

— O. PIDHAINI —

**Mr. Khrushchev  
Goes Slave - Hunting**

introduction by

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**F U P**

The **W**orld Federation of Ukrainian Former Political Prisoners  
and Victims of the Soviet Regime

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● a note

This report grew out of an enquiry by Mr. Anthony J. Wright of the Press Gallery of the Parliament directed at the Ukrainian Association of Victims of Russian Communist Terror. The Association asked me to prepare a report. This is the result.

This short report pretends to no more than stating the barest essentials of the story of the present Repatriation Campaign conducted by the Government and agencies of the U.S.S.R. among their former nationals, for the most part citizens of the countries of the Free World, now.

In its limited fashion it is also an attempt at analysis of vaunted Soviet propaganda.

*O. P.*

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● introduction

The author of this pamphlet is a 21 year old student in one of Canada's universities. He is young, yet few people have a better right to write on the subject of the infamous Soviet repatriation campaigns. In 1946 together with his father and mother he almost became a victim of one of these campaigns, when according to the Yalta agreement, former Soviet citizens were forcibly taken by the Soviet Secret Police from the territory of Western countries for death and torture, with the help and sadistic gloating of Communists and fellow-travellers.

At that time young Oleg Pidhaini was with his parents in a refugee camp in Germany. He and his family were lucky to escape the fate of many thousands of other refugees, thanks to the interference of a British lawyer, and of an American colonel. He was lucky but thousands were not, and many of them committed suicide right there in the barracks, as the only escape open to them.

How it could happen that democracy, the main pillars of which are humanitarianism and freedom of the individual, was manoeuvred by the Soviet leaders into taking part in this gruesome business when hundreds of thousands of its friends were delivered into death and torture? How could it have happened that among the Western staff, educated in the spirit of freedom and liberalism, such men like the British lawyer were the exception and not the rule, while the rest looked on with indifference at the massacre often taking place right before their eyes? It is unbelievable, but it did happen.

Then let us not be surprised that a few years from now people will ask in bewilderment: "How did it happen that Khrushchev's obviously false smiles fooled democracy to the extent that some of its most illus-

trious representatives were advised to write to the Soviet butcher Voroshilov, on whose hands is the blood of thousands of innocent victims: "My dear friend"? It is unbelievable but it did happen.

The answer to it is the amazing political ignorance, or better to say, political illiteracy of many of our leaders. This ignorance is skillfully used by the open and the secret Communist agents in the West.

Sometimes, in the moments of all-forgiveness, we can find excuse for such ignorance. After all, if these wise and old politicians never lived through the experiences, as this young author lived, how can they know the true nature of the Soviet regime?

This pamphlet should serve as a good reminder for those who have forgotten in the excitement of happy co-existence the real aims of the Soviet leaders. It touches the heart of the reader with its simple and factual account of the most tragic phenomenon of our time—the cool, calculated slave hunt conducted by Soviet agents on the territory of the Free World.

*Igor Gouzenko.*

August 4th, 56.

## ● forcible repatriation

The Soviet State is generally recognized today as a system of oppression of not only individuals, but of national groups as well. It is primarily due to the activity of the emigrants from the Soviet Union, that that view has become as commonplace as it is now. It is just because Stalin, Malenkov and Khrushchev realized the danger of having so many people expounding the doctrine of national liberation within the Soviet Union, always the touchiest point in internal policies, that the repatriation campaigns have been staged.

The reason that recognition of the Soviet Union as a "prison of nations" comes so late lies in the tardiness of the West in getting true information about the nature of the Soviet State and swallowing whole-hog the Soviet propaganda of the absolute unity of the Soviet Russian empire. Today we have historians studying the development of national tensions within the Soviet Union, and committees of the U.S. Congress investigating the Soviet aggression against the sovereign nations of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia and others, exposing the myth of the so-called "monolithic unity" of the Soviet state. This new attitude resulted in recognition of existence of powerful, new forces working in favour of the Free World, the forces which must be supported by democracies.

Stalin did his bit to eliminate this danger by making the West party of the forcible repatriation of former Soviet citizens right after the Second World War, brought through, quite successfully, in 1945-47 under the aegis of UNRRA.

The policy of Malenkov and Khrushchev in regard to the emigration has always been the same: basically, it is the total liquidation of the group and of the individuals. The means chosen, however, varied with the extent of the power of the strongman.

Here is what repatriation looked like in the past.

## SLAVEHUNTERS

*Ivan Babriany*

The Iron Curtain built around the Soviet Union fell with the war. The protective cover fell and the slaves fled. They fled into the wide world to wander about looking for some refuge, carrying with them the truth of the prison so that they might broadcast to the world, some day.

But at the end of the war the Soviet masters came to fetch them.

Their overseers successfully invaded the West and seized the slaves, who had ran off. They even demanded the support of the entire civilized world in this their undertaking.

The great hunt was mounted for the flight of the slaves had been great in numbers. The Soviets undertook to return "home", all at any price. But the hunted would not return.

Special detachments of hunters, named "Repatriation Missions" roamed all the countries of Europe, particularly Germany, Austria and France where the majority of the run-aways had taken refuge. This special police force kidnapped, terrorized, intimidated and finally surrounded the refugee camps and caught women, men, young and old, threw them, by force, in waggons, sealed the doors and took them "home", back to the "bright Communism" to the "Stalinist sunny constitution". The people tried to free themselves. They shouted to the world for help. But the world would not hear them. Yet the world did see them committing suicide before their eyes, cutting their arteries, throwing themselves under the wheels of cars and trains, against the Soviet bayonets. This happened to refugees of all nations of the Soviet Union in all the Kemptens, Hersfelds, Fuessens—their name is legion. This happened when a great member of Cossacks were massacred at Drava. It happened everywhere. The unarmed people broke through the lines of soldiers of MVD armed to their teeth: they broke free in panic or tried to: men, women and children.

Here is one of the actual reports:

### MOHAMMEDANS PRAY FOR THE VICTIMS OF REPATRIATION

Munich, May 27, 1956.

Mohammedans in Munich have held in the local temple a prayer for the eternal rest of the souls of Mohammedans, repatriated by force, the victims of vengeance of the Russian-Soviet government.

Five thousand Mohammedans were repatriated 11 years ago, according to the Yalta agreement. There were also approximately 700 women and above 1000 children and old people among them.

The incidents occurred at the river Drava in Austria. The refugees were forced into two trains. One of the trains was later derailed through efforts of the Soviet administration, at the Yugoslav border. The refugees in the second train were sifted out into two groups. The men, making up one of the groups, were forced to dig what later became their common graves: they were shot immediately after. The second group consisting primarily of women and children were taken to camps of forced labour.

