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Editorial

HETMAN MAZEPA IN UKRAINIAN HISTORY (1709 — 1959)

This year Ukrainians the world over are observing one of the most significant dates of their history—the rise of *Hetman* Ivan Mazepa against Russia in 1709. In that year, in the Battle of Poltava, Peter I of Russia emerged victorious over King Charles XII of Sweden and his ally, *Hetman* Mazepa. The Russian victory launched Russia on its imperial way, and ruined all Swedish designs to play a commanding role in Eastern Europe.

For Ukraine this battle, too, was a decisive date. Not only did *Hetman* Mazepa lose whatever independence and freedom Ukraine enjoyed under the "protective" care of Russia, it also initiated the long and oppressive rule of imperialist Russia which, with the exception of Ukrainian independence from 1917 to 1920, has lasted to this very day. This despite the fact that Mazepa's alliance with the powerful state of Sweden secured for Ukraine recognition by a great European power.

(Continued on Page 8)

PASTORAL LETTER OF UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS

ROME.—On the occasion of the conference of the Ukrainian Catholic Hierarchs, held in Rome on October 12-16, 1959, a Pastoral Letter to Ukrainian people everywhere was prepared and a few days ago was simultaneously published in the United States, Canada, Australia, Germany and Brazil. The Pastoral Letter, consisting of 12 parts, was signed by the American Metropolitan, Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky; the Canadian Metropolitan, Archbishop Maxime Hermaniuk; Apostolic Visitor Archbishop Ivan Buchko of Rome; Bishop Ambrose Senyshyn, Stamford, Conn.; Bishop Neil Savaryn, Edmonton; Bishop Isidore Boretsky, Toronto; Bishop Andrew Roboretsky, Saskatchewan; Bishop Ivan Prashko, Australia, Bishop Platon Kornyljak, Germany; Bishop Gabriel Bukatka of Yugoslavia; Bishop Joseph Martynets of Brazil, and Auxiliary Bishop Joseph M. Shmondiuk of Philadelphia.

The first part of the Pastoral Letter of Ukrainian Catholic Hierarchs in the free world recalls the First Ukrainian Catholic Bishops' Conference held in Rome, in 1929, under the chairmanship of West Ukraine's Metropolitan, Archbishop Andrew Sheptytsky, and the other Bishops' Conferences in 1932, 1957, 1958 in Rome, Canada, and the United States, respectively.

The second part of the Pastoral Letter deals with the cause of the beatifica-

tion of Metropolitan Sheptytsky, while the third portion discusses the grave situation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

The fourth part appeals to the civilized world on behalf of the Martyred Silent Ukrainian Catholic Church. In part five, it states that Ukrainian Catholics don't recognize the secession from the Holy See, proclaimed in Soviet Ukraine under the Kremlin's pressure, but express dedication to the Holy Church and the Holy See.

Part six touches on problems of Church unity, and in part seven it calls

on Ukrainian Orthodox Bishops to work for Church unity.

In part eight the Ukrainian Catholic Hierarchs call on Ukrainians to work on behalf of Church Unity and point out that one of the signs of the importance of the Ukrainian Catholics is seen in the dedication of the new seminary in Rome.

Vocational problems are discussed in part 11 of the Pastoral Letter, which ends, in part 12, with a description of the touching visit of the Ukrainian Catholic Hierarchy with His Holiness Pope John XXIII.



Painting by Myron Levitsky

Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1638 — 1709)

MURDER OF STEPAN BANDERA THROUGH THE PRISM OF SOVIET PROPAGANDA

On October 19, 1959 *Krasnaya Zvezda*, organ of the Soviet army, was the first to break the news about the death of Stepan Bandera, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), who died from cyanide poisoning on October 15, 1959 in Munich. It is significant that the Soviet organ accused Dr. Theodore Oberlaender, West Germany's Minister for Refugees, of "removing an important witness." Dr. Oberlaender, who in 1941 was political adjutant of the Ukrainian Battalion which was organized by the *Wehrmacht* in 1941 before the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, was accused by the Soviet propaganda of being aware of Bandera's knowledge of his "murders of the population of Lviv in 1941" and therefore decided to "remove" Bandera as an important witness.

