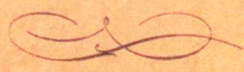


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THE TRUTH  
ABOUT  
UKRAINIAN "REFUGEES"  
IN GERMANY



ISSUED BY  
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
UKRAINIAN CANADIAN ASSOCIATION  
TORONTO • ONTARIO • CANADA  
1945



## EXPLANATION

Since the similarity of names of different Ukrainian organizations might be confusing to some of our readers, herewith is a brief explanation:

### **Ukrainian Canadian Association:**

Publishers of this pamphlet. A democratic organization of Canadians of Ukrainian origin, with no affiliations abroad. Headquarters in Toronto.

### **Canadian Ukrainian Committee:**

A Committee, with headquarters in Winnipeg, composed of representatives from various nationalistic groupings, including Ukrainian National Federation and United Hetman Association.

### **O. U. N. (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists):**

Pro-Nazi organization of Ukrainians in Europe. The Melnyk, Bandera and Bulba groups mentioned in this pamphlet were factions in the O.U.N. The Ukrainian National Federation in Canada was associated with the Melnyk faction of the O.U.N.

### **Ukrainian Central Committee:**

Quisling centre of Ukrainian collaborators with Nazi Germany in Europe during German occupation. (In 1941 known as the Ukrainian Aid Committee). Organized Ukrainian branch of German army.

### **Ukrainian National Committee:**

Formed in Vienna in March, 1945, as the continuation of the Ukrainian Central Committee.

### **Ukrainian Committee**

Which signed the appeal to the Canadian Ukrainian Committee from Hanover, was formed in British and USA zones of occupation after Hitler's defeat, a continuation of the Ukrainian National Committee.

## FORWARD

In the August 25, 1945 issue of the New Pathway, a Ukrainian-language paper published in Winnipeg, Manitoba, there appeared a lengthy appeal "To Ukrainian Organizations in Europe and America" signed "For the Ukrainian Committee" in Bad Nenndorf in the province of Hanover, Germany, by Alexander Semenenko, Myron Lucky and Elya Sapiha. The subhead of the article read "Letter from Europe addressed to the Canadian Ukrainian Committee."

This "appeal" has been disseminated among Ukrainians and others in Canada as propaganda, to press on the Canadian Government to permit entry to this country of Ukrainian "refugees" in Germany and was the basis for several addresses along these lines in the House of Commons.

The Canadian Ukrainian Committee is engaged in collecting funds in aid of these "refugees" in Germany and endeavoring to influence public opinion across Canada to press on our Government to admit these "refugees" into our country.

In order that the legislators and the Canadian public in general should be fully aware of the issues at stake, we have prepared this pamphlet.

In the first place, we have translated pertinent sections from an address delivered by D. Z. Manuilsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Republic and signatory of the United Nations Charter in San Francisco on behalf of the Ukraine. This represents the official view of the Government of the Ukraine, sovereign state and member of the United Nations, with which Canada is allied through the Soviet Union and with which direct diplomatic relations are expected soon.

Mr. Manuilsky's remarks are here presented as the position of the Ukrainian state and people in regard to the groups which are now seeking, with the support of certain circles in Canada, to gain entry into this country as "political emigres."

Secondly, we have translated articles which appeared in papers published during the German occupation of the territories of the Ukraine by these same people who now seek admission to Canada.

The first paragraph of the appeal "to Ukrainian organizations in Europe and America" reads:

"In an unusually difficult situation for the broad masses of Ukrainian political emigration on the territory of Germany, we address ourselves to you in the belief that you fully understand our social tasks, and we appeal for your protection and help to the Ukrainian emigres with the view of preserving this precious material which may become a precondition for establishing Ukrainian state existence."

Thus in the very first sentence of their appeal this group makes it clear that its purpose is to create on Canadian soil a "precondition for establishing Ukrainian state existence," i.e., to set up a conspiracy against the present Ukrainian state which is a sovereign member of the United Nations and with which Canada maintains correct diplomatic relations.



Therefore it is clear that what is proposed is not refuge for political emigres but permission for the establishment on Canadian soil of a conspiracy against a foreign state which is recognized by Canada and with which we are not only friends but Allies.

The government and people of Canada must therefore clearly understand the nature of what they are being asked to undertake.

Having stated their aims, this "appeal" asks assistance to achieve the following measures:

"We are sounding the alarm—and we are pleading with you to make every effort to inform Ukrainian as well as international public opinion concerning our situation and urgent necessity of immediate aid. This aid, in the first place, is necessary in the form of granting us the right to sanctuary as political emigres. Further, this aid may be effected by obtaining permission to go to other countries, first of all, to Canada."

The bulk of the "appeal" is an attempt to present their case as that of "political emigres" rather than a section of the German armed forces who fought not only their own countrymen, the Ukrainian state and people and the U.S.S.R. as a whole, but all the Allies, Canada included.

Mr. Manuisky's speech, as well as the quotations from their own publications which we reprint in this pamphlet are proof positive that we are dealing not with political emigres but with a section of Hitler's mercenaries whose leaders are wanted in their own country to stand trial as war criminals and traitors to their country.

In other words, their case for asylum in Canada is on par with the case of Quisling of Norway or Laval of France if they had appealed to Canada for such "protection" and "asylum."

This, of course, in no way refers to the genuine Ukrainian refugees who are being repatriated to their country and behind whose skirts the gentlemen quoted above are trying to hide in their "appeal."

Moreover, in their "appeal" they themselves disclose, at least partially, the character of their "emigration."

For example, they state:

"Already in the first weeks after the arrival of the German armies, which the Ukrainian population at that time considered as *that foreign power which would create the expected possibilities for building up their own independence*, the Ukrainian citizens spontaneously hurried to throw their energies into building up their own administrative apparatus of social life."

