



MEMORANDA
OF THE
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
IN EXILE

RELEASED ON THE 60th ANNIVERSARY OF ITS EXISTENCE

1920 - 1980

U K R A I N I C A E X I L I A N A

No. 2

OBTAINABLE AT

U.N.G.E. Center - Dim U.N.R.

1211 - 68th Av.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.19126, USA

INTRODUCTORY REMARK

UKRAÏNS'KA NARODNIA RESPUBLIKA -

the sovereign national state of the Ukrainian people in Europe was established by the Proclamation ("Universal") of January 22, 1918, in Kiev (Kyiv). One year later, on January 22, 1919, the Ukrainian Parliament in Kiev proclaimed the union of all Ukrainian lands. Thus a united Ukrainian National Republic - a modern democratic state, recognizing the basic human rights, was established. Its constitution granted "national-personal" autonomy to all minorities, including the Jews, and their representation in the Government. On the international scene diplomatic ties were maintained with over forty governments and four international organizations.

Owing to Soviet Russian aggression the Ukrainian National Government and rest of the national army under Symon Petlura went into exile on November 21, 1920. In various forms this exiled Government continued its activities in the free World.

On occasion of its sixtieth anniversary (1920-1980) a variety of functions were undertaken: meetings, panels, publications, interventions, etc. Among others, an agreement regarding preservation of historical materials of the Ukrainian National Government in exile was signed with Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa in August 1980. A special Archival Committee under the chairmanship of George Salsky is engaged in the collection of U.N.G.E. documents.

In order to recall the previously established diplomatic relationships of the Ukrainian National Government with various states on one side, and to present the objective contemporary state of things in the occupied Ukraine, MEMORANDA were sent to them in November 1980 by Dr. J.B. Rudnyckyj, Honourary Chargé d' affaires extérieures of the Ukrainian National Government in exile. In the following they are reproduced verbatim pro rei memoria.

21.XI.1980.

The Editors

I

GOVERNMENTS

which maintained diplomatic
relationships
with sovereign Ukrainian

NATIONAL STATE

between 1917 - 1923

(according to Professor

W.Trembicky,N.Y.)

L'EST EUROPEEN

PROBLEMES ACTUELS - NOTES HISTORIQUES

No.167/1979

La reconnaissance de l'Ukraine indépendante entre 1917 et 1923

L'Etat ukrainien a été reconnu officiellement de jure, par 10 Etats : la Russie soviétique, l'Autriche-Hongrie, (et la République autrichienne à partir de 1919), la Bulgarie, l'Allemagne, la Turquie, l'Etat du Don, la Pologne*, la Finlande, la Géorgie et l'Argentine ; *de jure*, mais non officiellement, par 10 Etats : le Kouban, l'Azerbaïdjan, l'Espagne, la Suisse, la Hongrie, l'Union du Caucase du Nord, la Tchécoslovaquie, la Roumanie, la Lithuanie* et la Lettonie* : *de facto*, et officiellement, par 13 Etats : la France, l'Angleterre, la Biélorussie*, le Danemark, la Hollande, l'Arménie, la Suède, l'Espagne, l'Idel-Oural, la Sibérie, et par des représentations de niveau consulaire par la Grèce, la Norvège, la Persé*, la Bavière et la ville libre de Danzig : *de facto*, semi-officiellement, par 3 Etats : la Belgique, le Japon et l'Italie ; et enfin, par leurs missions militaires, sous forme de relations consulaires, par 3 Etats : les Etats-Unis, la Chine et le Portugal.

C'est donc un total de 41 Etats qui entretenaient des relations avec l'Ukraine, ainsi que les 4 organisations internationales ...

W.Trembicky, N.Y.

* Gouvernement en exil.

II

TEXT OF U.N.G.E. -

MEMORANDUM

which was sent to Representatives of
Governments marked
on p. 6.



