

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1951

REPORT

of

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.

To the General Meeting convening October 12th, 13th and 14th

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

History, Accomplishments, Statistics and Plans



Home Office: 101 South 13th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

European Headquarters: IRO Building, Munich-Pasing, Germany, U. S. Zone

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Compiled by: Walter Gallan, Executive Director

NOTE: - See INDEX on page 40

ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee (UUARC), was incorporated as a charitable corporation on June 24, 1944, under the laws of the State of New Jersey. Certificate of Authorization by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was granted June 6, 1945, and a permit of Operation #593 from the President's War Relief Control Board was issued on September 25, 1945. On September 16, 1947, the Agency was approved by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the U. S. Government.

The United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee is composed of several hundred civic, religious, educational and fraternal organizations whose membership consists of American citizens of Ukrainian descent.

The United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee is a member of Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe; the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service and its programs budgets and audits are voluntarily recorded for public inspection with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the United States Government.



Welcome to the United States

PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Committee was organized for the purpose of providing all forms of aid to Americans of Ukrainian extraction and to the Ukrainians rendered needy by the war and its effects. Its resources are derived from membership dues, voluntary donations and contributions in money and kind.

UUARC ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE

Upon cessation of hostilities in Western Europe and before the Committee was officially recognized by the Occupying Authorities and UNRRA, the Committee distributed aid to the Ukrainian refugees in England, Austria, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, France and Belgium, through the International Red Cross, the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and other American Relief agencies. In Paris, a Branch Office was established in June 1946 in our own building, 13 rue Taine.

UUARC IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

In June 1946, Walter Gallan, the then president of UUARC, visited for the first time all the overseas branches and affiliated offices of the UUARC in London, Brussels, Paris, Geneva, Prague and Rome, and succeeded also in getting into Austria and Germany. After visiting Ukrainian DP Camps on behalf of the U.S. Army, he presented to General Joseph T. McNarney, the following report:

Through the courtesy of the U.S. Army I have made a thorough and extensive study of the present position and problems of the Ukrainian refugees in the American zone in Germany and respectfully submit:

1. Legal status:

The Ukrainian DP's can be best defined as people without legal status, Deprived of legal protection of any government, without any recognized Committee of their own selection, yet not declared as stateless, they are at the mercy of individual UNRRA camp directors. The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee authorized by the President's War Relief Control Board to "aid all Ukrainian War victims outside of the Soviet Union" cannot operate in Germany and Austria without specific permit of the U.S. Army or UNRRA and thus 100,000 Ukrainian refugees are without any legal protection. The solution of the problem: Permit for the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee to operate in Germany or recognition of the elected Relief Committee of Refugees.

2. Repatriation:

One hundred percent of the refugees are willing to return to their homes provided there is some international guaranty of their safety and freedom of religion. A medical doctor told me he was willing and ready to return home or even to go to the Soviet concentration camp if he could get any assurance that his child and wife would not be separated from him. The mechanical talk of repatriation and broken pledges of some UNRRA officials have created a state of nervousness and panic and may lead in the future to deplorable incidents. A representative of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and chosen representatives of the refugees will establish confidence and help considerably in solution of the problem.

3. Resettlement:

A large number of refugees must be resettled in other lands and in this respect the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee is very active to get permits from other governments who are willing to accept Ukrainian workers. In the meantime, it will be necessary to prepare the refugees to the new life, to organize the workshops and to have wholehearted cooperation from the U.S. Army.

4. Screening:

Screening organized by UNRRA do not serve their purpose, but add very greatly to the general nervousness. Some screening officers are openly expressing their feeling of unfriendliness towards Ukrainian refugees. Specific names will be given in my additional report.



*Widows and Orphans brought to the U. S. A. by UUARC jointly with
Ukrainian Women's Alliance of the United States*

5. Orphans:

American Relief Agencies are under impression that orphans have a priority rating in selection of future citizens of the United States. I was advised by the UNRRA directors in Children's homes that all children up to 14 years are being repatriated to the Soviet Union disregarding the fact that all American Relief Agencies are expecting their arrival in the United States and made specific arrangements for their education, etc. Children's homes which I have visited are not organized as truly children's homes. Children are kept there for 6 to 8 months without any assurance of their future. The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee has two orphanages in the United States ready to accept 200 children.

A detailed report on conditions in certain camps will be submitted separately.

The following was received:

Your letter of 30 January 1947 to General McNarney has been referred to me for reply.

The points contained in your letter were discussed thoroughly while you were in Germany and, therefore, I am not answering the questions raised.

This headquarters does not have the necessary authority to permit your organization to operate in Germany. I can only advise you to present your application to the proper authorities in Washington where your desires will be given every consideration.

Please accept the appreciation of those who concern themselves with Displaced Persons for your analysis of the problem.

Sincerely,

/s/ S.R. Mickelsen
Colonel GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

On the basis of my experience with the problem of Displaced Persons I have made the following report to the Michigan Committee on D.P's in Detroit, April 28, 1947.

Report of Conclusions of this treatise is as follows:

No. 1. Repatriation

UNRRA's handling of repatriation was a complete fiasco which created only unrest, nervousness, and fear in all D.P. Camps. While in Vienna in January 1947, Deputy Director of UNRRA for Austria, Colonel Miller, asked me a pointblank question—"Is your organization for repatriation, or not?" My answer was—"Yes, but voluntary repatriation."

In turn, I told Col. Miller the following:

"I had a talk with a medical doctor in Displaced Persons Camp Kufstein. The Doctor told me that he is willing and ready to return to his homeland at once, even though he should be sent by the Soviet Government to a concentration camp, or Siberia, if he could only have the assurance that his wife and his child would not be taken away from him. What shall I tell the Doctor?" I asked Col. Miller. "Can I give him such assurance?" His reply was "No."

What then is the use of talking of repatriation when a civilized government cannot guarantee a man at least one of the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter?

No. 2. Self-Support

We can settle the problem of Displaced Persons by making them self-supporting, even in Germany. While in London in August, 1946, I had a conference with Sir Hitchcock Smith, Secretary of the Lord Beveridge's Committee for Defense of Refugees. Sir Hitchcock stated that the resettlement of refugees—under most favorable circumstances—will continue from one to five years. In the meantime, the refugees should be made self-supporting in Camps where they now are located by granting them some agricultural land, and some German factories. While they will be made self-supporting, they will, at the same time, prepare themselves for re-settlement in new lands. How easily that plan could be worked out will be understood by the fact that most of the D.P. Camps are actually

well organized communities. Take, for instance, the Ukrainian Camp in Regensburg, with 5,900 camp inhabitants as of January 1, 1947, its population was divided, as follows:

Men: from 14 to 17 years 106, from 18 to 44 years 2,116, over 45 years 647; Women: from 14 to 17 years 92, from 18 to 44 years 1,548, over 45 years 426; Children: under 1 year 214, from 1 to 5 years 396, from 6 to 13 years 366.

Out of the total of 5,910,—2,164 persons were employed, but not one of them earned enough money to be self-supporting. That Camp has various branches of schooling beginning with nursery, kindergarten, and ending with the university. They have engineers, technical experts, factory managers, churches, theatre, hospital; in fact, everything that is needed in the community, and they can make themselves self-supporting without one penny of expense to the American tax-payer, provided they would be permitted to do so. UNRRA Officers were of the opinion that their duty was to feed the people, whether they worked or not. U. S. Army, on the other hand, encourages them to work, and any worthwhile workshops I have seen in the Camps were those supported by the Army.

No. 3. Re-Settlement

Eventually all of the Displaced Persons from Italy, Austria and Germany must be resettled in other lands. In case of resettlement of Ukrainians, Poles, Lithuanians, and others—except Jewish displaced persons—it is not only a question of finding a new territory for resettlement, but, primarily, it is a case of legal documents, identification papers, and of military exit permits. As you know, the Exit Permit for Austria and Germany must be given by all four Allies and, naturally, you always will find one only who disagrees. In such a case, a man who has a visa, let us say to Venezuela, or France, cannot move. So we are in a dilemma. We are "hollering" about feeding our dis-

placed persons with our tax-payers' money and, on the other hand, we are holding the displaced persons back. I am sure if President Truman's latest policy will be strictly followed and adhered to by the United States Army of Occupation, if the displaced persons are assured by all the civilized world of political asylum, the Displaced Persons Problem can and will be solved in one year.

I'm heartily support the Stratton Bill, H.R. 2910, which will be fully explained by Honorable Jacob J. Javits, but I do believe, however, the quota of 100,000 refugees to be admitted to the United States under this bill should be divided among different nationality groups comprising the total displaced persons' population of Europe.

In conclusion, may I say that the solution of the Displaced Persons Problem is not merely the admission of new immigrants to the United States. The solution lies in bringing humanitarian, ethical and democratic principles into the lives of dispossessed, down-trodden people who were, and are, fighting all along totalitarian regimes of all isms; stop all continued screenings, and make them self-supporting. Almost all of the Ukrainian, Jewish, Polish, Russian, and other displaced persons fled before before tyranny, and have indomitable courage to continue that fight until the true democratic spirit is supreme in World affairs. A former UNRRA Director, Walter Lee Sheppard, stated in a letter to his mother that the people in his Camp were the finest people he ever met in his life. I am sure that if they are admitted to the U.S., or to any other country, they will make fine, law-abiding, and God-fearing citizens that any country can be proud of. They will be, as some one very ably stated, not Displaced Persons in our country, but delayed pilgrims to our shores.