In other words, they themselves say, they began as allies of Germany. But later, they pretend that they became disillusioned when the Germans refused to grant their group the right to rule over the occupied parts of the Ukraine.

That story is fully exposed both in Mr. Manuisky's address and in the articles in their own press.

Our readers will be struck by the following facts: The so-called attempt to establish an "independent" satellite Ukrainian state under German occupation was rejected by the Germans in 1941. *But in 1943 and 1944 these people were still organizing volunteer detachments for the*

*German Army and Security Police such as S.S. Galicia and fought on Hitler's side until the final collapse and unconditional surrender of Germany.*

Another example:

In their "appeal" these people say, of the period between 1939 and June 22, 1941, when they functioned in German-occupied territory of Poland:

"For the purpose of representation and protection of the interests of the Ukrainian population under the then German occupation, which population together with the refugees amounted to about one million at that time, the Ukrainian citizens, on initiative of the leading elements of the refugees, organized their representation in the form of the Ukrainian Aid Committee, which, shortly after its district branches were established, assumed the new name of the Ukrainian Central Committee and gained recognition from the German government as a communal organization for social and cultural welfare.

"At that time also, with the same rights and functions, a Polish Committee was created, and as for the Jewish population, the right of representation and liaison was granted to the Jewish religious community (kahal).

"The Ukrainian Central Committee, with its constant headquarters in Cracow (President—Professor W. Kubyowich) had the possibility, after the outbreak of the German-Bolshevist war in 1941 and after occupation (by the Germans) of Eastern Galicia, to expand its activity over the whole of Galicia."

*Now turn to the quotation from the "Lwow News" of April 29, 1943, published in this pamphlet, and read how this same "communal organization for social and cultural welfare" recruited volunteers for the German Army and how this same Prof. W. Kubyowich of that same "Ukrainian Central Committee" thanked the Fuehrer for granting to them the privilege of fighting on Germany's side.*

In the back files of our own daily press, the reader may find further facts to fill in the entire picture. He may there find reports on how these "political emigres" who now crave "asylum in Canada" organized pogroms against the Polish and Jewish populace of Western Ukraine as far back as 1939, how they formed the executioners' squads all through the Ukraine, how they were used as special police in Hitler's concentration camps in Poland, how they were reputed to be even more cruel than the Germans in the torture of inhabitants in German-occupied territories, how they were sent to Vienna as special punitive forces, etc.

We have presented the information contained in this pamphlet so that there should be no excuse for ignorance of the facts or of the serious nature of the case, either in the Government or among the Canadian people, when they listen to the "pleas" of these "refugees."

National Executive Committee  
Ukrainian Canadian Association,  
165 Spadina Ave., Room 30,  
Toronto, Ont.

November, 1945.



## Who is A. Semenenko?

The appeal of the "Ukrainian Committee" in Hanover, Germany, to the Canadian Ukrainian Committee in Winnipeg, is signed by A. Semenenko.

Who is this A. Semenenko? And what is this "Ukrainian Committee"?

A declaration published on March 17th, 1945, before Germany's unconditional surrender, in the newspaper "The Ukrainian Pathway" (subtitled in German "Der Ukrainische Weg") printed in Vienna, appears the following:

"By the will of the Ukrainian community on the territories of Germany and countries allied to her, a Ukrainian National Committee has been formed . . . which has begun to organize a Ukrainian National Army . . . Its ranks are composed primarily of Ukrainians who are at present in the German Army and in other military and police formations."

The General Staff of this new Hitler army is named in the paper: Pavlo Shandruk (Lieutenant-General of the Gestapo), W. Kubyowich, the lawyer DR. A. SEMENENKO and P. Tereschenko.

## The UKRAINIAN-GERMAN NATIONALISTS IN THE SERVICE OF FASCIST GERMANY

(From an address by D. Z. Manuilsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ukraine, delivered at the Conference of Teachers of the Western Ukraine in Lwow on January 6th, 1945.)

### WHAT THE UKRAINIAN-GERMAN NATIONALISTS WERE PREPARING FOR THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

From the very first day of the fascist barbarians' attack upon the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian-German nationalists lavishly dispensed promises and assurances that fascist Germany would create an "independent" Ukraine. The Germans had every possibility to carry out the promises of their lackeys. They were strong, they had power, they had at their disposal such contemptible groups of traitors to the Ukrainian people as the gangs of Melnyk, Bandera and Bulba, which obediently executed the orders of the German command. But the German fascists had no use for an "independent" Ukraine. This, of course, was very well known to the political double-dealers—the Ukrainian-German nationalists, who lavishly broadcast their promises. However, these promises were not implemented by the German fascists.

Such is the first incontrovertible fact of the experience of the German occupation.

The policy of German domination over the Ukraine was based upon inciting the Ukrainians against the Poles, the Poles against the Ukrainians, both of them against the Russians, and all of them against the Jews. They gave arms to the bands of O.U.N. (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) to slaughter Poles and Russians. They also armed the degenerates of the Polish nobility to exterminate the Ukrainians. They used both the Polish and Ukrainian traitors as their tools to massacre the Jews. By inciting national hatreds and bloody strife, they deliberately weakened each and every nationality in order to subjugate all of them to their own domination. "Divide and rule" — this was the main slogan of German policy in the East. Carrying out their policy, they themselves oppressed, strangled, massacred and burned the Jewish, Polish and Ukrainian populations.

Such is the second indisputable fact from the experience of the German occupation.