Following the High Service, the chairman of the association Islam read, in memory of the dead, the Sacred Text.

The Mohammedan association has decided to put up a monument at the place of the tragic death of the victims to preserve their memory.

Signed—*Mustafa Aitugan*

*Source: Ukrainian Prometheus, June 28, 1956, page 1, col. 4.*

At first Khrushchev & Co. tried to follow the precepts of their great master Stalin. They almost succeeded in having Austria deliver the exiles to the Soviet authorities. They made another attempt while the present repatriation campaign was already in full swing.

## NEWS ITEMS

Premier Bulganin has demanded in the Soviet - Russian talks in Moscow the repatriation of 100,000 of Soviet citizens, "forcibly robbed of their fatherland" who are supposed to be in Western Germany.

The Minister for External Affairs, of the German Federal Republic, von Brentano has declined the demand of the USSR in regard to repatriation of former Soviet citizens, now in Western Germany.

*Source: Ukrainian Prometheus, September 22, 1955 V, #38, p. 1., September 29, 1955, V, #36, p. 1.*



● khrushchev smiles

Having failed repeatedly in the earlier policy, Khrushchev changed it: nowadays the DPs, weak and weary, draw tears of compassion and odes are being written in their favour now, as satirized below.

*I. Babriany*

And the telegraph wires rang out  
All the way from Berlin to the Kremlin  
Lakes and rivers sing in joy  
The whole earth raises a happy cry.

They all sing of love, and love again  
To you poor Bida.  
Khrushchev himself, loves thee!  
Anton, make haste and enter into his presence!

Make haste, make haste, oh, Anton!  
Everywhere you are the 'fighting word'!  
For us, the socialism without you,  
Is not socialism!

*Source: I. Babriany, Anton Bida, the Hero, A Verse-Novel  
on DPs, Neu-Ulm, 1956, p. 19.*

It was in the wake of the attitude satirized that the Committee for Repatriation was founded in East Berlin by Soviet General Mikhailov and others. This organization is supposed to be private and supported by the donations of its members. However it does not seem to be plagued by the commonest complaint of a non-State organization, lack of money. Far from it, The Committee

- (a) supports a large staff, exact number unknown,
- (b) publishes several weeklies, and distributes them free of charge,
- (c) finances a two-hour daily radio-program, heard over entire Europe,
- (d) conducts a diligent, and, often, illegal search for addresses of emigrants,
- (e) provides people and services as liaison between emigrants and the Government.

All this, and many others things, point to a particular connection between the Committee and the Government interested. Thus in Canada the affairs of the Committee are handled by the Third Secretary of the Soviet Consulate, a Mr. Silvanov. Mr. Silvanov will take your subscription for the newspapers published by the Committee, supply you with back copies and defend all and any views and statements expressed in the newspapers referred to.

*Ivan Bahriany*

### THE COMMITTEE—A BRANCH OF MVD

Many questions arise when one is confronted with the Committee for Repatriation:

1. The Soviet "Committee", having been brought to Berlin, informed the government of the "German Democratic Republic" (Eastern Germany), that the Committee is a *private* organization and thus has to finance itself by its *private* funds, the voluntary donations of the members of the Committee. What a cynical lie! Where in the world has one seen a private, political organization within the sphere of the Soviet Union and that on such a grand scale. And at that, the activities of the organization are directed against the political emigres. Things of the sort had always been the exclusive domain of the VChK, OGPU, NKVD. Today it is within the prerogative of the MVD. And only of the MVD.

Who has any use for the declaration of "privatedness" of the Committee? The only use to it is to cover the truth that the Committee is a direct branch of the MVD and its purposes are far from being as humanistic and philanthropic, as put by the Committee. The screen absent, who would ever believe in the noble intentions of the Berlin Committee and the MVD: after all, the MVD has never pretended to humanitarian goals.

2. "The little people" (and not only the little people) are of no account by the existing standards of ethics in the Soviet Union. 15-20 millions at hard, forced labour is sufficient proof. The Soviet system indeed operates under the slogan "The Union will not lack people". If humanity is to be shown, why not organize committees (private! co-operative! state! all others!) for the return of the millions of victims in the forced labour camps in the Far North and the Arctic circle? Why limit all that love to a handful of emigrants?

3. In all its propaganda, the mentioned Committee tries to make the black white in saying that everything experienced by the former Soviet citizens is untrue. That "they" killed people "there"? Not true. That "they" beat people up in the cellars of ChK-NKVD-MVD? Not true. That there was an organized artificial famine? Not true. All that is invention of the enemies of the people. And all that despite the official recognition of some Soviet leaders that those things happen. Thus, we see again a smoke screen, this one meant for export, for the Free World.

And finally:

4. To bring about its goals, the Committee takes the services of indecent and completely amoral characters, the people with the complexes of servile aid to any paying master, all those Krutis and Vasilakis. These people proclaim themselves loudly to the whole world and with unexampled cynism to have been service men of all the foreign counter-intelligence agencies, spies and *agents-provocateur*. What is the purpose of the Committee of gathering such an infamous company about them? To persuade a couple of emigrants to return? One would want cleaner hands and not quite that dirty souls. Dirty actions require dirty hands and dirty souls.

● list, oh, list!

One of the first difficulties into which the Committee ran and which it still has not solved is the locating of the emigrants. No association of exiles will open its books to the Committee, nor will do so any newspaper, credit union, camp administration, church, musical organization, in fact any organization in which exiles form any appreciable part. It takes all the might of MVD to obtain the few addresses they possess.

## A LIST THIEF CAUGHT

Evidence points to the East Berlin

Neu-Ulm, January 15, 1956

The German criminal police conducts an investigation in the case of Petro Karpatski, 32, a driver, arrested November last. Evidence points to his having committed four robberies on the territory of the German Federal Republic, carrying away lists of data on emigrants from Eastern Europe.

The accused was born in Russia and had lived in the last several months in Obermenzing. He is accused of having broken into the offices of the American Help Committee on March 25, 1955 and having removed beside 300 German Marks (DM), all the lists of foreigners. A month later he broke into a hotel and stole a document case from one of emigrants from the Soviet Union. On June 13, 1955 he stole in Neu Ulm, from the office of the foreigners' camp the list of data on 1,200 emigrants from the Eastern Europe.

The investigation has shown that Karpatski had been employed by a net taking directions from the Eastern Berlin. The accused said that the code name of the organization was "Organization Snow".