Subsequently, the Moscow radio on October 20, 1959 repeated the same version, which in turn was repeated by the Ukrainian-language radio of Lviv and all radio stations in East Germany, Poland and other satellite countries, as well as some pro-communist newspapers in Western Europe.

The East German communist review *Neues Deutschland* reported that Bandera was directly subordinated to Oberlaender and was a "high Ukrainian officer."

Other communist organs, such as the Ukrainian-language *Literaturna Hazeta* of Kiev on October 16, 1959, the day after the murder of Bandera, connected Oberlaender with "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists" and Roman Shukhevych (General Taras Chuprynka), as well as charging both with the "slaughter of Soviet people" in Lviv.

POLISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER SWALLOWS COMMUNIST CANARD

Some Polish newspapers, such as *Dziennik Chicagowski* in Chicago, Ill (Oct. 24, 26, 27, 1959) and *Narodowiec* (France) swallowed the canard of Moscow and repeated the communist allegations that Bandera was murdered by Oberlaender, because the former knew or helped to organize the pogrom in Lviv in 1941.

The August 1959 issue of *New Times*, Moscow's English-language monthly, levelled the big guns against Dr. Oberlaender, in an article entitled, "The Case of Dr. Oberlaender," in which the German Minister was charged with all sorts of crimes in Eastern Europe, especially during his service as an adjutant in the Ukrainian "Nightingale" Battalion.

In the same vein, *Radyanska Ukraina*, organ of the government of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev, in its issue of October 21, 1959, linked Dr. Oberlaender to Bandera's death. The communist organ, in addition, attacked the Ukrainian emigration, calling it "traitors" and "hyenas," and other select epithets from the Soviet propaganda lexicon.

Incidentally, the same organ, attacked Dr. Oberlaender in its issue of October 14, 1959, one day before the death of Bandera, and again linked him with the "Lviv pogrom," which he allegedly committed with the Ukrainian "Nightingale" Battalion (*Nachtigall* in German).

To set the record straight, let's look at the history of the Ukrainian Battalion, which was quite the opposite



STEPAN BANDERA

from that given by Moscow. John A. Armstrong, an American scholar, in his book, *Ukrainian Nationalism 1939-1945*, published by the Columbia University Press in 1955, on pages 73 to 77 writes as follows:

"...In the early spring of 1941, the comparatively unconcealed development of Ukrainian units was begun by the *Wehrmacht*. The first such unit was known by the code name of *Nachtigall*... *Wehrmacht* representatives evidently believed that Germany really would support Ukrainian independence, but the Nazi leadership which controlled them never envisaged such a course... In the less sheltered districts, however Soviet repression was horrible. According to German secret reports 4,000 Ukrainian political prisoners were butchered in the NKVD cellars of Lvov alone and several times as many were deported eastward. Many of the latter were killed later when their captors could no longer hurry them ahead of the German advance... On June 30, in the midst of the disorganization caused by these events, the advance units of the *Wehrmacht* reached Lvov. With them came the first groups of Bandera's followers. Some of them came legally in *Nachtigall*... The horror of the last days of Soviet occupation made the Germans seem like providential deliverers; the close contact enjoyed by the Bandera leaders with uniformed German soldiers greatly enhanced their prestige in their compatriots' eyes..."

Actually, as in the case of the Katyn massacre of Polish officers, the Lviv massacres were committed by the NKVD prior to the arrival of the *Wehrmacht* troops and the Ukrainian Battalion, of which Bandera was not even a member and still less a "high officer."

UKRAINIAN PRIEST CONDEMNED FOR NATIONALISM IN KAZAKHSTAN

The Russian communist journal *Yunost* (Youth) in its issue of June, 1959, reported a trial which took place in the locality of Kustanai, Kazakhstan, in which a Ukrainian Orthodox priest was the principal defendant.

Rev. Zenovius Karas was charged with "high treason" and with organizing the underground organization of "Bandervitsi" among the Ukrainian and Kazakhstan populations. One of his Kazakhstan lieutenants, the charge read, was engineer Ducher-Dey. It was revealed at the trial that Father Karas was an old member of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) in the district of Stanislaviv, Western Ukraine. After his underground cell was liquidated in 1950, Z. Karas escaped to Kazakhstan, where he became an Orthodox priest and where he continued his anti-Soviet activity. He was recruited for the OUN by Volodymyr Pyz, a Ukrainian student in Rohatyn, Western Ukraine.