Seeking to divide the Ukrainian people, the Germans resorted to different methods of government in various parts of the



Ukraine. They ravaged like ferocious beasts, and tortured the population in the eastern areas of the Ukraine in order to intimidate the Ukrainian people by the cruelest terror, unparalleled in history. Here they murdered, tortured to death more than one and a half million people. A more demagogic policy was adopted by them in the western areas of the Ukraine, where they tried to bribe some sections of the population and incite them to fratricidal war against the people of the Eastern Ukraine (on both sides of the Dnieper River).

Such is the third indisputable fact from the experience of the German occupation.

### GERMAN POLICY IN THE UKRAINE

Let us review Germany's policy in the Ukraine by basing ourselves only upon the facts, and not upon the declarations and promises of the Ukrainian-German nationalists.

The Soviet Government gave land to the peasants, and where were the Ukrainian-German nationalists at that time? They were in the Petlura counter-revolutionary camp, and with arms in hand they fought against the Soviet government. During the German occupation, they helped the German fascists to become owners of the Ukrainian lands. They knew very well that behind the German bayonets would come to the Ukraine not only German officials but also swarms of German landlords to seize the lands of the farms and to establish a regime a hundredfold worse than the feudal servitude of old—to introduce German fascist serfdom.

This was openly and cynically proclaimed by such a Hitlerite defender of landed nobility as the Minister of Agriculture, Darre. Here is what he said: "The lands of the countries conquered by us will be divided among the soldiers who have distinguished themselves and among the model members of the National Socialist (Nazi) Party. In this way there will emerge a new landed aristocracy. This aristocracy will have its own serfs: the local inhabitants."

This is for whom the Ukrainian-German nationalists were working. They labored to saddle a new German landed aristocracy on the backs of the Ukrainian people.

The Soviet Government gave factories and industrial plants to the people. Within a mere quarter of a century, the Ukrainian people, together with the Russian people, under the guidance of the Soviet Government built up wonderful new factories, plants and hydro-electric stations of which even such an industrially developed country as the United States of America could be proud. The German bandits destroyed these factories and plants. / This highly developed industry of the Ukraine was

of no use to Germany, which needed the Ukraine as an agrarian appendage, simply as a source of food-stuffs and raw materials for her own industries. And what little was spared from destruction was seized by the rapacious Goering Company. The Goerings and the Krupps—these are the fascist sharks whom the Ukrainian-German nationalists served so faithfully.

### THE GERMANS BROUGHT NATIONAL SLAVERY

The Soviet Government guaranteed national equality and friendship among the peoples. The Germans came into the Ukraine as conquerors and brought with them the most brutal national oppression the Ukrainian people ever experienced. With contempt and hatred the German fascists trampled underfoot the dignity of the people and their aspiration towards national life, towards preserving their national customs, towards everything which was so dear to the Ukrainian people. Here is what a contemptible German general, seemingly General of Aviation Kitzinger, wrote in a secret circular of July 18th, 1942: "The Ukrainian was and will remain a stranger to us. Every simple, trustful expression of interest in Ukrainians and their cultural existence is harmful to us, and weakens those essential features to which Germany owes her power and grandeur." And the Ukrainian nationalists, like obedient dogs, licked the hands of the German executioners who dared to speak of the Ukrainians in such despicable terms.

The October (1917) Revolution brought into being the Ukrainian socialist state. The Germans destroyed this state during their occupation. Their despicable lackeys, the Ukrainian-German nationalists, in order to deceive the Ukrainians of Galicia, here, in Lwow, from the balcony of the City Hall, on June 30th, 1941 proclaimed an "independent" Ukraine. This was necessary to the Germans, who were not yet sure of the success of their brigand invasion, to mask their actual robber intentions by creating the impression among deluded persons to the effect that organization of a bourgeois-nationalist government of the Ukraine was being undertaken. They had at their disposal the base Bandera, who had in reserve puppet figures for such a government, headed by Stetsko. But scarcely a few weeks had passed when the Germans, drunk with their military advance, with one heavy blow of the fascist boot hurled this government out to the garbage heap, exactly as Fritz would throw away an empty sardine can. (Laughter in the hall).

The end of this shameful comedy may be depicted in the words of Schiller: "The Moor has done his work, the Moor may go away".

The Ukrainian-German nationalists had boasted that they would rule the Ukraine once the Germans came. But their bosses, with contempt, spat in their faces. The General Com-



missioner for Volhynia and Podillya, Schoen, in his address to the Ukrainian population in 1943, which was printed as a separate pamphlet, declared: "On orders of the Fuehrer, Adolph Hitler, we, the Germans, came here to rule the Ukraine. By honest work, to which we are accustomed, we have created, with small German forces, a system of government in accord with our conceptions. The wealth of the Ukraine must be used and exploited only in accordance with the order of one architect—Adolph Hitler."

Such was the character of the Ukrainian-nationalist rule of the O.U.N.

### THE NATURE OF THE O.U.N.'S "FREE" AND "INDEPENDENT" UKRAINE

The Ukrainian-German nationalists assured the people that they had an agreement with the German fascist government which gave to the Ukraine the rights of an Allied State with Germany. The same base and despicable hirelings of German imperialism hysterically clamoured in their proclamations that they were, and would continue, treating with Germany as equal with equal, as one state with another. But actually they had no state.

They also argued: "If the Soviet Union can conclude agreements with such states as Great Britain and the United States of America, why cannot we, the Ukrainian nationalists, have agreements with Germany?"

But the Soviet Union is a powerful state which has all the means and possibilities to protect the national and state interests of the nations which inhabit her territories; while the Ukrainian-German nationalists are a small band of adventurers who have no fatherland, no power, no state, no support of the people, which could enable them to speak in their name. The alliance of the Ukrainian-German nationalists with fascist Germany is an alliance of a rat with a boa constrictor. They have only their savage nature in common, but everyone well knows what kind of an "alliance" there can exist between a rat and a boa. The Germans carried the rats into their tent with the intention of using them as supervisors over the subjugated and enslaved population of the Ukraine.