Even at the time of the break-in into the office in New-Ulm, this newspaper has connected that crime with actions of the committee of Mikhailov in East Berlin. The only strange thing about the whole affair is that the German police resolutely denied such supposition and now finds itself in an awkward position when faced with the confession of the accused. Obviously there can be no other deduction as to Karpatski having been employed by the East Berlin committee, either directly, or via a net.

*Source: Ukrainian News, Jan. 15, 1956  
Vol. XII, #5 (991), p. 1, c. 5*

Beside that way of locating the people who had seen the Soviet Union, there is yet another way, shown in a letter received recently directly from the Ukraine.

### THE OTHER WAY

Hello, brother and dear Son!

It's your sister writing to you, and your mother sending you her love. Thank you for your letter. We all are so glad that you are still alive, and, as you put it, healthy. Mother has gone quite blind, crying her eyes out for the children who fell in the patriotic war and she can't see your letter, so she just touches it again and again and asks and asks.

I went to the Village Administration, for I was not able to make out your handwriting, it's difficult. But they in the Village Administration were not able to understand it nor know what to make of it: they, of the clever type, too. But thank God, the priest came from the city; he saved the situation, explained what's what.

We beg of you that if you were to write again, you would write more clearly and simpler.

We live well. Greeting to you from all. Halia voluntarily decided to go to Kazakhstan right after returning from out of country.

We kiss you, and the mother sends you her blessing for she might die soon.

Your sister and mother  
(signed).

*Source: We Will Yet Return, Aug. 55, #3, p.4, c.1.*

For a complete appreciation of the evidence in the letter, one can add that the person writing the letter is a university graduate in agricultural science. It also goes without saying that no priest in Soviet Union "from the city" would be any authority to a village administration. It could have been no one else but an MVD agent investigating the occurrence which surely shook the entire county: a letter from the outside. This again demonstrates the close connection between the committee and MVD.

In furthering its work, the Committee, that is MVD, plays upon many emotions; the most powerful of those is homesickness, unless it be, as it is for some, love for one's family left behind. There are also many other emotions exploited. The Committee can get to work on all these, once the victim is located. He will receive, not even having asked, newspapers and letters in dingy envelopes. Lest any one think that the Committee is short of funds, it must be brought out that the letters are not of the usual business size, lack the return address, and are addressed by hand. The addressing by hand is an expensive business nowadays, but nothing is spared for deceiving the addressee that the letter he has received is from a private source. Here is one of the "private" letters.

Mr. Gluschaniza, Paul,  
38 Euclid Avenue  
*Toronto, Ontario*  
Kanada

The Committee for Repatriation  
Address: Berlin, Behrenstrasse 65  
Berlin, Behrenstrasse 65  
For letters (fuer Briefe) Berlin NW7,  
Post Box #7, Telephone: 223397

Dear Compatriot:

The Committee has been sending the newspaper "Return Home!" for a long time now. We would like to know whether you and your acquaintances are satisfied by material printed in it. Possibly you and your acquaintances are familiar with the Ukase of the Presidium of the Highest

Soviet of the USSR Union as to amnesty of persons, who have collaborated with the occupants in the war 1941-45. Let us know how the feeling and views of our people outside changed as the result of the Ukase. We would be very grateful for this. Do you tune in to our programs, broadcast every day from the 19th-20th hours Central European Time? They may be received over the wavelength 332 m (904 kc). Is the reception good? What wishes would you have in regard to our newspaper and the program? If you still have not formed the decision to return home, tell us, what stops you from doing so: we will answer to all your questions. The Committee could also help you find relatives and friends within the USSR with whom you would be able to correspond.

Waiting for your answer, with greetings

Chairman of the Committee

*M. P. Mikhailov.*

Usually a letter from the Committee is an introduction to the main channel of propaganda and blackmail: the weeklies published by the Committee, "Return Home". Indeed the Committee spake and speaketh in all dialects and idioms, which indeed is another trick, for formerly only the Russian language was considered noble enough for NKVD messages. And so we have: *Za vosrashcheniye na rodinu, Za poernenya na batkiushchinu, Kodunaale tagasipoepoerdumise eest* and all the rest. In its messages, in its fabricated letters printed in the newspaper, the Committee tries to address every group, singling out those most dangerous to them. The interesting feature is that each letter refers to some particularly dastardly crime of the Soviet State known to that group of whom the writer is deemed to be representative and says the crime had never happened. Hear a Mohammedan speak. The reader will remember the little incident at Drava.

## THE PATRIOT

"Deep love to the Fatherland has overcome all my fears, arising out of enemy propaganda. I, a former member of the so-called "turkes-

tan legion" have returned home and live no worse than any other Soviet citizen . . .

I am well off, I have my own home, cow, chickens. All kolhosp workers have high respect to me.

*Nihmet Kersikuloy, Kasakh RSR, Dzhambul*

Region, Kerdai County, colhosp "Talapy".

*Source: Return Home, #21 (37), June 1956, p.1.*

Sometimes the appeal is simply idiotic, both, as in regard to the contents, and as a work of propaganda.

## THE COMMITTEE'S PRAYER

"Be not afraid of the fear brought about by the lying propaganda of the low lackeys of the transoceanic masters who instil into you the ideas, that you would be met in the Fatherland as traitor, that you would be persecuted, that you would be sent to forced labour camps. All that is a lie! . . . People say that even dying in one's own land is great happiness."

*Source: Return Home, 1955*

As we said, the Committee in the letters and articles printed in all its weeklies tries to embrace all the groups and special interests among the political emigrants. They seem to consider that the group with the special interest of getting rid of their wives short of murder is considerable among the exiles, for they devote to the problem a three column article, suggesting a clever way out.

## SORROWS OF AGNESS

(An Essay from Life)

Great misfortune fell upon Agnes: the husband took the son with him and left for the Fatherland, despite her having been against it. He listened to her every word before that! Indeed, it was because of her that they got into Germany. They could have sat through the evacuation inspection under the roof. But Agness cried out: "Have you lost your mind, you! Haven't you heard what the German officer has said? Russia will lose the war . . ." They went to Germany voluntarily, went hungry, lived in a dirty barrack for Eastern workers and moved after the war into just as dirty a barrack for the DPs.

A son was born. Agness called him John. But her husband called the boy Vanya, and the boy liked the Russian name.



And one day Agness returned from work in the early morning and found nobody. A note lay on the table next to a can: "Forgive me that I leave without having told you anything. Our last talk showed me that we do not understand each other. I don't know why, but I loved you, and even now having decided upon the farewell, I cannot say that you're a stranger to me. Possibly I would have spent all my life because of you in this swamp, but I have a son and I have no right to destroy his future. He must grow up to be a man and that is possible only in Fatherland. I don't call you, I do not beg, but still I still do not say farewell. Till we meet again, Agness."

