through eastern Ukraine.

QUOTES

"The villages were strangely forlorn and deserted. I could not understand at first. The houses were empty, the doors flung wide open, the roofs were caving in. I felt that we were following in the wake of some hungry horde that was sweeping on ahead of us and laying all these homes bare. I wanted to go back and look, but there was something in the stoical abandon of these homes that [blot on original-terri?]ied the intuition of a stranger. When we had passed ten, fifteen of these villages I began to understand. These were the homes of those thousands of expropriated peasants – the kulaks – I had seen working in the mines and cutting timber in the North."

— *Rhea G. Clyman*

"Children Lived On Grass Only Food in Farm Area Grain Taken From Them/Mile After Mile of Deserted Villages in Ukrain[e] Farm Area Tells Story of Soviet Invasion," *Evening Telegram*, 16 May 1933, 1, p. 36.

In Kharkiv, Rhea first reported seeing signs of the famine in Ukraine:

"We had been two days in Kharkov [*sic*, *Russian spelling*], but we were all anxious to get away. The great Ukrainian capital was in the grip of hunger. Beggars swarmed round the streets, the stores were empty, the workers' bread rations had just been cut from two pounds a day per person to one pound and a quarter."

— *Rhea G. Clyman*

"Girl from New Toronto Begs Bread in Russia Father Lured by 'Job'," *Evening Telegram*, 15 May 1933, p. 3.

In the Ukrainian village of Isoomka, villagers asked her to take a petition back to the Kremlin on their behalf and that of the surrounding villages:

"Tell the Kremlin we are starving; we have no bread! We are good, hard-working peasants, loyal Soviet citizens, but the village Soviet has taken our land from us. We are in the collective farm, but we do not get any grain. Everything, land, cows and horses, have been taken from us, and we have nothing to eat. Our children were eating grass in the spring..."

I left this village with the determination that their petition should not only be heard in the Kremlin, but by the rest of the world also. Stalin was building Socialism in one country, and peasant children were eating grass outside the doors of his Socialist cities."

— *Rhea G. Clyman*

"Children Lived On Grass Only Food in Farm Area Grain Taken From Them/Mile After Mile of Deserted Villages in Ukrain[e] Farm Area Tells Story of Soviet Invasion," *Evening Telegram*, 16 May 1933, 1, p. 36.

"Truth, Does It Matter? Is It Constructive?"



RECOMMENDED ARTICLES

Written by Rhea Clyman about the Holodomor

1. “Dares Warning of Death To Discover Grim Secret Of Russia’s Famine-Land: Woman Takes Unmapped, Hazardous Trail Despite Dissuasive Efforts of Soviet and Embassies.”

Toronto Evening Telegram, 10 May 1933, Pp. 1-2.

UA Moderna Journal, 22.11.2014,

<http://uamoderna.com/shafka-dok/balan-rhea-clyman-holodomor>

“Wife of Communist Boss Brags to Starved Women About Her Well-Fed Lot: ‘Strange,’ Russian States to Canadian Girl, ‘Your Workers Eat Meat and White Bread.’”

Toronto Evening Telegram, 17 May 1933, Pp. 1&3.

UA Moderna Journal, 22.11.2014,

<http://uamoderna.com/shafka-dok/balan-rhea-clyman-holodomor>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT RHEA CLYMAN

- McMaster, Geoff (November 22, 2019). “[Historian reveals story of Canadian journalist who chronicled horrors of Holodomor.](#)” University of Alberta.
- Feduschak, Natalia A. (April 19, 2017). “[New Chapters in the Ukrainian-Jewish Relationship Explored at Canada’s Limmud FSU \(Part 1\) – Rhea Clyman.](#)” Ukrainian Jewish Encounter (UJE).
- Montgomery, Marc (December 2, 2019). “[The Canadian who exposed the Holodomor.](#)” Radio Canada International (RCI).
- Gladstone, Bill (April 14, 2019). “[Rhea Clyman chronicled Soviet famine.](#)”
- Masis, Julie (June 18, 2017). “[How a female Jewish journalist alerted the world to Ukraine’s silent starvation?](#)” *The Times of Israel*.
- Mosleh, Omar (November 23, 2019). “[Meet the Jewish Canadian reporter who interviewed Nazi leaders and blazed a trail for women journalists.](#)” *The Toronto Star*.
- Balan, Jars. “Rhea Clyman: A Forgotten Canadian Eyewitness to the Hunger of 1932,” in Victoria Malko (ed.), *Women and the Holodomor Genocide: Victims, Survivors, Perpetrators*. Fresno: The Press at California State University, 2019, Pp. 91-117.

When reading Clyman’s articles, and those by other journalists of this time period, *it is important to note that:*

- a) The term *Holodomor* was not used commonly until later decades. In Rhea Clyman’s writings she refers to the Holodomor instead as the “Famine” or “Famine-lands.”
- b) At the time of Clyman’s writings, central and eastern Ukraine were under Soviet rule, which meant under the control of neighbouring Communist Russia. It was common usage among journalists in the 1930s to refer to Ukraine as “Russia” and use the Russian spellings of Ukrainian city names since this was an expectation of Soviet officials and because much of Ukraine had been part of the Russian Empire prior to 1917. Thus, Rhea Clyman writes about the “Famine-lands of Russia” when referring to her three-week trip driving south from Moscow through eastern Ukraine and the Kuban region of the north Caucasus, which was heavily settled by Ukrainians.

Please be aware of these as you read the articles.