And the farther the Germans advanced, the more openly they spoke of the Ukraine as their colony. The most drastic expression of their intentions was revealed in the summer of 1942, when the Germans broke into Stalingrad. They wrote at that time: "The road to German domination over Europe leads through the subjugation of Eastern Europe. Here are vast territories, fertile lands, raw materials, food stuffs, here is Ukraine, the fatherland of the Germans."

Do you hear, friends: Ukraine, the fatherland of the Germans! (Lengthy laughter from the whole assembly.)

"... here, once upon a time, was the state of the Goths and of the Varangians. And here, in the east of Europe, in the fertile and boundless Ukraine, lies our future. Here we shall live in prosperity and abundance, and rapidly multiply our race."

We may add: Like rabbits. (Lengthy laughter of the whole assembly.)

"We are now 100 million strong. When we conquer the whole of the Ukraine and Eastern Europe, within one hundred years we will grow to 400 and perhaps 500 millions and will inhabit the whole of Europe. All Europe will become the fatherland of the Germans."

Such was the tune of the German press regarding the Ukraine. But, we may be told, it was only the press that wrote that way, and the press did not reflect the views of the responsible circles—the official German circles might have thought otherwise. All right, then, let us listen to what was said by those fascists who were administering German policies. On October 4th, 1942, when the Germans were closing in on Stalingrad, in the Sports Palace in Berlin, Hermann Goering addressing a large rally, said, among other things: "We have taken the most fertile of lands—the Ukraine. There, in the Ukraine, there is everything: eggs, butter, bacon, wheat, and in such quantities as to surpass the imagination. We must realize that all this from now on and forever belongs to us, the Germans."

It would seem that it could not have been stated more clearly. Such was the O.U.N.'s perspective of a "free" and "independent" Ukraine which was supposed to treat with Germany as equal with equal. Do the farmers of the western areas of the Ukraine know anything of those declarations? Did the Ukrainian-German nationalists tell them about that? No. They hid all this from the people because they realized that if the people learned these facts, they would tear to pieces with their own hands those Judases who served the Germans and sold the Ukrainian people.

### THE ASPECTS OF THE O.U.N.'S "REUNITED" UKRAINE

How do matters stand regarding another vaunted point in the O.U.N. program, the question of so-called "United" Ukraine?

It is well known that the German fascists tore Ukraine into several separate parts. The first section, comprising Volhynia, Podillya, the areas of Zhytomir, Kiev, Poltava, and Zaporozhye, was divided into 6 districts, ruled by 6 General Commissioners;



to these parts the southern areas of Byelo-Russia were also attached. The second part was Galicia, which was attached to the so-called Polish General-Government. The third part of the Ukraine was given to Rumania, according to the German-Rumanian Treaty of August 19th, 1941. This section consisted of the whole area between the Bug and Dniester rivers, the so-called "Transnistria" with its centre in Odessa. Also ceded to Rumania were Bukovina and the region of Ismail. The fourth part, comprising the areas of Donbas, Kharkow, Chernigow and Sumy was subordinated directly to the German High Command.

In this despicable work of partitioning Ukrainian territory the Germans were aided by those same Ukrainian-German nationalists.

The tidings of the reunification of all Ukrainian territories were met with a tremendous feeling of joy in every peasant's and workers' home, by all who loved their native land. Moved to their innermost depths, the people wept for happiness, embraced each other as on a day of great celebration; at that very time the base traitors, who aided in the partition of the Ukraine, were shooting into the backs of the Red Army soldiers who with their blood and their lives were reconquering happiness for the Ukrainian people. Is it possible to find lower depths or baser treason than that to which the Ukrainian-German nationalists sank?

#### UKRAINIAN CULTURE UNDER THE GERMAN RULE

Neither did the cause of Ukrainian national culture fare any better under the German occupation. The Germans deprived the Ukrainian population of all possibilities of cultural and national development. Ukrainian schools and all cultural and educational institutions were suppressed, as well as was the entire press. Instead, there were only issued filthy pamphlets in which the Ukrainian nationalists were permitted to praise the Germans and the most notorious hangmen of the Ukrainian people—Hitler, Goering, Rosenberg and Koch. Here on Galician soil, all the cultural and educational associations were prohibited, all the best professorial cadres destroyed, and those who succeeded in saving themselves were deprived of all possibilities of scientific activity.

In a secret instruction under the title "Concerning the Policies and Rule Over the People in the Ukraine", the German High Command taught: "The Ukrainians have no national language of their own, and the first attempts in Ukrainian literature go back only to the beginning of the nineteenth century . . . What has been said regarding language, applies also to Ukrainian culture. For instance, the theatre. It requires much labor even to read through a Ukrainian play. The whole wit of the play consists in mutual scoldings between the actors, or in

quarrels between drunkards. Also Ukrainian dances and Ukrainian music are entirely borrowed. The Ukraine least of all aspires towards a cultured level. Under good guidance and supervision, the Ukrainians can be useful laborers. But they are unable to organize the work by themselves, and therefore we ourselves must take over those functions."

Can we, without deep indignation, read this despicable document, every word and line of which reveals the idiocy of a fascist imbecile, the savagery of a fascist barbarian, who boastfully claims to represent a higher Aryan race?