The UUARC was approved by the U. S. Army of Occupation and Mr. Roman I. Smook was sent to Frankfurt as the first accredited representative. He was granted Military Permit to enter the United States Zone of Germany on July 29, 1947, and arrived in Frankfurt, Germany, on September 18, 1947. After several conferences with the personnel of Displaced Persons' Section of EUCOM, he proceeded to the Preparatory Commission for International Refugee Organization's Headquarters in Geneva where the plans for relief operation were formulated and on October 8, 1947, articles of agreement were executed by Roman I. Smook, as representative for the United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee. This agreement of operation was approved by the United States Occupying Authorities on October 28, 1947.

On November 6, 1947, definite plans were adopted for the Relief in U. S. Zone and an agreement was executed by Roman I. Smook for the United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee and Paul B. Edwards, Chief of Operations in the U. S. Zone, for PCIRO. The first office of the United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee was opened in Munich-Pasing on December 1, 1947.

UUARC IN THE FRENCH ZONE

The overall agreement of relief operations of the United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee in Europe takes under consideration the Ukrainian Displaced Persons in the French Zone of Germany and Austria. This agreement was approved by the French Occupying Authorities and the Agency has now representatives in the French Zone in Baden-Baden.

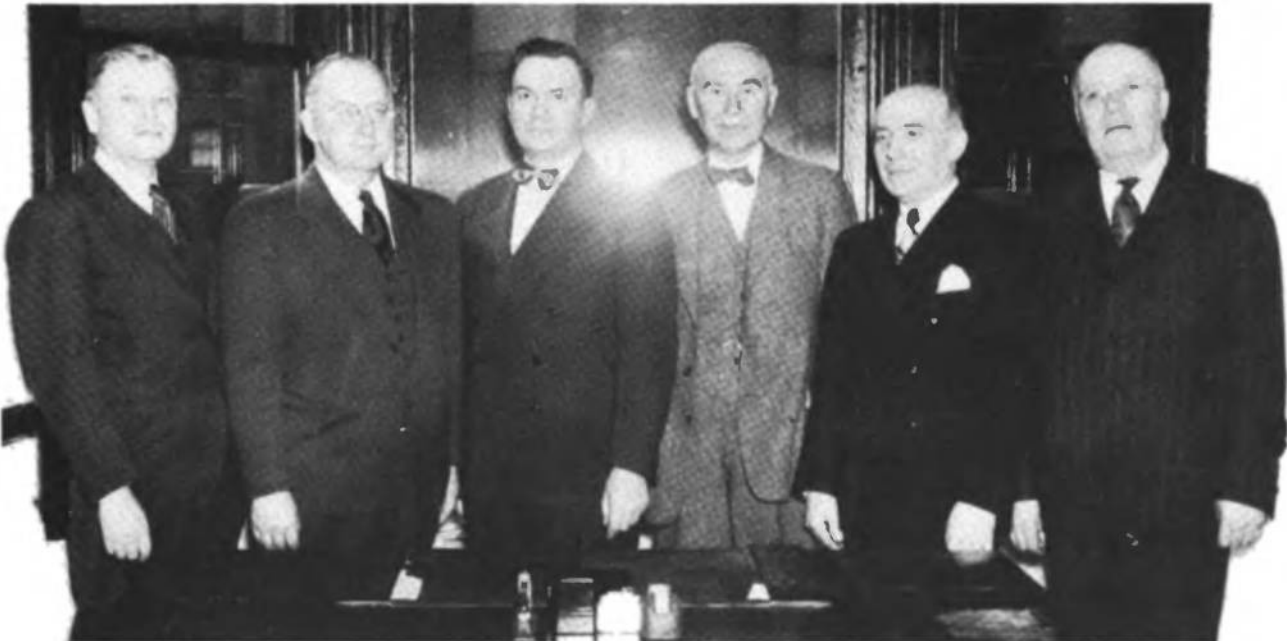
UUARC IN AUSTRIA

The application for Military Permit to enter Austria was made by the representative of the Agency October 15, 1947. The permit was granted December 22, 1947, when the first meeting of the representative of UUARC and the representatives of PCIRO in Vienna was held. The plans of relief operations in all three zones in Austria were formulated and a formal agreement of operations between UUARC and PCIRO was executed March 30, 1948. The first office of the Agency in Austria was opened in Salzburg on February 15, 1948.

MANAGEMENT

The management of the United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee is in charge of the Board of Directors of 17 members and 3 Committee Chairmen.

The Executive Committee of 7 members is in charge of operations, and the Auditing Committee of 5 members makes periodical audit of books.



UUARC Executive Committee

Present Directors and Officers

John Paschuk, Esq., President
Luke Myshuha, LLD, Vice-President
Wasył Shabatura, " "
Roman I. Smook, Esq. " "

Michael Dubas, Treasurer

Paul Dubas, DDS, Secretary

Directors:

Mrs. Maria Demydchuk
Mrs. Catherine Peleshok
Mrs. Maria Prokopowycz
Julius Revay
Nicholas Wolansky

Michael Rodyk, European Director
Julia Konick, Deputy Director

Walter Gallan, LLD, Exec. Director

Auditing Committee:

Roman Slobodian
Wasył Dowhan
Mrs. Helen Lototsky
Const. Shewchuk
Taras Shpikula

Committee Chairmen:

Mrs. Jeannette Bencal,
Ladies Auxiliary
Mrs. Helen Stogryn,
Welfare Department
Roman Karbiwnyk,
Transportation Department

UUARC OFFICES

As of September 30, 1951, the following offices were operated by

UUARC:

UNITED STATES

Main Office
United Ukrainian American Relief
Committee, Inc.

Mailing Address:
P. O. Box 1661, Phila. 5, Pa.
(13th & Chestnut Sts.,
Philadelphia 7, Pa.)
Phone: PE 5-5367

United Ukrainian American Relief
Committee, Inc.
Food and Welfare Department

847 N. Franklin St.
Philadelphia 23, Pa.

UUARC Ladies Auxiliary

11 E. 7th Street
New York, N. Y.

Reception Center
UAU Organization

11 East 7th Street
New York 3, N. Y.
Phone: Oregon 3-4370

UUARC Reception Center

**5625 Woodlawn Place
New Orleans, La.**

UUARC Reception Center

Boston, discontinued

**Reception Center
UAU Organization**

**847 N. Franklin Street
Philadelphia 23, Pa.
Phone: MA 7-8790**



Workers of the UUARC Reception Center at New York Pier

FRANCE

**Comite Uni Americo-Ukrainien
de Secours**

**13 Rue Taine
Paris 12, France
(Own building)**

AUSTRIA

**United Ukrainian American Relief
Committee, Inc.**

**Residenz Platz 1
Salzburg, Austria**

GERMANY

**United Ukrainian American
Relief Committee, Inc.**

**Bismark Street 20
Munich, Germany
U. S. Zone**

**United Ukrainian American
Relief Committee, Inc.**

**Stuttgart, Germany
U. S. Zone**

**United Ukrainian American
Relief Committee, Inc.**

**Ludwigsburg, Germany
U. S. Zone**

United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.	Bremen, Germany U. S. Zone
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.	Augsburg, Germany U. S. Zone
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.	Funk Caserne Munich, Germany U. S. Zone
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.	Baden-Baden, Germany French Zone
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.	Wangen, Germany French Zone
UUARC c/o UKR Canadian Relief Fund	Hamburg, Germany British Zone

ASSOCIATED RELIEF COMMITTEES IN EUROPE

Belgium: Ukrainian Relief Committee	72 Bd Charlemagne Brussels 4, Belgium
England: Central Ukrainian Relief Bureau	64 Ridgemount Gardens London, W.C. 1
Italy: Ukrainian Relief Committee	Passegiate dell Gianicolo 7 Rome, Italy
Spain: UUARC	Donoso Cortes 63 Madrid, Spain

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina: Comite Ucrainio de Ayuda	438 Buenos Aires Argentine
Brazil: Comite Ucrainio de Auxilio as Vitmas da Guerra	Rua Martin Afonso, 381 Curitiba-Parana, Brazil
Paraguay: Comite Ucrainio de Ayuda	C. Ayolas 709, Asuncion Paraguay, South America

CANADA

Canada: Ukrainian-Canadian Relief Fund	P. O. Box 926 Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
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EMPLOYEES:

Permanent Employees in U.S.	5	
Permanent Emploess Overseas	2	Americans and 49 D.P's
Volunteers in U.S.	325	
Volunteers in Europe	197	
Total Employees	<u>578</u>	



Employees of UUARC offices in Germany and Austria (meeting in Munich)

CAUSES FOR UKRAINIAN EMIGRATION



UUARC Reception Center in Baltimore, Md.