First of all she ran to the police . . . inform . . . Then she fell upon the empty cradle and wept . . .

*Vadim Soloviov*

*Source: Return Home, #20 (36), May 1956, p.4.*

To persuade an emigrant that he ought to return home, he also has to be shown under what terrible conditions he lives now, and that his compatriot in any other country but his own is virtually dying of hunger. The letters and articles should be quite surprising to inhabitants of the countries in question.

#### "WORKERS OF THE USA SUFFER IN GREAT WANT"

"Robbing other Capitalist countries, especially so the colonial and near-colonial countries, American monopolists receive immense profits. Crumbs from these profits are used to support the aristocracy of the workers. It is just these wages and standard of living of the small group of the privileged workers that the propagandists of "the American way of life" single out. However tens of millions of American workers suffer in want . . . How can one otherwise (explain) the fact that that country takes sixth place in the world in consumption of meat per person, and the thirteenth in consumption of milk . . . ? (And then) a professor-anti-Communist, L. L. Mattias has noted that "a cheap American house is in the past now".

*Maurice Thorez*

*Source: Return Home, #16, December 55, p. 4.*

#### UNABLE TO LIVE BY HONEST WORK YET LIVES TEN YEARS: GERMANY

"Life is such here that it is impossible to live here by honest work. And we have decided to return home and to gain our piece of bread by honest work.

*O. S."*

*Source: Return Home, #15, November 55, p.4.*

## FAMINE IN CANADA

"We have come to the unshakeable conviction that nothing is more difficult than life outside of one's own country. We have been persuaded by our own eyes and minds, that workers are not considered people in capitalist countries. We suffer famine in the long months and years of unemployment. We send our children to garbage cans to get the waste from kitchens of the rich folk. We receive no help nor succour from any. Everything is inimical to us here.

*R. D."*

*Source: Return Home, #15, November 55, p.4.*

## EARNs BUT A SUIT AND SHOES AS SLAVE IN BELGIUM

"The time started passing fast for me but in middle of May 1950 when I said good-bye to Belgium, in the mines of which I spend three years at exhausting slavery . . . I brought with me nothing. I wore a half-decent suit and shoes. I left in Belgium my work clothes and old work shoes which I was ashamed to take along. I have earned nothing else in the three years of slave work (at mines "Panama" and "Carabinier") in the district of Charles-Roi (in Belgium) . . .

*Oleksi Matulaitis,*

*Source: "Return Home", #14, November 55, p.3.*

But Soviet Union! Ah, to be in Soviet Union, now that Khrushchev is there! Same Oleksi Matulaitis goes on. "I earn 1,200-1.300 roubles per month," neglecting to say that according to reports, say, a driver earns 550 roubles and that a poor suit cost 800 roubles or so.

## RICH ON KOLHOS MONEY

"Our collective farm (kolhos) earns yearly over a million roubles. This year the collective farm has received for the kitchen vegetables alone 850,000 thousands of roubles. The kolhosp workers receive 3.5 kg of grain and 4 roubles in money per day.

*Simovinchuk, Timofiy Ivanovich"*

*Source: "Return Home" #21 (37), June 56, p.4.*

It does not take a farmer to tell us that he will get but 50c for the 8 lbs (3.5 kg) of grain, while 4 roubles would be an infinitesimal quantity. However such obvious slips are not very common. Most of letters on life in Soviet Union are written, or fabricated according to a set, uniform standard. All the letters are of the same high moral value, all properly virtuous in the Soviet manner, and most of them, very boring.

## THANKS BY WORK

“. . . Now I am at home, among my own people. Having returned home, I seemed to have regained my youth. I put all the intense warmth in my heart into work on the free collective farm land, because only by selfless work will I ever be able to pay for all the Fatherland has given me.

*Evdokia Bezditko*".

Source: "Return Home", #14, Nov. 1955, p.2.

### ● the machine breaks down

It should be obvious by now that many letters have been fabricated by the Committee. Rather unexpected things happen now and then as a result of that.

### I. I. KOROB

Mr. V. Sheremet (a well-known Ukrainian in Belgium), after having read in "Return home," a write-up on his former acquaintance, I. I. Korob, sent a post-card to him with a few innocent phrases. I. I. Korob had written that he was employed in the Agricultural Institute in Bila Tserkva. This professor was supposed to be in high esteem among his colleagues and the students. However, some time after sending off the post-card, Mr. V. Sheremet received the post-card back with an inscription: "I. I. Korob is not known in the Agricultural Institute of Bila Tserkva."

And here one of the strangest cases goes on record.

### STEPAN KOTSIUBA

In the war I had serving with me my old friend Stephen Kotsiuba. We were became even better friends through all the terrors of the war.

We were taken prisoner and brought to Germany. But on February 19, 1945 my best friend Stepan was killed in a heavy bombing of Dresden. He was buried in a mass grave not far from the city.

Immediately after the war I informed Stepan's parents of that and I observe each February 19 in our Christian way his memory.

It was just on the tenth anniversary of the death of my friend that I came to want to know what his grave is like now. Does anyone look after it? May parents visit it? It is in the Soviet zone after all.

And I decided to write in a letter to his parents something like:

"Today ten years are past since I and your son parted. I know he is at home. Do you see him?"

This form of the letter was sufficient for the Soviet censor to pass it and for the parents to guess that I wanted to learn of the grave. Beside that, by the letter I expressed my respect to the parents of my friend and reminded them that I was still alive.

Quite soon, sometime in early March already, I received the answer. But it was not the parents of Stepan who answered. Stepan Kotsuba himself wrote back to me, the one at whose burial I have been at Dresden. And he did not write to me of some after-life. No. He wrote the following:

"Dear Hryts. Thank you for your letter. It's pleasant to see that you have not forgotten me. So I inform you that I live at home. I work in MTS. I live very well. I have enough of everything to eat and to drink. The other day I bought a new six tube radio, and a sewing machine for my wife. I have a cow. Last week I slaughtered the pig, getting ready to hold a housewarming. The state helped me build a new, fine house.

Why do you go on suffering in the foreign countries? Return home. Don't believe anybody. You will not be punished. Just as I, so do all those who returned, live happily at home. So come back. I await your visiting me.

Your friend, Stepan Kotsiuba."