Frenzied with blood, the fascist-idiots who burned the works of the best representatives of human thought on the squares of their own cities, who on our soil destroyed all libraries and dynamited the universities, for whom all musical creation was reduced to the drums of the fascist marches and a shameful hymn in honor of a filthy procurer of women, Horst Wessel—they dare to talk this way about our talented people who created fine lyrical songs and music which enrapture the most cultivated people of all countries, who produced, besides Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko, such classic writers in literature as Nechuy Levytsky, Panas Myrny, Stefanyk, Kotsiubynsky, Lesya Ukrainka, and many others. From among these people were born such masters of Russian literature as Gogol and Korolenko, the embodiment of our unbreakable, eternal cultural bonds with the fraternal great Russian people. (Applause.)

And to think that, despite such declarations and policies of the fascist cretins, there existed such degenerates who, calling themselves Ukrainians, considered it an honor to serve them!

Such are the facts which completely expose the completely rotten, mendacious and malodorous nature of Ukrainian-German nationalism.

Is it possible that the Ukrainian-German nationalists were not aware of these facts, that they did not take into account what the fate of the Ukraine would be in case of a German victory? No! They knew it all. But they were hirelings, paid agents who served the Germans and hated their own people.

At the same time that the Germans were dragging the youth of the Ukraine from their homes and driving them with bayonets along the highways or shipping them in cattle wagons into slavery to Germany, when indignation over these German crimes were raging throughout the whole of the Ukraine, these Ukrainian-German agents and spies of fascist Germany called upon the Ukrainian people with the following slogans: "The German army bears the main brunt of the war and suffers the greatest losses in manpower and in blood. Therefore, the Ukrainians should help in this war of liberation with their labor. Our youth, who are free from work, men and women,



must take their places at the empty workbenches in Germany, and replace the German farmers and factory workers who are shedding their blood on the battlefronts for us, for our fatherland."

This is how the Ukrainian-German nationalists protected the Ukrainian people and the youth from German fascist slavery. Together with the German hangmen they must answer to the Ukrainian people for all the crimes, tortures and sufferings of two million young boys and girls who at this moment are being liberated from German slavery by the glorious Red Army. (Stormy applause.)

May they be cursed forever, these German hirelings—the Ukrainian-German nationalists who so cruelly maltreated our native land and our people in the darkest hour of their suffering and disaster. (Tempestuous and long-lasting applause of the whole assembly.)

#### UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS AGENTS OF GESTAPO

Completely separated from their people, the Ukrainian nationalists, step by step, turned into a traitorous band of spies, diversionists, terroristic criminals, to whom no laws, no morals, no rights ever existed. In practically the whole world, there was no foreign counter-espionage in which they would not serve. They served the German Gestapo, the Polish Defenziva, the Rumanian Siguranza, the Italian Ovla, the Hungarian police—in short, everywhere where they were paid and where there was a readiness to hire them. The so-called "inner struggle" between various tendencies in the O.U.N. camp—between the Bandera, Melnyk and Bulba gangs, was nothing more than the struggle of various foreign espionage agencies which stood behind their backs. From 1933, after the German fascists came to power, those criminals fell completely under the influence of the Hitlerite band from which they adopted the fascist ideology which is completely foreign to the Ukrainian people; and in the majority of cases they went over into the service of the German Gestapo.

At the same time, a new generation of nationalist emigres was growing up which was denationalized, which spoke the German language and had no traditions of the old Ukrainian nationalism. For them, the program of the Hitlerite cannibals appeared as the new "word", the new "revelation" that completely fitted into their political stupidity, lack of culture and moral debasement. These are the cursed descendants of the fathers who were cursed by their people, the generation without family bonds and without a native land. And these outcasts of the German fascist garbage yard dare today to speak in the name of the Ukrainians who remained on their native soil and who fought for their fatherland, and to dub us aliens!

Themselves aliens, they call "foreigners" all those who do not share their conceptions and do not serve the Germans as they are doing. Armed by the Germans, with German marks in their pockets and with German automatic rifles in their hands, clad in German tunics and defending the German cause, they have the insolence to call themselves Ukrainians! What have they in common with the Ukraine—those despicable creatures who copy the sadistic methods of the German fascists for the extermination of the Ukrainian people? They learned from the German fascists how to cut off people's heads with axes, to saw their bodies in two, to strangle them with ropes, to burn them in locked houses, to bury them alive in the earth, to slaughter whole families, including small children.

The more they felt themselves to be aliens among the population; the more they realized their separation from their people, the more their indignation and hatred increased against their people and the more extensively they applied terroristic methods, as this was the only means for them to compel the population to obey their criminal will.

#### BARBAROUS CRIMES OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS

In the summer of 1943, the Ukrainian-German nationalists staged a massacre in the Rowno district, in the villages of Bereza, Chaykino, Huta-Stephanhorodska, Kanawa, Porosli, Tryputni, Olechka, and others. In these villages they slaughtered with axes and knives hundreds of small children, women and old people of Ukrainian as well as Polish nationality. Particularly savage proved the band of Ukrainian-German nationalist spies known under the name of "Security Service" or "S.B.". It is impossible to speak without a feeling of boundless anger and indignation about the feat of savagery staged in the village of Ispas in the region of Vyzhnytsia in Bukovina. During one night they slaughtered 47 farmers, farm women and their children. Having murdered the tractor driver of this village and his wife, they locked 5 small children in the house and set it on fire, and then, drunken with blood and whiskey, and laughing with glee at the sight of the burning children, they hoarsely shouted, "Long live Bandera". Why did they murder the tractor driver and his family? Simply because he ploughed with his tractor the fields of the peasants, and because he aided the peasants in reconstructing their farms which had been destroyed by German aggressors. These are not isolated cases. There were scores and hundreds of them.

The Ukrainian people could write their big Red Book about such despicable maltreatment, atrocious crimes, tortures and murders committed by the gangs of Bandera and Bulba—a book no less terrifying than the acts of accusation drawn up by the peoples of occupied Europe against Bandera's teachers—the German fascists.