Major Ridgely of Maryland State Police escorting D.P.'S from pier to buses on way to Baltimore

1. The principal cause for Ukrainian emigration is best explained in a letter from Himmler to Prutzmann, a photostatic copy of which is attached to this report.

Der Reichsführer-ff
Tgb.Nr.
RF/Bh

Feld-Kommandostelle, den

September 1943

I. H. P r u e t z m a n n

Der General der Infanterie S t a p f hat bezüglich des Donze-Gebietes besondere Befehle. Nehmen Sie mit ihm sofort Fühlung auf. Ich beauftrage Sie, mit allen Kräften mitzuwirken. Es muss erreicht werden, daß bei der Räumung von Gebietsteilen in der Ukraine kein Mensch, kein Vieh, kein Zentner Getreide, keine Eisenbahnschiene zurückbleibt daß kein Haus stehen bleibt, kein Bergwerk vorhanden ist, das nicht für Jahre gestört ist, kein Brunnen vorhanden ist, der nicht vergiftet ist. Der Gegner muss wirklich ein total verbranntes und zerstörtes Land vorfinden. Besprechen Sie diese Dinge sofort mit Stapf und tun Sie Ihr menschenmöglichstes.

H e i l H i t l e r !

I h r

Translation

Dear Pruetzmann!

Infantry General Stapf has special orders relative to the territory of Donetz. Communicate with him immediately. I order you to cooperate with all your might. The following must be done, upon evacuating parts of this territory in the Ukraine, no human being, no head of cattle, not a centner of grain, not a single railway track, is to remain; there shall not be a building, nor a mine, which for years should remain destroyed, neither shall there remain a well, that has not been totally contaminated. The enemy must find a totally burned and destroyed country. Discuss these matters immediately with Stapf and do all that is most humanly possible.

2. The partition of Poland by Hitler and Stalin in 1940 and the subsequent occupation of Western Ukraine by Bolshevik forces compelled Ukrainian Patriots to leave their native land in order to save their lives or escape banishment to Siberia.

3. Ukrainians were arrested by the German Gestapo and confined in prisons and concentration camps.

4. Ukrainians have been forcibly evacuated and deported to Germany for various reasons, mainly for forced labor in the German factories and farms.

5. Some of the Ukrainian young men were forcibly drafted into the German military forces.

6. Nansen Passport Holders; a group of Ukrainian emigrants from World War I who, for various political reasons, had never returned to the Ukraine, at the end of World War II were grouped together with the rest of the Ukrainian Displaced Persons.

First report received from Europe by the Unitarian Service Committee on April 26, 1945, was as follows:

There are approximately 80,000 Ukrainians in France. Forty thousand of them are pre-war emigrees, and 40,000 deportees who have been liberated. There are many women and children among them who have been working at forced labor in the mines in the north of France during the period of the occupation. All are in very bad health. Among 2,000 liberated prisoners there are many who are quick sick. There are large numbers of orphans. All need clothing, shoes, medical supplies, and supplementary food, especially milk and fats.

Most Ukrainians wish to be repatriated and are living in repatriation camps under their government's administration while awaiting transport facilities. A small minority is unwilling to return home unless the Ukraine becomes independent. These people are also asking Monsignor Perridon for help, especially for money, food, clothing, and books.

The following is the situation in Belgium as it is seen from here. There are about 20,000 Ukrainian deportees who have been liberated. While they also need supplementary food and clothing, the need is less urgent than in France. Since the total number of foreigners in Belgium is less in proportion to the total population than it is in France, conditions there seem much better.

Eight thousand Ukrainian soldiers in the Canadian Army intend to form a Ukrainian Club in Belgium. This will mean great moral support.

Contrary to the PCIRO constitution, many Ukrainians were denied the DP status. It was our solemn duty to give these people proper information and advice as to their legal status and their rights and privileges under the PCIRO constitution.

Upon arrival of UUARC representatives in Germany, Ukrainian Displaced Persons and Refugees were fully organized in civil, relief, educational and religious associations, and the United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee took these organizations under its protection and care.

The UUARC director has called into existence an Advisory Board composed of chairmen of various branches of the organization in the zones. The duty of this Board was to advise the director of the United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee in all matters pertaining to the problems of Displaced Persons and Refugees in all zones in Austria and Germany.

1. WELFARE:

The main objective of UUARC, as defined in paragraph 4 of the general agreement with PCIRO, is as follows: To give supplementary assistance to Displaced Persons and Refugees of Ukrainian ethnic origin. Such assistance included material aid in the form of food, clothing, medical and other supplies.

The United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee's Welfare Department is fully organized and manned with experienced personnel in all of its offices in Germany and Austria. Today, the Agency has in its warehouse Ten-in-One Rations, fat, powdered milk, sugar, coffee, other food and medical supplies. The Agency has established a steady supply line from the United States and Canada. In addition, the Agency and Headquarters in Philadelphia obtained 10,000 CARE packages, the distribution of which was completed during the past year.

The United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee is establishing supplemental aid in critical food shortages such as milk, sugar, cocoa and fat. In addition to the regular meals, the children attending kindergartens will be issued an extra supply of milk, cocoa and fat during each school day.

The warehouses of UUARC are located:

Munich-Pasing (Germany)	Rome (Italy)
(Two warehouses)	Brussels (Belgium)
Salzburg (Austria)	Antwerp (Holland)
Paris (France)	London (England)



UUARC Warehouse, Munich-Pasing, Germany

The Financial Report will best indicate the work of the Committee:

United Ukrainian American Relief Committee
Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
For Nine Month Period Ending September 30, 1951.

Receipts

	<u>Active Members Dues</u>	<u>Supporting Members Dues</u>	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Ocean Transportation</u>	<u>Transportation Refunds</u>	<u>C.A.R.E. and Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	40.00	386.50	361.25	5,493.35		3,164.40		9,445.50
February	30.00	390.00	848.86	3,641.43	824.00	1,682.51		7,416.80
March	30.00	200.00	308.00	2,853.42	1,076.00	849.66		5,317.08
April	30.00	642.00	315.20	4,135.19		1,765.94		6,888.33
May	140.00	1,695.00	724.28	3,163.50		1,508.00		7,943.78
June	70.00	585.00	2,114.51	4,434.99	703.00	2,394.27		9,833.77
July	90.00	410.00	1,152.48	2,671.64	235.00	1,679.28		6,248.40
August	90.00	400.00	3,214.20	2,291.99	190.00	1,083.51		7,269.70
September	400.00	200.00	328.17	2,290.69	646.00	1,739.08		5,603.94
	<u>920.00</u>	<u>4,908.50</u>	<u>9,376.95</u>	<u>30,976.20</u>	<u>3,919.00</u>	<u>15,866.65</u>		<u>65,967.30</u>

Receipts from September 1, 1944 to December 31, 1950

12,117.50	20,428.00	387,111.16	328,587.23			8,798.20		757,042.09
<u>13,027.50</u>	<u>25,336.50</u>	<u>396,488.11</u>	<u>359,563.43</u>	<u>3,919.00</u>		<u>15,866.65</u>		<u>823,009.39</u>

American Medical Relief Association
American Overseas Aid
Merchandise Received from C.A.R.E.
United States Government Aid
Interest on U. S. Government Bonds
Ukrainian National Fund
Deducted from Employees:-
Philadelphia Wage Tax
Withholding Tax

2,040.00								2,040.00
31,800.00								31,800.00
33,828.00								33,828.00
89,900.00								89,900.00
84.48								84.48
23,962.47								23,962.47
	15.25							15.25
	<u>178.80</u>							<u>178.80</u>
								<u>1,004,818.39</u>

Disbursements

Relief:-	<u>Prior to 1951</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Total</u>
American Friends Service Committee for Switzerland	2,000.00		2,000.00
Ukrainian Relief Committee, Paris, France	31,082.80	501.00	31,583.80
Ukrainian Relief Committee, Brussels, Belgium	10,202.56		10,202.56
Ukrainian Relief Committee, Rome, Italy	22,875.00		22,875.00
International Committee of the Red Cross Geneva, Switzerland	10,400.00		10,400.00
Central Ukrainian Relief Bureau, London, England	8,100.00		8,100.00
Ukrainian Relief, Belgrade, Yugoslavia	200.00		200.00
Ukrainian Relief, Spain	200.00		200.00
Ukrainian Relief, Austria	12,607.25	27.00	12,634.25
Ukrainian Relief, Germany	116,375.80	8,499.39	124,875.19
Reception Center, New York	4,116.53	270.00	4,386.53
Ukrainian Relief, Czechoslovakia	100.00		100.00
Ukrainian Relief, Poland	500.00		500.00
Packages	9,409.07		9,409.07
C.A.R.E.	34,642.05		34,642.05
Orphans	32,075.50		32,075.50
Warehouse	7,520.15		7,520.15
European Traveling Expense	4,065.16		4,065.16
Miscellaneous Contributions	2,483.25		2,483.25
European Mission	142,446.48		142,446.48
United States Relief	5,151.72	2,708.24	7,859.96
Transportation for D. P.	237,195.41	35,413.96	272,609.37
Transportation Refunds	31,582.31	11,722.69	43,305.00
Total Relief Expenditures	<u>725,331.04</u>	<u>59,142.28</u>	<u>784,473.32</u>
Expenses:-			
Salaries	79,470.10	16,164.04	95,634.14
American Traveling Expenses	20,414.04	1,504.41	21,918.45
Printing	7,920.80	1,452.35	9,373.15
Office Expense	25,099.36	4,419.06	29,518.42
Dues	1,267.98	500.00	1,767.98
Campaign Expense	5,409.42	611.89	6,021.31
Office Furnitures	2,228.02	336.14	2,564.16
United Nations Representatives	760.16		760.16
Tag Day	4,490.08		4,490.08
News Letter	302.00		302.00
Payroll Taxes		417.60	417.60
Total Expenses	<u>147,361.96</u>	<u>25,405.49</u>	<u>172,767.45</u>
Total Relief Expenditures and Expenses	<u>872,693.00</u>	<u>84,547.77</u>	957,240.77
U.S. Government Bonds		500.00	
Balance in Bank		<u>47,077.62</u>	47,577.62
			<u>1,004,818.39</u>

In addition to collection of money the Ladies Auxiliary under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Jannet Bencal collected and dispatched to D. P. Camps over 1,500,000 pounds of clothing, food supplies and medicine, which was distributed in practically every country of Europe.