That was in February. Now I got a letter from my mother Khristya Zahnibida, living in environs of Poltava, asking me to come home, with an accompanying letter of Mr. Mikhailov in which he states that citizen Khristya Zahnibida asked him, by a chance, to help her find her son, and wrote this letter to be transmitted to him.

His letter to me, Mr. Mikhailov accompanies with the offer of advising me. I would like him to give a definite answer and to clarify a matter for me, and that is, if my mother, Khristya Zahnibida is really alive, the famed MVD would have no difficulty in getting any signatures or pictures from her.

But how is MVD able to get letters from people long since dead, and at that with descriptions of their happy present life?

Hritsko Zahnibida.

*Source: We will yet return, #2, p.4.*

General Mikhailov, so voluble otherwise, did not bother to say or write anything this time. There is, at least, no record.

Sometimes emigrants, mostly those who have not been under Soviet Union, would write letters home inquiring after conditions. If the person asked is a courageous one, he would write the truth.

### COME AND SEE

Dear Uncle!

I have received your letter and I will try and explain to you that, which you do not understand at all, or simply try not to.

You don't understand why mother builds a house? The old house still stands, but no one from our family lives there. And that because there is neither a *h o u s e l o r d* nor any other manager there. What there is, you ought to understand.

Those who remained alive (through the war) and were able to go to Poland and further are the lucky ones. You, uncle, ask me why I write in Polish, and my mother to me too? We do that because we want to live. More I cannot say. If you still don't know, come to *K* and then we could talk. It's very well to be a noisy patriot the other side of the border. It's a real trick to be that here.

Come the fastest you can to USSR and then we will talk about the reasons, my mother has to build the house . . . I am really surprised that you know nothing at all of the life here!

That which you send me, I cannot send neither to mother, nor anyone else in the Ukraine if I want that they stay alive.

If this letter reaches you, that will be really lucky, for I write so that you open your eyes, for, it seems to me, you went to sleep in 1939 and woke up in 1955.

Dear! You must not judge me for having forgotten my own language, that I forgot to speak in our way and you must not tell me that there is no law to prohibit one's own language. Be so kind, if you want to see "the law" to come "on my expenses" and then you will see "law"!

Dear, the address which you have on this letter is not right, don't write back . . . In another letter I will give my real address.

*Source: Ukrainian Prometheus, VI 25, July 28, 1956, p.3.*

### ● **blackmail**

Still some letters are only partly or not at all fabricated. When this happens the fabricated part is a godsend for in its artificiality it softens somewhat the blow of the truth. It must be realized what having relatives outside of the country means for people in the Soviet Union.

## IVAN LUKASH

My brother, Ivan Lukash, left our native Kuban, a Ukrainian region, in 1922. He settled in the city of Skoplje in Serbia (Yugoslavia). He started writing to us in 1925. However after a few letters my mother wrote to him to stop writing to us for things looked uncertain. Several years after that another of my brothers, Leonid Lukash, was imprisoned on the charge of espionage for a foreign power. My brother-in-law, Hryhori Marchenko, was also imprisoned upon the same charge. They were convicted to ten years heavy labour and they died building Volga-Moskva canal. The evidence against them were the private letters of my brother in Skoplje which were taken when the house was searched at the time of the arrest. My father, Ivan Lukash, an old man already at that time was also taken prisoner, held in jail without trial for a year and finally discharged as he was feeble and old. He never really recovered since.

*Oleksandra Pidhainy* (Toronto, Ont.) Suzero Archives.

So here are some letters, partly truth, partly Soviet patriotic fiction.

## FACT AND FICTION

A letter to Salamov Petro Olexandrovich from sister Tamara.

Dear brother Bodzi! It's your sister... The war has brought me a great sorrow: my husband Mikola, a major in the Soviet Army, fell. It was difficult with two children but the Soviet state did not leave me in my misfortune: they gave me an assistance of 850 roubles. The news that you are alive and hale made us all very happy, but there is one thing that makes us all very unhappy, it is the fact that you are not with us, that you are far away from your own places, in foreign lands. I, in the name of our sisters, nephews and nieces, in the name of all relatives and friends I propose that you, our dear Bodzi do all possible and return to the land of your ancestors, to the land of your people. You must find within you the power to break with everything dividing us up till now, that prevented you from again becoming a son of nation, the worthy son of your great Fatherland. Good-bye, our dear brother, till we see each other in our Fatherland. Greeting from all.

Your sister *Tamara*.

*Source: Return Home, Febr. 56, #6 (22), p.4, c.4*

A letter to Pavl Moskalenko from his father P. I. Moskalenko.

Hello, dear son, Pavlo. Thirteen years have passed since the fascists have deported you from Yamongoy. How many tears were wept by your mother, how many nights were spent awake in awaiting of your return! However it is not of this that I wanted to write.

Pasha, we learnt the other day that you are alive and live somewhere in foreign lands. Why don't you come home? What is the reason for this? Do you remember Yegor Kyrilov? He has served in the police, just as you did and now has returned and lives at home. You, possibly, have heard of the Ukase of the amnesty of the Soviet citizen who have worked with Germans during the war. The Fatherland has forgiven even such, and now many return home... We wait for you. Good-bye.

Your father *P. I. Moskalenko*

A letter to Valentin Ivanovich Novik in Toronto, Canada, from his wife Nadia Valakh.

Hello Valentine! The letter you have sent to the mother was read by us all. You cannot imagine what joy we felt, me, our son George and all the relatives. Now our goal is to persuade you that you, leaving all doubts and uncertainties behind finish off with the foreign land and return to the Fatherland. Many of your compatriots have returned and work honestly in their country. Ivan Petrovich Timkevich, whom you must know well, works as the head of the Grek postal station, Mikhailo Piko as a teacher in Starobin, Vasya Dvoretzki - in Grek MTS.

As to me I work as the head of the savings office in Groz. The son is a big boy now and waits with impatience for his father.

I embrace and I kiss you.

*Nadia Valakh*

*Source: Return Home, #20 (36), May 1956, p.4*

Some letters are exaction pure and simple. Those are the letters written mostly by mothers to sons, wives to husbands, children to parents. The Committee braves the public opinion because it is reasonably sure of having a very large lever on the mind of the unfortunate person out of the Soviet Union. All parapharnelia fall away in such letters. The letter is directed at one person and one person alone. Unlike the letters of "compatriots" in general, the letter would usually refer neither to sla-

vish, poor life outside, nor good, rich life inside, nor the unloved wives outside, nor the "free collective farm land", nor even the "Fatherland". The letter simply says: "You come or else". Ivan Lukash demonstrates what that "or else" implies. They said in Soviet Russia with pride in all newspapers: "The hand of the NKVD man will not tremble," and "Moscow believes no tears."