The Ukrainian-German nationalists conducted veritable manhunts for those captured Red Army soldiers and folks forced into slavery who tried to flee from German thralldom. On the roads, they intercepted the starving, exhausted and naked people who succeeded to make their way through innumerable dangers and everlasting threat of death, and for whom, on their own Ukrainian soil, every peasant home stood open offering shelter and fraternal aid. And these folks, after cruel tortures the Bandera bandits murdered.

And those beasts have the boldness to complain that the organs of the Soviet power are applying terroristic methods against them! Sacred be the sword which cuts off the heads of such criminals! (Tempestuous applause of the whole assembly.)

The organs of the Soviet government would neglect their elementary duties if they failed to effectively protect the peaceful population which has the right to expect from the Soviet State protection against the crimes of the bandit German fascists' agents. The toiling masses of the Western Ukraine may be assured that the organs of the Soviet government will fulfill their demands and will secure for them peaceful life, peaceful labor, and Soviet order. (Tempestuous applause from the whole assembly.)

When the Red Army started to drive the Germans out, the Ukrainian-German nationalists, sensing their infamous bankruptcy and the great hatred of the people towards them as lackeys of German fascists, quickly hurried to change their trade-mark in an effort to fool the unenlightened. They started to call their O.U.N. gang a Ukrainian people's liberation organization.

But the Ukrainian people know these criminals very well, and are able to answer them in the words of the noted Russian writer, Krylow: "The skin may be shed, but the soul remains that of a viper."

#### THE UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS TRIED TO DECEIVE THE PEOPLE

In order to conquer at least some degree of influence upon the population, they spread rumors to make it appear as though, under the Germans, they had gone over to underground struggle against them. This, of course, is a shameless lie of the fledglings of German fascism. They never went underground; they were sent underground by the Germans in order to establish their agency behind the Red Army. Before their retreat, the Germans left the Ukrainian-German nationalists in the western areas of the Ukraine, gave them arms, established supply and munitions stores for them, put German officers over them and ordered them to begin a struggle against the defenseless popu-

lace as soon as the Red Army should advance sufficiently far ahead.

How deceitful this "underground" was can be seen from the fact that Ukrainian-German nationalists here in Lwow, together with the Germans, organized a S.S. division called "Galicia" for joint war against the Red Army.

What kind of an "underground" could it have been, when the Ukrainian-German nationalists collaborated with the Germans in the fight against Soviet partisan detachments? Here is one example which will completely destroy this mendacious legend about the so-called O.U.N. "underground".

On July 19th, 1943, the fifth battalion of the united partisan forces, headed by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Fedorow, routed a band of Ukrainian-German nationalists. Immediately the Germans, with 15 loaded trucks, started to transport new reinforcements to those "underground" Ukrainian bands, also additional German artillery, tanks and mine-throwers. All these "underground" forces were clad in black German greatcoats with yellow bands on their sleeves bearing the inscription "Bandera".

What kind of "underground" can it be when, in the Volhynia region, the Germans, before retreating under the pressure of the Red Army, handed over the town of Kamin-Kashyrsky with all its supply stores and arms to the representatives of the so-called "Anti-German Underground"?

Khrushchew, in his address to the 6th Session of the Supreme Council of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on the first of March, 1944, said as follows: "If we would ask the Ukrainian-German nationalists how many German aggressors they destroyed, how many German trains they derailed, how many bridges they dynamited in order to prevent the aggressors from transporting arms for the oppression and destruction of the Ukrainian people, they could not give an answer."

The Ukrainian-German degenerates have no answer to this question, because they have done nothing of that sort, but instead they have a long record of crimes committed by them against the Ukrainian people.

For what purpose did the Germans, as well as the Ukrainian-German nationalists, have to resort to this comedy with the O.U.N. "Underground"? They needed it in order to draw into these bands the militant farmers who hated the Germans, presumably to fight the Germans, but in reality to force them by terror to fight the Red Army. As you see, this so-called "underground" is something quite different in reality.

#### THE COMEDY OF THE "ARREST" OF BANDERA

When the Ukrainian-German nationalists are pressed to the wall, they say: "And has Bandera not been arrested by the Germans, is he not in prison?" The Germans did arrest Bandera—after previous understanding with him to this effect—but only



in order to create around his name a halo of a "martyr". History supplies many examples where reactionary governments arrested their discredited agents-provocateurs in order to create for them in the eyes of the masses an authority which they did not possess, or which they had lost.

The old Czarist Okhranka, the Rumanian Siguranza, the Polish Defenziva, the many other police departments of reactionary governments acted in that way. But the German fascists were and still are past masters in such provocations and police deceptions.

Did they not stage the flight of Hess to England at the moment when their divisions stood on the eastern borders ready for a treacherous attack upon the Soviet Union? And besides, Bandera was soon freed and the German command commissioned him with new tasks of organizing the fight against the people.

Such is the record of the Ukrainian-German nationalists.

## S. S. DIVISION "GALICIA"

### HOW THE UKRAINIAN BRANCH OF THE GERMAN ARMY WAS ORGANIZED

The following article was published in the "1944 Almanach" of the "Ukrainian Publishers" in Cracow, Poland, Reichstrasse 34/1, during the German occupation. It was signed by "The Editorial Board".