In addition to this, CARE packages (20,000) were distributed in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and all countries of Western Europe and England;

600,000 pounds of powdered milk, eggs, and fats were sent as a donation of U.S. Government surplus to our Displaced Persons in Germany and Austria.

The United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee has established a method of distribution of supplemental food to the most needy cases in the following categories:



UUARC distributes supplies in Germany

1. Tubercular patients in homes, camps and hospitals.
2. Over 40 percent disabled political prisoners and invalids.
3. Sick children and orphans.
4. Political prisoners of the totalitarian regimes.
5. Sick and undernourished students. Other students receive supplemental aid in fats through their school kitchens. (One pound per person per month).
6. Needy artists, scientists and journalists.
7. Needy persons living out of camp who are not included in the above categories.

In addition to the above distribution, the Welfare kitchens will receive monthly supplies of fat. This system of distribution of supplies is being followed in all zones of Germany and Austria. The Ten-in-One Rations and other supplies are divided equally among all needy Ukrainians in proportion to the Ukrainian D.P. population as stated in the attached statistics. The Agency has prepared lists of persons and families in all zones in Germany and Austria who are receiving and will receive UUARC assistance in food supplies.

2. MEDICAL AID

The United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee has obtained a large supply of medicine and other supplies needed for sick people and hospitals. These are administered to the patient through the visiting

physician or the hospital physician. All requests are verified by experienced and able personnel of the Agency. The Medical Department is located in Munich; its services are performed and carried out by the Welfare personnel, DP doctors and nurses in different zones.

The Academy of Sisters of St. Basil the Great has inaugurated and is conducting a program known as "Children for Children." Large quantities of children's and infants' clothing and food is being collected by the children in America and distributed to the needy children in Germany and Austria through the offices of the UUARC. (SOJUZ UKRAINOK - Ukrainian Women's Alliance inaugurated collection of clothing with slogan "For Mother and Child.")

3. EMIGRATION AND RESETTLEMENT



D. P. Commission of the State of Massachusetts and Maryland welcoming the first contingent of Ukrainian D. P.'s in Boston Harbor, January 1949

A total of 138,622 Ukrainian D.P's were in Austria and Germany (U. S., British and French Zones) the beginning of 1948. They were located as follows:

STATISTICS

<u>GERMANY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>IN CAMP</u>	<u>OUT OF CAMP</u>
U. S. Zone	78,370	53,648 - 68.4%	24,722 - 31.6%
British Zone	35,108	34,400 - 98.0%	708 - 4.0%
French Zone	<u>7,444</u>	<u>3,012 - 40.4%</u>	<u>4,432 - 59.6%</u>
	120,922	91,060 - 75.3%	29,862 - 24.7%

AUSTRIA

U. S. Zone	8,143	3,843 - 47.2%	4,300 - 52.8%
British Zone	5,150	2,348 - 45.6%	2,802 - 54.4%
French Zone	<u>4,407</u>	<u>2,000 - 45.4%</u>	<u>2,407 - 54.6%</u>
	17,700	8,191 - 64.2%	9,509 - 53.8%

ADULTS AND CHILDREN ON PERCENTAGE BASIS OF 138,000

Men	62,100	45%
Women	55,200	40%
Children -		
Under 18 years	20,700	15%

It was evident to us that the only solution of the D.P. problem was resettlement - and therefore the UUARC was encouraging emigration to all countries of South America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

4. ASSURANCES

Since the passage of the D. P. Act of 1948, our main emigration project was the United States. The UUARC is one of the agencies recognized by the Displaced Person's Commission in Washington and the State Department to receive and issue assurances as required by the D. P. Act.

To interest the American public and specifically the American farmers with the merits of Ukrainian D.P. Farmers, we called numerous meetings of American farmers in Maryland, Virginia, Wisconsin, Texas,

At the meeting in Chicago on April 6, 1949, the Chairman of the Wisconsin State Displaced Person Commission sent us the following letter:

The Wisconsin Committee on the Resettlement of Displaced Persons hereby authorizes the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee to select and to deliver to Wisconsin 200 displaced farm families against assurances now on file with the Federal Displaced Persons Commission.

The number 200 will be subdivided into groups by religious preference, nationality preference and family composition preference (singles and family groups) upon compilation of data in Madison, April 9, and you will be advised accordingly.

It is our understanding that these families will be delivered during April and May, and that efforts will be made to deliver 25 or 50 within the next two weeks.

Very truly yours,

WISCONSIN COMMITTEE ON THE RE-
SETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

/s/ George W. Hill, Chairman

Similar arrangements were made with other states as: South Dakota, Oklahoma, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and others.

Up to October 1, 1951, the UUARC issued 19,474 assurances for Displaced Persons in Austria and Germany. In addition, the following assurances were sent through the Department of State To:

Belgium	817	Teheran, Iran	2
England	149	Holland	1
France	44	Tunisia	1
Spain	1	Hong Kong	2
Venezuela	1	Phillipine Islands	16
		(Shanghai Group)	

A total of 26,793 immigrants was brought into the United States under the auspices of the UUARC. They traveled on 243 ships and 215 planes,

and went to all 48 states of the United States. The tremendous job of receiving the new immigrants was magnificently performed by volunteers at our four reception center -- New York, Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, and over 70 reception centers throughout the country, including Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Detroit.

Very helpful, indeed, were State Displaced Person Commissions, especially those of Maryland, Virginia, Texas, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Above all, we must mention the Displaced Person Commission in Washington and the Honorable Edward M. O'Connor, for his efforts in helping to place the arriving D. P. families, and his help in our work.

Our relationship with IRO and the American Relief Agencies and Travelers Aid Society was very friendly and cooperative. The gigantic task of resettlement was met and new homes found for the unfortunate victims of the Red terror.

The adjustment of Displaced Persons to a new environment is going ahead at full speed, and we are positive that all of them will be a credit to our Nation. . . if we do our part in rehabilitation and readjustment of the new citizens.

5. LEGAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Strange as it may seem, most of the efforts of the UUARC in 1944, 1945, 1946, and even later, were employed in legal defense of Ukrainian D.P's. Baseless accusations by Communists, represented at that time by the then powerful Russian War Relief, and general ignorance of the Ukrainian problem among UNRRA personnel went so far that Ukrainian D.P's were

denied the basic human right to call themselves Ukrainians. As an illustration - read the following:

Subject: UKRAINIANS

HQ 30 Corps District
29 Dec 45

1. M.M.G. does not recognize UKRAINIAN as a nationality, and persons coming from the Ukraine are classed as citizens of the country in which they had their residence on 1 September 1939. No recognition can be given to any Ukrainian org. or rep. as such.
2. All such persons who lived in Soviet territory are compulsorily returned to the U.S.S.R. under the terms of the Yalta agreement as soon as they are proved to be such.
3. Ukrainians of other than Soviet citizenship receive education and welfare facilities in the language appropriate to their citizenship, and for the time being it is impracticable for a variety of reasons to publish books or other literature in Ukrainian.
4. All Ukrainian orgs will be disbanded forthwith, and where they are established outside camps, the reps will be brought into camps as normal D.P.'s. All stationery pertaining to these orgs will be confiscated.
5. Continuation of such activities is punishable under Articles 26 and/or 34 of Ordinance 1.



Ukrainian D. P.'s at the UUARC desk on the pier in Boston, January 1949

How strange was the situation, can be revealed by the fact that when the President's War Relief Control Board decided that UUARC may operate in Europe only through other American Agencies, the Unitarian Service Committee was the only one that agreed to act as the agency of UUARC in Europe. But very soon we did find out that Mr. Noel Field, (now in Russia) Unitarian Service Committee Representative in Geneva, consulted Communist Russian Ambassadors in France and other countries as to which group of Ukrainians he should help.