## WIFE AND SON

My dear Michael! Take a look at the picture of the strong 17-year-old boy and, possibly, you will recognize in his the features of your younger son, Sasha, who was but two when you went to the frontline.

Much time passed since. The elder son Lyova serves in the Soviet Army, while I and the younger son live as ever in the town of Kalinin and ever wait for your return.

Your wife *Maria*

Kalinin, Vagzhanov 2, apartment 18.

*Source: Return Home, #21 (37), June 1956, p.4, c.2.*

● failure

Despite the political exiles being begged, asked, blackmailed to go to the Soviet Union, the campaign had been a total failure as far as the people who had been in the Soviet Union are concerned. Some Communist-inclined people are going, people who have migrated before 1914, or their descendants. Thus, according to Prensa (July 12, 1956), 60% of all men, women and children leaving for the Soviet Union with the ship Salta had been "children born in Argentine." Which should leave 40% for the parents, who never have seen the Soviet Union.



To former Soviet citizens, the campaign has meant only moral suffering. Still, there have been a few souls. Out of more than 30 thousand of Ukrainians who have seen Communism, now in Toronto, one family: Byelousovs left. The last that was heard from Byelousov was that "The Fatherland received us like our own dear mother: we have enough of everything... Two rooms with clean bedding."

*Return Home*, #14, November 55, p.4.

Now come people of different mettle.

### A SOLDIER CHANGES HIS MIND

"Georgi Mazur, who had deserted from the Soviet army in 1946 and has lived in Passau as a political emigrant, having heard of the amnesty decided to return. He went through the necessary formalities and showed up at the Bonn station with his children and baggage.

However, he saw that he was going not as "a free son of his Fatherland" but as a prisoner under guard. He succeeded in jumping off the train in Koeln and calling German police. This latter helped him to get the children from the train which the Soviet guards would not give up. The baggage remained, as a matter of course in the train as the minimum gain of the repatriation committee.

Mazur asked for a renewal of asylum privileges."

*Source: Ukrainian News*, May 31, 1956, XII, #41 (1027) p.1

### THE LATEST REPATRIANTS FLEE TO THE WEST

Six emigrants from the Soviet Union, who believed the Berlin Committee for Repatriation and returned to Eastern Berlin — fled again to the West.

These latest repatriants said, in Munich, that they wished to warn all emigrants who have it in mind to return to the USSR, not to make that fatal error.

Evgeniy Nemov with wife and children, Leonid Kharevich and Boris Serebriakov have spent but a couple of days in East Berlin and came to understand what the promises of the Soviet committee and the amnesty are worth.

They fled to Western Berlin September 29. Nemovs and Serebriakov were to leave for the Soviet Union that day. All the time they had been under surveillance of a MVD lieutenant, whose responsibility it was to escort them to the Soviet border. Lieutenant, always with an automatic gun, exhibited an inimical attitude to them. He kept the personal papers of the repatriants.

As soon as they reached the Eastern zone, they were confronted by a Russian espionage group, which proposed that they be spies against emigrants in Western Berlin. Nemov was told that his wife and children are sent to the Soviet Union, while he would go to West Germany. The repatriants were forced to contribute their appeals, prepared earlier by the Soviet work group. These appeals were put on records for broadcasting. Nemov's wife was also to write a letter to her mother in West Germany with an appeal to join them. Mrs. Nemov was quite disturbed having been told that she would not go to Moscow, her home-town. In the course of interrogation, the repatriants were exerted pressure upon particularly for information on organizations of emigrants and data on individual emigrants living in West Germany. The agents were particularly displeased at the repatriants coming without lists and addresses of emigrants.

*Source: Ukrainian Prometheus, Oct. 13, 55, V. 41, p.1*

Sueddeutsche Zeitung may be considered to have summarized the response of the political exiles to the campaign, as the situation did not change in any way since. Sueddeutsche Zeitung refers to the re-return of the six.

### THEY PREFER EXILE

"This incident is rather telling. Possibly, Bulganin overstated when speaking with Adenauer of 100,000 Soviet citizens, who, according to him, are held back by force in the Western Europe. Possibly the number is much smaller, but one thing is clear that the seductive singing with which Soviet want to entice the "lost lambs" finds no response. They say that only 20 refugees have succumbed to propaganda to date. The rest prefers exile in a foreign country. They still remember, that following the war the Soviet soldiers who had been prisoners-of-war, were not freed following the end of the war, but rather were put to other forced labour camps."

*Source: Sueddeutsche Zeitung, 10.10.55*

*Quoted in Ukrainian News, 13.10.55*

How low the mighty MVD has fallen is shown at their clutching at people who might be expected to express a wish to return: one in despair at a 10 year sentence in a German prison, another in a true fit of madness. Still, despite all that, no success.

## REPATRIATION OF CRIMINALS

Twenty-nine criminals, former Soviet citizens, were transmitted to the Soviet authorities at Helmstadt, on the border of the Western Germany and the Soviet zone.

According to German officials, there are about 200 of criminals, former Soviet citizens, in the German prisons now. Following numerous interviews, 30 of the 200 have agreed to return to the USSR.

However, in the last minute, quite near the border, one of the 30 refused to return and said that he prefers a German prison, to Siberia (in the best case).

The repatriated were mostly *recidivistes* in murder and others guilty of very heavy crimes.

The Soviet authorities "sincerely greeted" the "Soviet citizens", while the Soviet representative, a major, shook the hands of every repatriant from the prison and promised them a happy future in the USSR.

*Source: Ukrainian News, 21.6.56, p.1, c.4.*

## ZORIN HUNTS FOR INSANE

In the last two month Zorin, the Soviet "diplomat" in Germany, has transmitted to the German government in Bonn two notes in regard to repatriation of insane. The Soviet government accuses the government of the West Germany of holding in asylums completely sane former Soviet citizens, who have expressed the wish to return to the Soviet Union.

Of course, there are people of different state of sanity. Some lack understanding all the time while others only do so part of the time. Still despite the fact that their right of returning to the USSR at any time is well known to each of them, the fear, or the hatred of the way of life there is so great that none of them, neither the half-witted, nor those totally disabled have shown any wish to return to the USSR.

In his second note Zorin demands if not immediate repatriation, then at least immediate freeing of all insane.

Zorin's goal is obvious. In throwing those helpless people into the street, he would put them into a hopeless situation, as well as generally increasing the pressure upon the emigrants.