In one of the training camps of the S.S. Sharpshooters' Division "Galicia" there appeared a wallpaper, called "The Trumpets Play", written with chemical pencil. The paper throughout is of a military character; it contains an editorial, articles, caricatures, jokes and verses. In an unsigned article we read:

"... After the meeting of Adolph Hitler with Mussolini in March of this year (1943—Ed.) there appeared a Call to All Nations of Europe to take part in the fight against the common threat which Bolshevism presents to all nations. In answer to this call, the Ukrainian Central Committee addressed a memorandum to the General Governor, Dr. Frank, expressing the readiness of the Ukrainians of the G.G. (General-Government) to take an active part in the fight against Bolshevism. In his letter, the Leader of the Ukrainian Central Committee referred to his analogous declaration of August, 1941, which also had been addressed to the General-Governor. In April 1943, the matter came under consideration. The Governor of Galicia, Dr. Waechter, informed the Leader of the Ukrainian Central Committee that Adolph Hitler had given his consent to the participation of the Ukrainians of Galicia in the armed struggle. After lengthy discussions, the basis for the organization of the first division has been established. As it usually happens in such matters, a compromise has been reached between a maximum on the one side and the minimum on the other.

"From this article alone it becomes clear that the Division 'Galicia' was not some sudden quirk, but that it was ripening and acquiring definite shape for the past two years. There is no need to emphasize that we, Ukrainians, during all this time since 1939, have shown a persistent war-like disposition: there is a Legion in the German army, and besides this, our detachments throughout the whole of Ukraine are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Germans; and all those 'werk-schutzes', 'schutz-policemen' and ordinary policemen—all that proves our pro-military attitude. And therefore, no wonder that the question of the Division 'Galicia' has finally been decided upon.

"In the 'Lwow News' of April 29th, 1943, No. 93 (513), under the headline: 'S.S. Sharpshooters Division 'Galicia' —



solemn Act in the office of the Governor of 'Galicia' there appeared the following report:

"On the early morning of April 28th, 1943, Lwow was overwhelmed by unusual news to the effect that in the Assembly Hall of the Governor's Palace at No. 14, District Ave., a momentous gathering was taking place, consisting of the representatives of the Government, the Party, Army and Police, and the members of the Ukrainian Central Committee, the Chief of the Ukrainian District Committee, and representatives of the press.

"At exactly 9.25 a.m. the Governor, Dr. O. Waechter, with his suite entered the Assembly Hall. Among the honorary guests of the Governor we noticed General W. Kurmanowich, known for his merits before the Ukrainian nation.

"At the moment when Herr Governor and his suite entered the Assembly Hall, the fanfares of the musical detachment of the Air Force sounded 'Attention', and the orchestra played Ukrainian march songs.

"Then the Chief of the Governor's Administration, Dr. Bauer, took the floor. He welcomed the representatives of the Government, Army and Police, officers both of the one-time Austrian army and of the Ukrainian Galician army, the Minister for Internal Affairs of the General-Government, Dr. Losacker, the General of the Police, Katzman, the Leader of the Ukrainian Central Committee, Professor Dr. W. Kubyowich, and General Kurmanowich, who were present. There also was read a letter from General Anton Kraus, one-time commander of the II. Corps of the Ukrainian Galician Army and commander of the front sector 'Dumy' at Kiev on the 31st of August, 1919, in which Gen. Kraus apologized for his absence, due to temporary indisposition, and extended good wishes for the success of the commenced work.

"Then, the Governor of the Province of Galicia, Dr. Waechter, delivered an address in which he presented in synthesis the history of Galicia as a country which is a bridge between East and West, which participated in the battles of the Austrian army, and which now 'on recommendation of the Reichsfuehrer of SS has been granted permission by the Fuehrer to form a fighting unit of Galician Ukrainian volunteers."

"After this address, the President, Dr. Losacker read the Proclamation of the Gen. Governor Dr. Frank to the population of Galicia:

"Having made an unswerving decision to protect all the European nations from the unexampled misery of the Bolshevik forms of life and to save western civilization from destruction by the Bolshevik hordes, the German people have entered this gigantic struggle against the fearful terror of the Jewish-Bolshevist Moloch.

"Together with the sons of the German nation and of her Allies, there also take part in this struggle for existence voluntary detachments of all other European civilized nations which are conscious of their responsibility. Likewise from among your ranks, there came to the ears of the German Leadership persistent expressions of desire to take part in this greatest fight for freedom in all history. And now the right moment has come. The volunteers from your ranks will stand shoulder-to-shoulder with their war-hardened German comrades-in-arms in the battle against the most terrible enemy of your people too. The same blind Bolshevik lust for destruction also threatens your families, your properties, your wealth, your church, your freedom, and your life. By your active struggle against Bolshevism in the ranks of the German Army you will gain not only the chance to share in the immortal military glory of the European nations, but also by your sacrifices you will gain and secure for yourselves and for your children for all time to come the possibility of profiting from the blessings of European culture. May the Almighty God bless your participation in this struggle."

"After the proclamation was read, the Leader of the Ukrainian Central Committee, Professor Dr. W. Kubyowich began his address. In terse and fiery words he related the history of the aspirations of our people to enter the armed struggle against the Bolsheviks, and concluded his speech by expressing thanks to the Fuehrer. Following him, Engineer Mr. Khronowyat addressed the Assembly from the Military Administration of the S.S. Sharpshooters Division 'Galicia'."

"Afterwards the whole celebration ceremony was transferred to the Arch-Cathedral Church of St. George, where mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Joseph Slipy, attended by the priests of the See—Rev. Roman Lobodych and Rev. Dr. Hawrylo Kostelnyk. Present at the mass were the Governor, Dr. O. Waechter, and his suite. Rev. Dr. W. Laba delivered a sermon fitting to the occasion.