MEMORANDUM ON CONVERSATION WITH DR. WATER GALLAN IN
NEW YORK CITY ON JUNE 14, 1945.
(Noel Field)

The Unitarian Service Committee has received a report from our European Director, dated April 22, in which he raises several questions about the administration on relief to Ukrainians. These points can be summarized as follows:

The Ukraine, as presently constituted, is an allied government; and our European Director feels that he cannot put himself in the position of collaborating with organized groups or individuals who are believed to be working directly or indirectly for the overthrow of that government.

There is so much bitterness and strife in Europe, and political feeling is running so high that to ally ourselves with a group or individual participating in any way in political activity which is Anti-Soviet would jeopardize all our plans for working in central and eastern Europe. It would, for example, bar us absolutely from any work in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, or Yugoslavia for a long time to come.

Our European Director states in a very positive way that he is not Anti-Ukrainian, and he will not refuse aid to any nationality although, of course, he will not help a war criminal, a Nazi zealot, or an avowed Fascist. We have been helping the refugees of countries who belong to the United Nations. This has been in consultation and agreement with the constituted authorities of their country. In the case of Ukrainians, it would be natural for our European Director to consult with the representative of the Ukrainian Republic or the Soviet Union. If he does not consult with these representatives, he would have to be doubly careful not to act in such a way that suspicion of political activity against the Ukrainians and the Soviet Union could be suspected.

/s/ Howard L. Brooks

I am glad to report that Americans of Ukrainian descent were the first to protest the recognition of Communist Russia, so the UUARC was the first Relief Agency to expose to the American public the true meaning of the Russian War Relief as a Communist spy nest -- paid by money collected for charity by the American public. A voluminous correspondence is on file with the UUARC and will be published in the near future. The Communist agents were powerful not only in the United States but also in Europe. Forceful deportation of Ukrainian D.P's was a daily routine. Our complaints to the U. S. Military Authorities were always promptly answered and abuses corrected. The story of beating D.P's in Camp Mannheim serves as an example. The report of the beating was sent to the Secretary of War and General Dwight D. Eisenhower. The immediate reply was as follows:

United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.
P. O. Box 1661
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Gallan:

This is to inform you that your letter, with inclosure, dated 11 October 1945, to the Secretary of War concerning a pogrom of displaced persons in Camp Mannheim, Germany, on 6 September 1945, has been received.

The matter is being investigated by the War Department and you will be advised of the results of the investigation.

Sincerely yours,


Secretary of War

**HEADQUARTERS
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of the Commanding General**

23 October, 1945

Dear Dr. Gallan:

Your letter and enclosure have just reached me.

I am sending them to my proper staff section, which will make a complete investigation concerning displaced persons in Mannheim.

Sincerely,



After investigation, Acting-Secretary of War sent us the following report dated January 17, 1946.

Reference is made to your letter of 11 October 1945, with enclosure of an article which appeared in the September 20, 1945, issue of the Lithuanian Daily News, alleging a pogrom of displaced persons in Camp Mannheim, Germany, on 6 September 1945.

The War Department considered an investigation was necessary at Mannheim and so forwarded your letter with enclosures to the Commanding General, Western Military District, Germany. Upon completion of the investigation, conducted at the Mannheim Displaced Persons Center, the report was returned to the War Department on 11 January 1946.

Results of the investigation disclosed that:

a. The truck movement of displaced persons which was contemplated on this occasion involved approximately six hundred Ukrainians and ninety Armenians. The destination was Stuttgart, but camp rumors had convinced many that the destination was Russia. This misapprehension resulted in a spirit of defiance.

b. The American officer was involved in a single incident wherein a huge, powerful individual, attempting to incite the crowd to riot, refused to obey orders and was subdued forcibly only after he became unmanageable.

c. Due largely to the efforts of the above-mentioned displaced person, the crowd surged toward the American soldier guard. One shot was fired in the air, and the crowd became quiet. There were no other incidents that justify an allegation that displaced persons were threatened with arms by soldiers.

d. No orders were issued to load displaced persons on trucks against their will.

In view of the results of the investigation, the War Department does not intend to take further action.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Kenneth C. Royall
Acting Secretary of War

DIVISION HALYCHYNA

A part of the Ukrainian youth was forced into the ranks of the German Army with the explicit understanding to fight against Communists only, and they did so. At the first chance, they surrendered to the Allies, upon instigation of Communist agents they were put in concentration camps by American and British Authorities. The U.S. Army and the British Army released them all, but for a long time they were considered inadmissible for immigration to the United States. It took considerable energy and a long legal fight to overcome the difficulties and have them admitted to the United States.

First memorandum in reference to the Division was sent May 18, 1945 to the War Department and UNRRA as follows:

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee received the following information from the Ukrainian refugees in France and Belgium:

- 1) A German military unit "Galicia Division" surrendered to

the U. S. Army in 1944 in Southern France, after disposing of its German Command;

2) The above military formation did not take part in combat with Allied Forces;

3) All members of that division were FORCED into military service by German forces of occupation;

4) Members of that division are mostly Ukrainian nationals from Western Ukraine (Galicia), formerly part of Poland and therefore, they are not Soviet citizens.

We shall greatly appreciate your information in the above matter.

Should the facts prove to be as mentioned above, please be advised that our organization will be glad to send to their camp a Ukrainian Greek-Catholic or orthodox priest or do anything you may advise us to do.



Division Halychyna Rimini, Italy, July 1946

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee received the following letter from Metz, France:

"We were liberated and brought here to the camp. The Poles and Russians are treated very well. Our people are put in Polish or Russian camps, but there are no Ukrainian camps. For speaking Ukrainian one man was severely beaten by a Pole. We appeal to our Church in Paris to send some one here to help us. THE AMERICANS HELP VERY MUCH, BUT THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND THAT UKRAINIANS ARE A SEPARATE NATION FROM POLES AND RUSSIANS."

To improve the above mentioned conditions we respectfully ask for a formation of a Ukrainian Division with the UNRRA, and we will gladly cooperate in providing efficient workers.

- - - - -

The reply was as follows:

This is in reply to your letter of 18 May 1945, requesting information concerning members of the "Galicia Division," a German military unit composed of Ukrainian nationals.

Prisoners of war are not segregated according to the unit with which they are serving at time of capture; they are interned strictly as individuals. Consequently, members of particular units are ultimately distributed to a number of different prisoner of war camps, and are not kept together. Some members of the unit to which you referred may be interned in the United States, while others are still in Europe.

It is regretted that a more favorable reply cannot be made.

Sincerely,

/s/ Howard W. Smith, Jr.
Major, CMP
for EARL L. EDWARDS
Lt. Col., CMP, Actg Director
Prisoner of War Operations
Division
Provost Marshal General's
Office

May I report with the greatest satisfaction that the Displaced Persons Commission in Washington deleted the 14 Galician Divisions from the list of "inimical organizations" in June, 1951.

- - - - -

At present the Legal Department of UUARC is rendering legal advice and assistance wherever it is found necessary. It has obtained releases for Ukrainian prisoners who were unjustly accused of offenses which they did not commit. In fact this department has attained its objective by almost 100 percent.

In the United States many complaints from employers and employees have been received and satisfactorily settled. The rights of both parties were protected.

Finally, the right of Ukrainian D.P's to call themselves Ukrainians, was also settled by the following letter from the Immigration and Naturalization Service dated, June 5, 1950.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

June 5, 1950

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.

55882/926

Mr. Walter Gallan
Executive Director, United Ukrainian
American Relief Committee, Inc.
13th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Gallan:

Further reference is made to your letter of May 19, 1950, and to your recent conference with Mr. Karl I. Zimmerman, District Director of this Service at Philadelphia.

The report received from Mr. Zimmerman indicates that the apparent difficulty relating to the making of Declarations of Intention has arisen in the Boston office. "All of the offices of the Service have heretofore been informed that the statements of an applicant for a Declaration of Intention regarding his nationality are to be accepted as conclusive. The Service offices are also directed to advise Clerks of Courts handling such matters of the views of the Service. "

The matter is being called to the attention of the District Director of this Service at Boston, Massachusetts, in order that all applications for Declarations of Intention containing statements regarding nationality to which the applicants make claim may be accepted by that office without delay.

Sincerely,



W. F. Kelly
Assistant Commissioner
Enforcement Division

EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

The UUARC inaugurated a project of vocational training of the prospective emigrants and published dictionaries and textbooks for the purpose of teaching languages of the countries most favorable for re-settlement purposes.

In addition to the schools and other institutions of learning, the UUARC is organizing programs such as exhibitions of Ukrainian Art, domestic industry, concerts, plays and other cultural programs. Most of our professionals are already in the United States through the efforts of UUARC, and are enriching our American life.

Recently, the book "The Tale of Prince Ihor's Campaign," edited and printed by the newly arrived D.P's, was donated to prominent Americans as expression of thanks from the D.P's.