У Р Я Д У К Р А І Н С Ь К О Ї Н А Р О Д Н Ь О Ї Р Е С П У Б Л І К И

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE UKRAINIENNE NATIONALE
GOVERNMENT IN EXILE / GOUVERNEMENT EN EXIL

1.11.1980

∞
Your Excellency,

Sixty years ago, in November 1920, the last freely elected (thus the last legitimate-democratic) Government of Ukraine owing to Soviet-Russian aggression was forced to leave its territory and to continue its activities in the Free World. As such it has been the oldest, fully organized and continuously functioning, exiled Government in modern history. Its (successively fourth) President is Dr. h. c. M. Livitykyj; Vice-President - Prof. M. Stepanenko; Head of the Ukrainian Parliament in exile ("UNRada") - Mr. V. Bilajiv; there are several chargés d'affaires ("kermanychi") of various Departments ("resorty") and their Chairman, scattered throughout the Western World, yet united by the idea of free Ukraine and by the common patriotic goal of its liberation.

On this 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Government in exile (U.N.G.E.) I have the honour not only to recollect the fact that your Government maintained diplomatic relations with free Ukraine of 1917-1920, but also to bring to your attention the following points:

1) It was during the 1920'-1930s before the League of Nations and after World War II before the United Nations that U.N.G.E. repeatedly stated that the Ukrainian SSR was not a sovereign state of 40 millions of Ukrainians living within its boundaries, but a colonial puppet state of the Soviet-Russian occupants of Ukraine.

2) This fact was recently fully confirmed by a 1979 petition addressed by Ukrainian political prisoners in the USSR to United Nations requesting, amongst others, that the UN Secretary-General and the UN Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization "register Ukraine as a colony of the Soviet-Russian empire"; and furthermore, that the problem of the present colonial status of Ukraine be placed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly as an urgent matter the more that "Article 69 of the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR guarantees the right of its secession from the USSR".

Taking into consideration both (a) the reiterated statements of U.N.G.E. during 1920/1930th and after World War II, and (b) the most recent request of the imprisoned Ukrainian patriots in the Soviet Union representing the, otherwise, "silent majority" of Ukrainian people I appeal to you and your Government to request the UN Secretary-General to employ every means at his disposal to ensure that the demands of the U.N.G.E. and of the Ukrainian patriots in the Soviet Union be carried out.

Yours sincerely,

J.B. Rudnyckij
Dr. J. B. Rudnyckij, U.N.G.E.

Honourary Chargé d'affaires
extérieures

According to Woodrow Wilson's doctrine of national self-determination of 1918 and even the decree of the Soviet of People's Commissars of November 15, 1917 that "the peoples of Russia have the right of self-determination and the right of secession from Russia," the following nations - besides Ukraine 22.1.1918 - proclaimed their independence: Idel Ural (Tartar) - 12.XI.1917; Finland - 6.XII.1917; Kuban Kozaks - 16.II.1918; Lithuania - 16.II.1918; Estonia - 24.II.1918; Byelorussia (Kryvichia) - 25.II.1918; Don Kozakia - 5.5.1918; North Caucasia - 11.V.1918; Georgia (Hruzia) 26.V.1918; Azarbeidjan - 29.V.1918; Armenia - 30.V.1918; Poland - 11.11.1918; Latvia - 18.XI.1918; Far East Democratic Republic (Siberia) - 4.4.1920; Turkestan - April 15, 1920.

As of today, the following nations are internationally recognized as "captive" sovereign nations :

Armenia	1920	Yugoslavia (Serbs, Croats, Slovenians, etc.)	1946
Azerbaijan	1920	Poland	1947
Byelorussia	1920	Rumania	1947
Cossackia	1920	Czecho-Slovakia	1948
Georgia	1920	North Korea	1948
Idel-Ural	1920	Hungary	1949
North Caucasia	1920	East Germany	1949
Ukraine	1920	Mainland China	1949
Far Eastern Republic	1922	Tibet	1951
Turkestan	1922	North Vietnam	1954
Mongolia	1924	Cuba	1960
Estonia	1940	Cambodia	1975
Latvia	1940	South Vietnam	1975
Lithuania	1940	Laos	1975
Albania	1946	Afghanistan	1980
Bulgaria	1946		

III

U.N.G.E. SUBMISSION

to

Dr.KURT WALDHEIM

U.N.O SECRETARY-GENERAL, NEW YORK.