"And at 16.15 the Governor, Dr. O. Waechter, received the newly organized Military Administration of the Division, consisting of Col. Alfred Bizants, Rev. Dr. Wasyl Laba, Director Joseph Nawrocky, Eng. Andrew Paley, Dr. Lubomyr Makarushka, Eng. Eugene Pindus, Dr. Ivan Rudnycky, Mgr. Mykhailo Kushnir, Editor Stepan Wolynets, Eng. Yurey Krokhmaluk, Dr. Wolodymyr Bilozor, Eng. Mykhailo Khronowyat and Prof. Zenon Zeleny.

"Simultaneously with Lwow, preparations for celebrating the proclamation of the Division 'Galicia' were started throughout the whole country. Everywhere meetings were being called, and gatherings of combatants from all armies, and first of all from the Ukrainian army, except the Bolshevik, were taking place, and everywhere the work went on at top speed to organize



the celebrations and form recruiting commissions and propaganda groups, to go from village to village and explain to our people the mission and importance of the Division.

"Such celebrations on the occasion of proclaiming the act of the formation of the S.S. Sharpshooters Division 'Galicia' took place in the following places: Yaworiw, on April 30th and May 1st; Zolocziw—May 3rd; Sniatyn—May 3-7 simultaneously with the recruitment of volunteers; Sanok—May 9th; Stanislawow—May 15th; Rawa Ruska—May 11th; Zaliszczyky—May 15th; Horlyci—May 23rd, and on the same day also in Kaminke Strumilowa, Kolomyja, Krynycia, and others.

"Immediately after the celebration came the District Recruiting Commissions, consisting of a plenipotentiary of the Military Authorities, a kreishauptman and our local physician, and before these commissions the registration of the volunteers took place. From the whole of Galicia, including Lemko region, there came a great influx of volunteers.

"Later, four travelling medical commissions were formed which travelled from district, to district performing medical examinations of volunteers, who were registered by the Recruiting Commissions.

"At last, there came this moment, so much desired by all, and so nervously awaited, of departure of the volunteers for military training in Germany. The first day of departure was the 18th of July, 1943. The volunteers who had been summoned to the Division by the 'blue' cards, already began to assemble in Lwow during the night from the 16th to 17th of July. At the quarters of the Military Administration work went on at the red-hot speed: the telephones were ringing continuously, and swarms of volunteers continued to fill up the offices, while their families did not cease to ask for advice; thus, the preparations for celebrating the 'great departure' of the volunteers for training went on. Under the Opera Theatre a great tribune was built, and also the building of the former Soym (Provincial Legislature) was decorated; and in front of the Opera Theatre, where street-car '6' terminates, a gigantic Lion, the emblem of the Division, was posted.

"The 18th of July was a murky day, but there was no rain. On the square at the Herbstrasse (Pelczynski Street) an altar-table, projected by the artist, L. Perfecky, was improvised at which, at 7.30, His Excellency Bishop Nykyta Budka, aided by Rev. Dr. W. Laba and Rev. S. Saprún, began to celebrate solemn mass. The choir of O. Pleshkewych performed the choral part of the mass. A sermon suitable to the occasion was delivered by Rev. Dr. W. Laba. Attending the mass were Dr. W. Kubiyowich and the members of the Ukrainian Central Committee,

Col. A. Bizants and the members of the Military Administration, the representatives of Japan, Italy, Sweden, and others. The whole square was filled with detachments of combatants, officers, volunteers, delegations from towns and villages—all posted in orderly rows. After the mass, the orchestra from Sambor played Ukrainian church and national hymns. From the square all groups in orderly manner went over to the Opera Theatre square where the celebration of the 'Great Departure' began. The tribune was occupied by representatives of the German government, headed by Governor Dr. O. Waechter; the Ukrainians were represented by Dr. W. Kubiyowich, Dr. K. Pankiowsky, the entire staff of the Military Administration, and by our private citizens. The speakers on this occasion were Col. Bizants, Dr. K. Pankiowsky, Dr. O. Waechter, and from the youth U. Ferencewych. Then the representatives of the government went over to the premises of the Soym building where the military parade took place. After the parade the officers of the battalion went to the Archbishop's residence at the top of St. George's Hill, where the representatives of the officers visited the Metropolitan, Count Andrew Sheptycky, to obtain his blessing.

"In the afternoon of this day, from 14 to 21 o'clock p.m., our volunteers, officers and non com. officers of the Ukrainian as well as of the Austrian, Russian and Polish armies, together with students, medical doctors, and private soldiers left for their destination places of military training. At the Czernowitz Station, from where the loaded trains were leaving, a large crowd of people assembled—young and old, relatives and acquaintances, who came to say 'farewell' to the volunteers. There were present almost all the members of Military Ukraine. As the volunteers clamored, laughed and sang, the trains began moving westward. The following day, July 19th, another transport of our volunteers departed for training in Germany. This time also the Governor Dr. O. Waechter came to the Czernowitz Station, passing from coach to coach and greeting the volunteers. Additional transports of volunteers for training in Germany left on July 25th to 30th.

"Parallel with the organization of the Division 'Galicia', the organization of the propaganda and orchestra detachments went on. Also the registration of the writers, artists, photographers, speakers, orators and musicians was accomplished. Thus, on July 3rd, the first group of propagandists was sent to Germany for training. And a few days later, after a check-up, also a brass orchestra was organized.

"From the military training camps, after a while, letters from officers, doctors and medical students, non-com. officers and private soldiers began to reach their relatives and acquaintances at home. And every letter mirrors this new, tough army



life, to which the "old war" veterans are no longer accustomed but to which they are fast readjusting themselves, while young soldiers have not as yet had enough time to get thoroughly used to it. But with every day they more and more absorb the atmosphere of the army life: discipline and order are becoming their attributes.

"At the moment when these brief data on the history of S.S. Sharpshooters' Division 'Galicia' are being written, the training of this Division is proceeding at full pace."



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