The following letters speak for themselves:

The President is delighted to have that special edition of the Tale of Prince Ihor's Campaign. He has read with interest all that you say in your letter and has asked me to extend to you, and through you, to the members of your Committee, his heartfelt thanks for the friendliness which prompted the presentation of this especially handsome volume.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ William D. Hassett
Secretary of the President

- - - - -

I want to acknowledge again my sincere appreciation of the beautiful book entitled "The Tale of Prince Ihor's Campaign," which you presented to me yesterday. I shall treasure it as a symbol of the friendship of which the Ukrainian displaced persons who prepared it have extended to me.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Homer Ferguson

Senators Smith, Duff, Case, McCarran, Kilgore, O'Connor and several others, who were recipients of the book also expressed their appreciation.

Through the Ukrainian language newspapers and booklet printed by the Ukrainian National Association "In the Land of Freedom," the UUARC made an effort to dissipate the knowledge of the laws and customs of our land and warned the newly arrived D.P's about the danger of belonging to subversive organizations. The booklet of the Committee on Un-American activities is on file at every UUARC Branch here and overseas.

SEARCH DEPARTMENT

World War II disrupted family life, and it was our duty to help the people to communicate with each other, to help parents find their children, and relatives. Through the medium of Ukrainian-American Press, publications like Svoboda, America, Narodne Slovo and Narodna Wola, the UUARC placed over 23,000 advertisements, all printed on donated space, searching for friends and relatives. Fifteen thousand and nine hundred searches were made with fine results. Professor P. Andrusiw made a special drawing for the department -- "They Are Looking For You," a copy of which is here reproduced:



NEWSLETTER

For information purposes an American and European Newsletter was printed by the UUARC, also a special addition to Ukrainian-American newspapers



The activities

of UUARC are as varied as human nature, it has to deal with human beings. It certainly is a great pleasure to announce to the American public that our Officers, from the President down to its lowest member, did their best in their social service and relief work. Our volunteers all over the country did the greatest job -- for which we all wish to thank them.

This report is not complete, as our work has not been finished. We hope in the near future to print a detailed report of all our activities and mention hundreds of names of silent heroes and the magnificent work they have performed.

To all Officers, Members, Fellow Employees and Sympathizers, I offer sincere and humble thanks for the privilege to be associated with you in this great humanitarian undertaking.

The saving of lives of Ukrainian D.P's has been ALMOST accomplished. The saving and restoration spiritually and morally is before us.

It is a grave and historic challenge to all of us, can we do it?

Members and Officers of the UUARC are convinced that UUARC CAN do it and WILL do it.

Respectfully submitted,

Walter Gallan
Executive Director

Compiled by Paul Dubas, DDS, Secretary

General Meetings of Members of UUARC

June 20, 1944	Committee Organized	Hotel Pennsylvania New York, N. Y.
February 22-23, 1945	First General Meeting of Members held in	Hotel Pennsylvania New York, N. Y.
May 7-8, 1949	Second General Meeting of Members	Adelphia Hotel Philadelphia, Pa.
October 12-13-14, 1951	Third General Meeting of all Members	Bellevue-Stratford Hotel Philadelphia, Pa.

Meetings of the Board of Directors:

July 12, 1944	held in	Hotel Pennsylvania New York, N. Y.
November 11, 1944	held in	Pennsylvania Hotel New York, N. Y.
February 3, 1945	held in	847 N. Franklin Street Philadelphia, Pa.
May 26, 1945	held in	Pennsylvania Hotel New York, N. Y.
July 11, 1945	held in	Ukrainian Hall Philadelphia, Pa.
December 29, 1945	held in	Pennsylvania Hotel New York, N. Y.
February 23, 1946	held in	Pennsylvania Hotel New York, N. Y.
May 4, 1946	held in	Providence Hall Philadelphia, Pa.
July 10, 1946	held in	Ukrainian Hall Philadelphia, Pa.
August 17, 1946	held in	Ukrainian Hall Philadelphia, Pa.
September 14, 1946	held in	Pennsylvania Hotel New York, N. Y.
December 21, 1946	held in	Pennsylvania Hotel New York, N. Y.
May 24, 1947	held in	Ukrainian Hall Philadelphia, Pa.
September 13, 1947	held in	DeLong Building Philadelphia, Pa.
January 24, 1948	held in	Pennsylvania Hotel New York, N. Y.
July 11, 1948	held in	Hamilton Court Philadelphia, Pa.
August 13, 1949	held in	DeLong Building Philadelphia, Pa.
February 25, 1950	held in	Adelphia Hotel Philadelphia, Pa.
February 10, 1951	held in	DeLong Building Philadelphia, Pa.

INSPECTION TRIPS ABROAD

The First Inspection Trip Abroad by Walter Gallan, President.

June 21, 1946	Departure from Philadelphia Airport.
June 23	Visit London Office of UUARC and the Ukrainian Canadian Relief Fund.
June 26	Visit Apostolic Delegate Archbishop Godfrey Wimbledon.
June 29	Meeting Ukrainian Social Service, Paris, France.
July 4	Rome Congr. of Eastern Rite Archbishop Arata.
July 5	Meeting Ukrainian Relief Committee, Bishop J. Buchko.
July 8-10	Visit Camp Rimini (Division Halychyna).
July 12	Private Audience at Vatican.
July 14	Bari-Colonel Purvis (British Army).
July 15	Visit Camp Trani, Barletta.
July 18	Ukrainian Relief Committee, Geneva, Switzerland.
July 20	Visit Colonel Charles Briquet, Chairman UUARC Committee.
July 21	Visit Mr. M. E. Henriot and Mr. Freydenburg, Eucomenical Council of Churches (Geneva).
July 25	Ukrainian Relief Committee, Bruxelles, Belgium, Papal Nuncio: Bishop Cenci, Sisters arrived from Poland (12).
July 26	Belgian Red Cross, Mr. Jaffin, Director of Police Student Camp, Kindergarten.
July 29	Meeting of Ukrainian Relief Committees, Paris, France.
July 31	Visit French Foreign Office.

Second Inspection Trip Abroad

October 29, 1946	Meeting of Relief Committees in Paris.
November 27	Meeting with members of Liberal Party, Sir John, Sir Gibbs and Sir Persy.
December 4	Ministry of the Interior, Mr. Paget, French Foreign Office, Mr. Chariot.
December 11	Meeting Ukrainian Relief Committee, Geneva.
December 12, 13	Meeting Bishop Buchko Lausanne and Papal Nuncio, Bern.
December 19	Camp Feldkirch, Austria.
December 21	Camp Ukrainian Relief Committee, Innsbruck, Austria.
December 24	Camps in Salzburg and Ukrainian Relief Committee.
December 25	Camp Linz and Ukrainian Relief Committee.
December 29	Vienna, Ukrainian Relief Committee, UNNRA, Military Govt.
January 3, 1947	Praha, Czechoslovakia, CARE Meeting, Ukrainian Relief Committee.
January 12	Munich Germany, Meeting CPUE.
January 14	Camp Mainz Kastel.
January 15	Camp Ashaffenburg.
January 16	Visit to Very Reverend Wojakiwskyj, Apostolic Vis. Visit to Freiman Kaserne, with Major Walker and Miss Tiebel.
January 18-19	Visit Camps in Berchtesgaden.
January 20	Visit Camps Rosenheim and Stefanskirchen. Visit to Children's Home at Chlamsee.
January 21	Visit Camp Sommerkaserne (Miss Caldwell, Director).
January 22	Visit Camp Ingolstadt.
January 23	Camp Regensburg (Kenneth M. Barr, UNNRA Director).
January 24	Camp Deggendorf.
January 27	Visit Colonel Biddle, Frankfurt, Germany.
January 28	Visit Bishop Muench, Apostolic Delegate.
January 31	Visit Colonel Michelsen, U. S. Army.
February 1	Augsburg-Dauchau War Crimes Commission.
February 2	Wangen Allgau, French Zone, Germany, Colonel Polgnant.
February 4	Baden-Baden, General Koenig (French Zone, Germany).

Third Inspection Trip Abroad

Was made by John Panchuck, Esq., President, January and February 1949.

Fourth Inspection Trip Abroad

Was made by Walter Gallan, Executive Director, November, 1950.



UUARC Reception Center Committee in Chicago, Illinois



Member of Ukrainian Relief Committee at work helping the D. P.'s

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(Not printed at Government expense)



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 82^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

The Tragedy of the Ukrainian Nation

REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, October 17, 1951

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, on October 13 I had the privilege of attending the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee convention at Philadelphia, Pa., where it was my pleasure to hear a most informative and interesting speech by Hon. Edward M. O'Connor, Commissioner, Displaced Persons Commission.

The information contained in the Commissioner's speech about the Ukrainian people came as a pleasant surprise to me, for I had no idea there was such a large group of people within the borders of the Soviet Union who loved democracy and personal freedom with the same passion and fervency that we here in the United States do.

Mr. O'Connor pictured in eloquent terms the unfortunate plight of these brave, Christian people who have been caught up in the mad ambitions of the Nazis on one side and the equally sinister evil of communism on the other.

The speech was not mere flattery of a brave and honorable people, but it pointed out factually that a majority of all persons imprisoned behind the iron curtain are non-Russians and unsympathetic with the Soviet Union's ambitions. Mr. O'Connor made it clear that there is great hope for the future in those many millions of people who will not for long submit to the domination

and oppression of the foreign Soviet tyranny. He pointed out that we people here in the United States, and people elsewhere in the world who believe in personal freedom and democracy, must be ready to assist the Ukrainians and all those like them in their efforts to throw off the chains of slavery.