UKRAINIAN NATIONAL
Government in Exile

November 1, 1980

Your Excellency,

Sixty years ago, in November 1920, the last freely elected (thus the last legitimate) Government of Ukraine owing to Soviet-Russian aggression was forced to leave its territory and to continue its activity in the Free World. As such it has been the oldest, fully organized and continuously functioning, exiled Government in modern history. Its (successively fourth) President is now Dr. h. c. M. Liwyckyj; Vice-President - Professor M. Stepanenko; Chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament in exile - Mr. V. Bilajiv; there are several chargés d'affaires ("kermanychi") of various Departments ("resorty") scattered throughout the Western World, yet united by the vision of free Ukraine and common patriotic goal of its liberation.

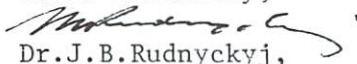
On this 60th anniversary I would like not only to bring to your attention UNR Government's in exile existence, but also to raise the following:

- 1) It was during the 1920s and 1930s before the League of Nations, and after the World War II before the United Nations that the UNR Government in exile repeatedly stated that the present Ukrainian SSR is not a sovereign state of 40 millions of Ukrainians living within its boundaries, but a colonial puppet state of the Soviet Russian occupants of its territory.
- 2) This fact was recently fully confirmed by a petition to UN of Ukrainian political prisoners in the Soviet Union, requesting among others that you, as Secretary General, and the UN Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization "register

Ukraine as a colony of the Soviet-Russian Empire"; and furthermore, that the present colonial status of Ukraine be placed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly the more that Article 69 of the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR guarantees the right of secession of Ukraine from the Soviet Union.

Taking into consideration both (a) the reiterated statements of UNR Government in exile during 1920/30s and after World War II, and (b) the most recent request of the imprisoned Ukrainian patriots in the Soviet Union I urge you as the Secretary General of the United Nations to employ every means at your disposal to ensure that the demands of the UNR legitimate Government in exile and of the Ukrainian political prisoners in the USSR be carried out.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. J. B. Rudnyckij,

Chargé d'affaires of UNR

Government in Exile

PS.

Enclosed kindly find also RESOLUTION of the Paris Bloc of 17.1.1980 which is self-explanatory.

RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE FOR
THE LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLES OF THE USSR (THE PARIS BLOC)
CONCERNING THE SOVIET AGGRESSION AGAINST AFGHANISTAN
(Abbreviated Version)

At an extraordinary session on January 17, 1980, the Central Committee of the League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the USSR (the Paris Bloc) adopted the following resolution on the Soviet Russian aggression against Afghanistan:

1. The League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the USSR notes with indignation that yet another free state, Afghanistan, has fallen victim to aggression by imperialist Moscow.

2. In categorically condemning the actions of the communist government in Moscow, the League notes that Afghanistan is not the first victim of aggression by Soviet Russian imperialism: at the very outset of the so-called October Revolution in 1917, Red Moscow attacked the peoples represented in the League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the USSR and, after a protracted struggle, occupied the territories of the independent states of these peoples. After World War II, a number of the now

satellite states of Eastern Europe became victims of aggression by communist Moscow. Since then, the USSR has continued its direct or indirect attacks on the states of Asia, Africa, and other continents, the most recent being the blatant invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet divisions.

3. The League calls on all free states and world public opinion to come to the aid of the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan and to bring about the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghan territory.

4. Noting that among the Soviet troops now in Afghanistan there are doubtless representatives of various peoples that have been enslaved by Moscow, the League declares that these soldiers were forced to serve in the Soviet army and, consequently, neither they nor the enslaved non-Russian peoples of the USSR bear any responsibility for Moscow's criminal treatment of the Afghan people. Besides the 50 million Muslims who have been forcibly incorporated into the USSR, all other peoples enslaved by Moscow express their solidarity with the Afghans in their struggle for freedom and independence.

5. Noting that aggressive Soviet Russian imperialism presents a threat to the entire free world as yet not under Soviet domination, the League expresses its conviction that only the downfall of the Soviet Russian empire and its dismemberment into independent national states, including a state of the Russian people within its own ethnographic borders, can deliver the world from the permanent threat posed by Moscow. The League therefore calls on all states of the free world to render the enslaved non-Russian peoples in the USSR effective, if only moral, assistance. These non-Russian peoples comprise more than half the population of this latter-day empire and are engaged in an unremitting struggle for freedom, democracy, and independence.

16

For the League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the USSR

Mykola Livytsky
President

Ali Akish
Secretary General