*Source: We Will Yet Return, #8, June 1956, p.1.*

● greatness of the democratic method

What then do the political emigrants think or/and do in regard to the current campaign. It will be a welcome change from reading the stereotype "letters", reprinted from "Return Home" to read words of individuals, spoken freely, showing the variety of humanity. Here is a woman from Neu-Ulm.

NO HELP WANTED

Mr. Mikhailov and Kruti!

I would like, first of all, to express my indignation at your shamelessness and rudeness in writing lies in the very first line of your letter to me. Indeed the MGB knew well who is to be entrusted with so ignoble a job. You write that I am interested in finding out how I could return home and so you offer your help. How much in the style of an *agent provocateur*! I have never written anything to you nor will I ever, for only the dregs of society will have anything to do with the like of you. Your help I don't require. Only my people will ever help me to come home, only the nation, the nation from whom you hide now your slave-hunting activities. The nation shall yet ask you to account for these your activities and the payment exacted will not be the money you receive now in payment for the souls of the unfortunates, but your mean little lives.

I beg of you not to trouble yourself with thoughts about my future. However indigent I should live here, I will ever live better than "at home". Rather than summoning me to the "paradise", form committees at home to lift the standard of living of your brothers, Ukrainians, be it to the standards of DPs.

*Maria Veselovska,*

Neu-Ulm, Germany

Source: *We will yet return*, #3, Aug. 55, p.4, c.4.

Next person, on the other hand, is scared stiff. He should be forgiven though. He might have weighty reasons for his fear.

### WILL THEY LIQUIDATE UKRAINIANS?

"I would like to ask your advice. I live in a small town V. and only the Lord knows whence the NKVD men have got my address and now they don't leave me peace — they send from Berlin their dirty, lying newspaper and they threaten me too. And not only me alone. They send them to (many) Ukrainians in Milwaukee. I know no such sort of thing happening to Russians. Mr. Editor, this seems to be of no importance at all, but still, it plays on one's nerves: one can't get away from the slave-hunters. It has come so far that now they send the newspaper and later they will send agents and liquidate Ukrainians. I would like you to discuss this matter in your newspaper "Ukrainian Prometheus" and give advice at how one can get rid of this misfortune. All Ukrainians receiving that newspaper ("Return Home") are very sad for there is no place where one can be saved from the cursed slavehunters. Where do they get our addresses from?"

*Source: Ukrainian Prometheus, Vol. VI, #18, p.1*

Many individuals do not stop at just protesting.

The greatness of the democratic method lies just in its enabling individuals and organizations to act on own initiative to deal with the ever-changing conditions and new situations. It should be interesting to follow part of the way of the development of the democratic counteraction of people interested.

### INFORMATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

—The Presidium has decided— to ask all the member organizations to support the initiative of the Special Commission (on Mikhailov committee) and of the editorial board of the newspaper "We will yet return" by sending to the Commission and the Press Fund their donations, as well as all material which could be helpful in its action...

*Source: Ukrainian Prometheus, July 21, 1955.*

### TO ALL MEMBERS AND SYMPATHISERS OF SUZERO IN CANADA

The main office of SUZERO asks all its members and sympathizers to actively support the Special Committee. The active members have given the following donations in desire to bring out the extreme importance of the activity of the Special Commission and of its newspaper "We will Yet Return", inviting all others to help in this action:

Simon Pidhainy, \$25 — Pavlo Shadursky, \$25 — Ilko Serdiuk, \$25 — Ivan Sandul, \$25 — Vinyamyn Czmilenko, \$25 — Pavlo Hlushaniza, \$25 — Vasyl Zurakivski, \$25 — Fedir Fedorchuk, \$25 — Total to date \$750.

*Source: Ukrainian Prometheus, 21.7.55*

### WE WILL YET RETURN TO BYELORUSSIA

The yearly convention of the Union of Byelorussian Workers in France took place on the 5th of June in Paris. In response to leaflets and the bulletin "Return Home" sent to the members of the Union, the Union said in its resolution: "Without a doubt we will return. But we will return to the free Byelorussia".

*Source: Ukrainian Prometheus, Aug. 11, 1956*

### ACTION IN REGARD TO THE BERLIN COMMITTEE

The Full Meeting of the Main Office of the OURDP took place in New York this July 16. Taking into account the importance of counteracting the attempts at destruction of the Ukrainian political emigration it was decided: to support morally and financially the work of the Special Commission of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party. The Members present, Mess. Velichko, Kulik, Miroshnichenko, Medvid, Nesenjuk, Onishchenko, Salivon, Fedorivski and Shynkar have donated \$25 each...

*Source: Ukrainian Prometheus, Aug. 11, 1956.*

The present repatriation campaign has revived interest in the earlier repatriation campaigns. The investigations resulting will help to remind some and to inform many of policies of the Soviet which do not seem to have changed. They might revolutionize the evaluation of the political emigration.

### ON FORCIBLE REPATRIATION

The Congress of the United States has decided to establish a special committee to shed light upon the forcible repatriation of prisoners of war and of the civilian population to Soviet countries in 1945-47. The committee has been given authority to receive information within as well as without the USA. It will accept testimonies, documents, photographs. The main purpose of the committee is to determine the responsibility for the realization of forcible repatriation in Europe.

*Source: We Will Yet Return, June 1956, #8, p.4.*

### REPATRIATION 1945-47

The World Federation of Ukrainian Former Political Prisoners intends to publish a study of the forcible repatriation of 1945-47. The study will appear as the third volume of the series The Black Deeds of

the Kremlin, A White Book. It is hoped it will prove to be a worth successor to the study of artificial famine in the Ukraine, 1932-33, which had appeared as the second volume of the Black Deeds of the Kremlin, A White Book, and to the general first volume. It is intended to investigate the role of Soviet agents within the whole complex of the forced repatriation. Potential contributors are advised to get in touch with their local Association.

*Source: The FUP Circular, June 1956.*

The activity of individuals and organizations served to bring all these matters to the attention of certain governments which feel that the Soviet diplomatic personnel and cover organizations overstep the limits of the usual, accepted behavior.

### ARGENTINA INVESTIGATES

The Government of Argentina has asked the police and the intelligence branch to conduct an investigation into the whole matter of repatriation. A representative of the Government has stated that a well-paid and far-reaching Soviet organization leads this action. The repatriants have stated that the Soviet agents promise them work, personal houses and other wealth in the Soviet Union."

*Source: Ukrainian Prometheus, VI, #24, July 19, 1956, p.1.*

The United States have protested the actions of the Soviet consulate personnel and that of the consulates of the Soviet bloc countries, in their exerting pressure upon their former nationals to leave the United States of America.