Many of these people have found their way to our friendly shores. They are encouraged by what they find. They are reimbued with the determination to see their homeland, where the spirit of individual independence has existed for over 1,000 years, freed from the yoke of dictatorship and once again enjoying the blessings of freedom.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD Commissioner O'Connor's speech.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE TRAGEDY OF THE UKRAINIAN NATION

(Address by Hon. Edward M. O'Connor)

As we gather in this great hall to pay tribute to the Ukrainian patriots who down through the centuries made the good fight for national independence, we are more than ever conscious of the fuller meaning of the great American birthright of independence. A little more than a stone's throw from where we now meet, the courageous American patriots signed into action a declaration of independence which gave birth to our great Nation. This declaration set forth the basic rights and freedoms to which all men are entitled, and made clear that to deny men these rights was just cause for revolt. Thus, the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence became the battle cry

of the American patriots and has served ever since as an inspiration to freedom-loving people everywhere.

Today, our Nation is faced with the gravest threat to its survival since the glorious days of its inception. The United States is the citadel of human freedom and individual opportunity—a bright beacon of liberty shining out upon a world endangered by the engulfing black smog of a new imperial tyranny, and the masters behind this conspiracy make it clear their appetite will not be satisfied until they have devoured the world. They are absorbing nations and people at an alarming rate, but their record of digestion is not at all satisfactory. It is not an easy task to stamp out the natural cravings of man for freedom, the spontaneous rise of the patriot under conditions of oppression, nor the moral codes of human conduct which have guided mankind through the centuries.

In the conspiracy to enslave all mankind, we find the Soviet Union the announced and admitted leader. The Soviet Union is the result and embodiment of the false teachings of Karl Marx, Lenin, and now Stalin. Even a cursory reading of the writings of these men will dispel any doubts as to the actual and final aims of that regime. But we shall commit a fatal error if we believe the majority of the people within the Soviet Union are sympathetic to the notions of Marx, Lenin, or Stalin, or that they are in support of the conspiracy of the Kremlin.

The Soviet Union has been posed by some experts as a mysterious power, strange and unfathomable to the western mind, and presenting a problem which only the expert is equipped to understand. It is unfortunate that this peculiar notion has gained some recognition and, worse still, it will present a real danger to our future security if it is not exploded. There are many things about the Soviet Union which are as simple

as the A B C's and these are the very things which can lead to the defeat of its past and present objectives.

The most common understanding about the Soviet Union is that it is a nation of Russian people. This is, of course, completely untrue. According to the 1939 Soviet census, and reasonable projections on those figures to bring them up to date, we find that of the total population of approximately 202,000,000—91,500,000 are Russian and 110,500,000 are non-Russian. Thus the majority peoples of the Soviet Union are not Russians; on the contrary, over 54 percent are non-Russians.

To carry this point even further, only two of the Soviet Republics, the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, and the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Republic are predominantly Russian. The other 14 Soviet Republics are overwhelmingly non-Russian in complexion. Now, let us look at the complexion of the other Soviet Republics.

Ukrainian Soviet Republic, population 42,272,000, approximately 91 percent non-Russian.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, population 10,525,000, approximately 93 percent non-Russian.

Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, population 1,120,000, approximately 92 percent non-Russian.

Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, population 1,950,000, approximately 88 percent non-Russian.

Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, population 3,134,000, approximately 98 percent non-Russian.

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, population 2,321,000, approximately 100 percent non-Russian.

Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, population 3,722,000, approximately 100 percent non-Russian.

Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, population 1,846,000, approximately 100 percent non-Russian.

Azerbaijani Soviet Socialist Republic, population 3,372,000, approximately 90 percent non-Russian.

Kazak Soviet Socialist Republic, population 6,458,000, approximately 80 percent non-Russian.

Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, population 6,601,000, approximately 94 percent non-Russian.

Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, population 1,317,000, approximately 93 percent non-Russian.

Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, population 1,580,000, approximately 100 percent non-Russian.

Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, population 1,533,000, approximately 88 percent non-Russian.

I need not remind you that the Government of the United States does not recognize the absorption of Estonia, Latvia, or Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

Now you may ask, "What is the special significance of this well-documented point on the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union?" There is a great deal of special significance to this point, and to demonstrate the most significant point I wish to review with you briefly the tragedy of the Ukrainian nation—the most numerous non-Russian people in the Soviet Union.

The land of the Ukrainian people runs from the Carpathian Mountains in the west to the Don River in the east along the north shore of the Black Sea and includes the valleys of the great rivers which come down from the north and empty into the Black Sea. In the north there are no distinct natural boundaries, but the ethnological history of the people has well provided for this oversight by nature.

In the heart of this great land is the ancient city of Kiev, capital city of Ukrainian affairs throughout all of recorded history. The equally ancient trade routes linking west with east and north with south meet and cross in this capital city. Over 1,000 years ago the State of Kiev was founded and prospered in an era when powerful and warlike tribes of nomads were pushing westward and armies of western states were pushing eastward in search of new lands.

The Kingdom of Kiev came into being in the second half of the eighth century and with Volodimir at its head. Thus an empire was created which soon adopted Christianity, and then began efforts at consolidation of a peaceful state which exploited the culture of the west among the people. Strong ties were made with the rulers of other Christian states; trade and commerce flourished with the city of Kiev as its hub. This kingdom fell in the early part of the thirteenth century under the unrelenting attacks of the Tartars at a time when there was dissension among the ruling princes. This era is best remembered through the Song of the Legion of Ihors.

Then followed an era of domination of the Ukraine by the rulers of other kingdoms and states. It was in these circumstances that

the Kozak movement was born. It was a resistance movement, and one which aimed at restoring a free State of Ukraine. The exploits of the Kozaks, their reckless daring, their unquestioned bravery, has become legend throughout all of Europe and central Asia. They became highly organized for military purposes, but their social and political system was simple—expressing the natural cravings of man to be free of any and all oppressors.

In 1648 the Kozak movement rose in revolt against the Polish domination of the Ukraine—led by Hetman Khmelnytsky. It was impossible for him to win a decisive victory and complete independence, so he turned to the Muscovite rulers for an alliance which he hoped would aid his cause. This alliance turned out disastrously for the cause of Ukrainian liberation, because the princes of Muscovy eventually turned it into an instrument to dominate the Ukraine. Thus opened another era of Ukrainian life, under the domination of Moscow, which has continued uninterrupted except for a brief period following World War I.

Before the outbreak of World War I, the Ukrainian nationalist movement was much stronger in the cultural than in the political field. The Kozak movement of liberation had, in the passing centuries, been completely broken and disseminated by the Tsars. The liberation movement of necessity was forced to the cultural field to keep the national spirit alive. With the break-up of the Russian Empire in March 1917, and the later fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the stage was set for another supreme effort at Ukrainian national independence.

The Central Rada, organized along nationalist rather than class lines, set up a provisional government. On November 20, 1917, the provisional government proclaimed a "peoples republic" and all state authority was vested in the Rada pending the meeting of a Ukrainian Constituent Assembly. This same proclamation announced freedom of speech, press, faith, assembly, unions, and strikes, together with freedom of national and cultural development for the Russian, Polish, and Jewish minorities. The Bolshevik authority then getting established in Moscow denounced the proclamation of Ukrainian independence, accusing the new state of carrying out a two-faced bourgeois policy, concealing itself behind nationalist phrases. This young Government had a short and stormy life, appealing to the Paris Peace Conference for recognition and assist-

ance in driving the Bolshevik out of Ukraine. These pleas fell upon unsympathetic and to some extent uninformed ears, and thus closed another chapter in the tragedy of a great people.

The fate of the Ukraine under domination of the Bolshevik, now known as the Politburo, is one of the saddest in all of history. The program to communize the Ukraine ran counter to the distinct national culture, the Christian faith, the spirit of individual independence which has kept this nation alive for over 1,000 years. The Soviets used the most brutal tactics in an effort to break this spirit. Mass killings and deportations were the first techniques used. When these methods failed, the Politburo established the system of collective farming to liquidate the Kulaks as a class and to bring about the famine of 1932-33, which resulted in the planned extermination of close to 3,000,000 innocent people.

But nothing was to stand in the way of Bolshevik complete control of Ukraine. There could be no strong Soviet Union until the Ukraine was conquered. When we understand that this nation before World War II supplied the Soviets with 25 percent of their grain, two thirds of their sugar requirements, three fifths of their pig iron, half the coal, half the salt, and one fifth of its chemicals, we can see its true economic importance. When we understand that the possibilities for development of hydroelectric power, in addition to what is already established there, are greater in Ukraine than anywhere else in the Soviet Union, we can better realize the importance of this region to the Red plans for world conquest.

With the outbreak of World War II, the masters of the Kremlin and the forces of Hitler were as one—joined together in a common conspiracy to absorb all of the smaller and weaker nations. This union was, of course, aimed at defeating the defenders of Western culture and traditions. It was inevitable that this alliance would fall apart and that the two international gangsters would fight it out among themselves to see who would take all the spoils. Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union and history records the unusual and unprecedented rapidity with which the German armies penetrated to the gates of Moscow and Leningrad, swept across the Ukraine to the Black Sea and beyond. The uninformed masses of the West had the feeling that the Nazi war machine could not be stopped, and that it was most likely the

Soviet Union would be conquered within an unbelievably short time. It was only during the closing days of the war that we learned the real reason for this rapid, almost unresisted advance across the reaches of the Soviet Union. We learned that the people of the Soviet Union, particularly the Ukrainians, first looked upon the German invaders as their liberators—as another historical opportunity for them to regain national independence. They had expected that the opportunity would be theirs to take up arms and drive the Bolsheviks completely out of the Ukraine, and that after the war was over, somehow they could reconstruct the Ukrainian nation. But here they were deceived; their hopes were dashed upon the rocks of despair when the Nazi invaders treated them as inferiors and little better than animals. When the Ukrainian people realized that their hopes for independence were in vain and that the Nazi invaders were as evil as the Communist oppressors, they then turned upon the new invader. The resistance movement then had to fight two oppressors, the Communists and the Nazis. These same circumstances apply to many other Soviet Republics which were overrun by the Nazi armies.

One important fact has been clearly established since the end of World War II—that the masters of the Kremlin did not have the support of the masses of the people in the early stages of the war. On the contrary there was no real resistance until the German forces reached the gates of Moscow and Stalingrad. By that time, the masses of people were outraged by the treatment accorded them by the Nazis and fought back, not for the survival of communism but for their own personal survival. It was then possible for Stalin to declare the "Fatherland Front," which led the people to hope for better days after the war was over.

With the end of World War II, the Ukrainian nation found itself in an even heavier hand of the Communist oppression. They were further separated from the Western World by the addition of new captive states—the states which Stalin used to form his cordon sanitaire. One would be led to think that these drastic events would lead to the complete crushing of the national spirit of the Ukraine. We know, however, that this has not occurred, because even today the resistance movement in the Ukraine is of such a character and magnitude as to cause the masters of the Kremlin grave concern—has caused them to engage in new extermi-

nation programs in their efforts to break the national spirit of independence.

The tragic story of the Ukraine, together with its many heroic epics, is a story that applies to all the captive nations held within the iron grip of the Kremlin. We can rightfully look upon this story of the Ukraine as a symbol and a guidepost for understanding the other peoples who make up the various republics of the Soviet Union. There is one great lesson we can learn from these historical facts. That lesson is that the non-Russian peoples, who are the majority peoples of the Soviet Union, are the weakest link in the Soviet plan for world conquest. They are the weakest link because for centuries they have despoiled and have suffered under Russian imperialism; they have nothing in common with either the old princes of Moscow or the new princes of the Kremlin, and can be counted upon—once given an opportunity—to make a heroic effort to throw off the yoke of their oppressors. This is the greatest weakness in the plan of the enemies of all mankind which must be recognized and fully exploited. We must be outspoken and firm in our commitment to the universal principle of self-determination, and we must make our stand in this matter known to the peoples of all these captive nations. If we get our story across and stand firmly by it, we will then have created great possibilities for averting a war and establishing a peace with justice and freedom for all.

I have noted with interest and great pleasure that there has been formed in the United States an organization known as the Free Russia Fund, Inc. It is encouraging to know that some good Americans have recognized the plight of the Russian people and are planning to do something to bring about their well-deserved freedom from the tyranny of communism. On the other hand, I find myself seriously disturbed that no one appears to have done anything about the cause of the non-Russian people of the Soviet Union who make up the majority, and who clearly comprise a group of nations who want their freedom and liberties just as much as any other people. To the best of my knowledge, no American organization has been formed to advocate the cause of these captive nations nor to encourage them to keep alive the spirit of national culture and independence nor to provide a practical means whereby their hopes for a better life will some day be realized. I therefore strongly commend to your consideration—and to the con-

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

sideration of all freedom-loving Americans—the need for the immediate formation of an organization to be known as the American Committee for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Peoples in the Soviet Union. I am confident that when the American people are given the facts that have been presented to you this evening, they will gladly support such a worthy and necessary undertaking. When it is made clear that such an organization can make a major contribution to the removal of the menace which endangers free men everywhere, its success will be assured.

The spirit of the patriot which brought forth in this city of Philadelphia the historic Declaration of Independence is very much alive in the hearts and minds of those patriots of today who reside in the captive nations. The hopes and ambitions, the yearnings and struggles of the Ukrainian patriots parallel those of our founding fathers. If we are to continue to enjoy the God-given liberties which have come to us

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through the application of this Declaration, we must see to it that all those who struggle for these same principles attain them at the earliest possible moment. This clearly is our historic mission. The ranks of free men must be multiplied many times before we can expect to attain that great objective

of a universal peace toward which we now devote our wholehearted efforts.

May God speed the happy day when all men will be free and all nations, founded on the natural principle of self-determination, are formed into a world community of nations dedicated to permanent peace.

Estimates

Republic, region, or district	Total	Russian	Non-Russian	Percent of non-Russians of total in republic, region, or district
Estimated population.....	202,087,877	91,520,472	110,567,405	54.7
Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR).....	114,337,428	83,923,672	30,413,756	26.6
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	42,272,943	3,889,111	38,383,832	90.8
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	10,525,511	787,837	9,737,674	92.8
Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	1,120,000	91,840	1,028,160	91.8
Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	1,950,502	239,912	1,710,590	87.7
Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	3,134,070	78,362	3,055,708	97.5
Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	2,321,225	-----	2,321,225	100.0
Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	3,722,252	-----	3,722,252	100.0
Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	1,346,709	-----	1,346,709	100.0
Azerbaijani Soviet Socialist Republic.....	3,372,794	327,161	3,045,633	90.3
Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.....	6,458,175	1,272,280	5,185,895	80.3
Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.....	6,601,619	369,691	6,231,928	94.4
Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic.....	1,317,693	98,827	1,218,866	92.5
Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic.....	1,560,540	-----	1,560,540	100.0
Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic.....	1,533,439	179,412	1,354,027	88.3
Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic.....	512,977	292,397	220,580	43.0

Oklahoma and other states and also placed advertisements in all leading farm magazines. The response was so overwhelming in Maryland that Governor Lane wrote us following assurance on behalf of the State of Maryland:



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

March 8 1949

Dr. Walter Gellan, Executive Director
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.
Post Office Box 1661
Philadelphia-5, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Gellan:

This will confirm the agreement reached in Baltimore on March 1, 1949, between you, Mr. O'Donnell, Judge Loukaitis and Mr. Fringer, by which the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee undertakes to accept a blanket assurance from the State of Maryland for 300 families, consisting of agricultural workers and domestics, listed in detail as follows:

One male adult	-	50
Man and wife	-	90
Man, wife and one child	-	140
Man, wife and two children	-	65
Man, wife and three children	-	15
Man, wife and four children	-	6
Three adults and four children	-	2
Three adults	-	4
Man, wife and five children	-	1
Three adults and three children	-	2
Total farm applications		<u>275</u>
One woman (domestic)		<u>25</u>
TOTAL APPLICATIONS		300
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS (including domestics)		771

It is understood that you agree to include in these families in addition to those of Ukrainian origin, approximately one-third Lithuanian displaced persons and approximately one-fourth Czechoslovakian displaced persons, the remainder to be Ukrainian displaced persons.

The critical need existing in this State for these displaced persons families prior to the spring planting season urges

Dr. Walter Gellan

March 8, 1949

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me to impress upon you as strongly as I possibly can the necessity for the utmost expedition in the prosecution of this program, since the State's assurances are based upon the reception of these families within the next sixty days, at the very latest.

Since this number of families will be composed of over 700 individuals, it will be, I hope, possible to utilize Baltimore as a part of entry for them, particularly since we have excellent facilities for their reception and care until such time as they are actually resettled on Maryland farms, and for whom we already have in our files housing and employment opportunities.

It is understood that you will make every possible effort to follow the lists which were furnished to you at the conference in Baltimore on March 1.

I assure you that I am most grateful for your splendid cooperation in this program.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Governor



United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.

45 DELONG BLDG., 18TH AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

Executive Director
WALTER GALLAN, LL.D.

November 9, 1951

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ROMAN I. SMOOK

Treasurer
MICHAEL DUBAS

Secretary
PAUL DUBAS, DDS.

Dear Friend:

Enclosed please find the Annual Report of the UNITED UKRAINIAN AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE, Inc., together with a copy of the speech of Honorable Edward M. O'Connor, Displaced Persons Commissioner delivered to the 4500 members assembled at the Annual Meeting of UUARC on October 13, 1951 at the Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia, Pa. (Reprint from Congressional Record - October 17, 1951).

The needs of the Ukrainian refugees from behind the Iron Curtain for moral and material support are, indeed, very tremendous.

We shall be grateful for any assistance you may offer in funds, food, clothing and medical supplies. The enclosures give you a vague idea of the many needs and of the disposition of all resources we receive.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Gallan,
Executive Director

WG/gkg
Enclosure