Canada, on the other hand, prefers to see no violation of internal laws and no improper diplomatic action in the activities connected with the Repatriation campaign. This view, expressed, by one of the most respected statesmen in Canada, Hon. L. B. Pearson, Sec. of State for External Affairs, brings the Minister no honour, nor the Government the reputation of regard for its sovereignty.

A course of action to relieve the situation has been suggested on March 15 in the Ukrainian Prometheus. It has the very rare advantage of being both ethical and practical and thus should be acceptable to many thoughtful Canadians and Americans.

### WHAT THEN MUST WE DO?

"We are now witnessing a catastrophic destruction of the fundamentals of democracy and freedom in our countries.

When, where, and under what circumstances has an enemy state ever had the right to interfere either directly or indirectly in the private life of citizens of another state? How did it come about that the secret police of an enemy country have the doors open to every home. We are referring to the Committee for Repatriation, the committee of provocative action and blackmail having to its disposition a whole system of moral terror to exert against millions of Americans and Canadians.

We take the stand that this usurpation of authority by the Soviet Union, should no longer be tolerated, following in this, the example set by Argentina.

We therefore would like to suggest that committees to investigate complaints against the Committee for Repatriation or any other agency transgressing in similar way, be established by the proper authorities and that the committees to investigate be given authority to take testimony and make recommendations.

*S. Pidhainy*

*Source: Ukrainian Prometheus, March 15, 1956*

Vol. VI, #11, p.1.

● farmer

We have heard many people and some imaginary Soviet stereotypes while reading this essay. Some were courageous, others were scared stiff, still others full of hatred and many men who have a liking to their fellow-man. We have seen the whole Grand Campaign fail abysmally, causing nothing else but discomfort, extreme discomfort, true enough, but still not very many deaths.

The campaign is a failure because it is an immense lie. The nations are not behind this campaign. The Ukraine certainly is not behind it. Neither is any other nation. They could not be.

It is an old farmer from the Land of the Wheat, the Ukraine, that we will hear last.



## F A R E W E L L !

Our God-forsaken son.

What wind has brought you to that England? They say, such fog you have there that you lose eyes and that people die of having no work to do, like the flies here in the high time of harvest at Assumption.

If you were at home you would work as do all your comrades who returned after the war. Stiopa went to Kazakhstan, Terenti rests at a sanatorium, sick these three years now. All your family work in Semi-palatinska Oblast. We spend, me and my old woman, the time in sorrow all alone.

If you were at home, we would have children, and grandchildren joy in the old age. But so we, me and my old woman, are like two pease at the roadside. Still we, me and my old woman gain our "working-day-units". The Chairman praised the old woman for productivity in the harvest the other day. We might even rate a medal in our old age.

The water won't seep under a lying stone, be it is as broken as I am: I've started my eighth decade.

So we still kick.

Farewell.

If you don't want to come home, don't write us anything at all.

Lord be with you, our dear son.

Your father and mother.

*Source: We Will Yet Return, #3, August 1955, p.4.*

He will speak for the nations. He writes his farewell to his son out in the free world: a farewell unconditional and unanswerable. He "started his eighth decade", but his spirit is not broken, neither is his body. A patriarch of his family he writes for "me and my old woman."

He says his farewell to his son in the idiom of the field, an idiom full of allusions, similes, metaphors which are not at all meant to be allusions, similes, metaphors, but are just plain unadorned talk. But it is the kind of talk against which all the millions in gold expressed in the flood of broadcasts, newspapers, leaflets, poems, odes, paintings, seem to be but frightened squeaking of a rat, hid in darkness.

## F U P

### The World Federation of Ukrainian Former Political Prisoners and Victims of the Soviet Regime

Main Office: 64 East 7th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

Office: 187 Delaware Street, Toronto, Ont.

Member Associations: SUZERO, Canada — DOBRUS, U.S.A. — DOBRUS, U.K. — DOBRUS, Australia — DOBRUS, Argentina — DOBRUS, Germany — DOBRUS, Venezuela — DOBRUS, Belgium.

S. O. Pidhainy, President — P. P. Pavlovych, Vice-President — O. I. Vavlova, Executive Secretary — A. N. Gudowsky, Press and Information — P. I. Shadursky, Organization Affairs — V. M. Chmilenko, Office Manager.

Main Directions of FUP read in part:

. . . 5. To conduct anti-Communist organizational and informative work in all their legal forms . . .

In accordance with Point Five, the Federation has published the following studies on Soviet Union:

"The Black Deeds of the Kremlin, a White Book", Series: Vol. 1., "Book of Testimonies", edited by I. I. Sandul, A. P. Stepovy, S. O. Pidhaini, Editor-in-Chief, Toronto, 1953, 546 + XIV p., \$5 — Vol. 2, "The Great Famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933", edited by V. I. Hryshko, P. P. Vavlovych, S. O. Pidhaini, Editor-in-chief, Detroit, 1955, 712 + XXIV p., \$7 — Volumen 1, "Libro de Testimonios", Las Negras Acciones del Kremlin, Buenos-Aires, 550 p. — "The Terrible 1933", edited by DOBRUS-FUP, in Great Britain, London, 1953, 144 p., \$1 — Vol. 3, "Forcible Repatriation 1945-47", ca. 750 p., \$7 (to appear shortly) — Vol. 4, "Revolution and Tyranny, Ukraine 1917-1956", ca. 700 p., \$7 (to appear soon).

FUP Pamphlet Series: No. 1, Ivan Bahriany, "Why I don't Want to Go Home", 1953, 16 p., 15c — No. 2, Ivan Bahriany, "Triumph of Slave-Owners", Toronto, 1954, 10 p., 10c — No. 3, O. Pidhaini, "Mr. Khrushchev Goes Slave-Hunting", Toronto, New York, 1956, 40 p., 50c — No. 4, Ivan Bahriany, "The Price of Khrushchev's Little Bear", Toronto, New York, 1956, 12 p., 15c — No. 5, Eugene Pizur, "Post-Stalin National Policies of Moscow", Toronto, New York, 1956, 24 p., 25c (to appear shortly) — No. 6, "Every-day Life in Soviet Union", ca. 40 p., 50c (to appear soon).

Elie Borschak, "Hryhor Orlyk, France's Cossack General", Toronto, 1956, 124 p., \$3.

S. Pidhainy, "Islands of Death", Toronto, 1953, 240 p., \$3.50.

Ivan Bahriany, "The Hunters and the Hunted", Toronto, 1954, 272 p., \$3.95.