"Pyz convinced Karas," the accusation charged, "that Ukraine always suffered under the yoke of Moscow, and that Bohdan Khmelnytsky betrayed Ukraine at Pereyaslav, and that therefore 'sincere' Ukrainians curse him."

By day, charged the Soviet court, Karas was an activist and a member of the Comsomol; but at night he met secretly with OUN members. In Kustanai lived members of his family (evidently deported from Western Ukraine). He met the local Orthodox priest, whom he helped in the church, and finally he became a priest himself, gaining great popularity among the population. In 1956 Karas was hoping for decisive events when he returned to the Stanislaviv oblast, where he met again with Volodymyr Pyz.

"You must return," he was told by his superior, "and look for reliable people, store arms and wait for the signal. Our time will come."

Karas returned to Kazakhstan and began recruiting reliable people, numbering Kazakhs among them. He was betrayed by a woman member of his underground organization and arrested. Both Karas and Ducher-Dey were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The *Chicago Daily News* of November 17, 1959, in discussing the Soviet attacks on Dr. Oberlaender in connection with the murder of Bandera, stated that in 1943, Dr. Oberlaender, then an army captain, in a widely circulated memorandum warned that Germany would be defeated unless the Nazis treated the peoples of Eastern Europe more humanely. Himmler ordered his arrest as a "defeatist" and he was dismissed from the German army. His official biography says he was under sentence of death for a time.

The Russian Communists are trying to relieve themselves morally of any responsibility for the wanton murders of Ukrainians in Lviv in 1941, and are making Dr. Oberlaender the scapegoat.

But Moscow had old scores to settle with Bandera as it had with Petlura and Konovalets, two other Ukrainian leaders killed by it.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE BARES KHRUSHCHEV'S CRIMES AND BARBARITIES COMMITTED AGAINST UKRAINE AND ITS PEOPLE

SECOND REPORT ON "CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV" FEATURES TESTIMONY OF UKRAINIAN WITNESSES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—Man-made famine, purges, execution and terrorism in Ukraine are related in the Congressional report published today under the title, "The Crimes of Khrushchev, Part 2." This was the second of a series being released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities containing the testimony of witnesses heard in closed-door sessions. Today's document presents the testimony of nine witnesses and includes twenty-one photographs of victims of mass murders and man-made famine in Ukraine. The held on September 9, 10 and 11, 1959, prior to the arrival of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev on September 15 for his visit to the United States.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of Soviet economics at Georgetown University and national chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, charged that "there are several hundred Americans who are still in Khrushchev's slave labor camps . . ." He also charged that Khrushchev executed political purges in Ukraine in which thousands of Ukrainians were killed; that he created a second famine in the early forties and participated in decisions to send Chinese Communists to war in Korea, and issued orders for the murderous Communist suppression of the Hungarian revolution in 1956.

"Considering these specific crimes and more, it is evident that the career of Khrushchev has been continuous for its criminality right down to the present day," Dr. Dobriansky stated.

GENOCIDE CHARGED

Nicholas Prychodko, an engineer from Toronto, Canada, testified that he lived in Ukraine during the 1932-33 famine. He said the famine occurred when most of the Ukrainian food crop was exported, on orders from Moscow, because of discontent and various kinds of resistance to the Communists in Ukraine. At that time, he said, Khrushchev was in Ukraine "as one of the esteemed executioners of Stalin's genocide of the Ukrainian population."

Petro Pavlovych, former editor of a newspaper in Vynnytsia in Ukraine, told of the 1943 discovery there of ninety-five mass graves with 9,439 bodies, victims of a 1937-38 purge when Khrushchev was first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine. The purges and mass murders were "by party orders which he promulgated," Mr. Pavlovych added.

TELLS OF MASS DEPORTATIONS AND PERSECUTION

Mykola Lebed, a leader of the Ukrainian underground resistance movement, testified in detail about the Khrushchev purges in his country. He said that in 1944 Khrushchev and his subordinates started mass deportation of the Ukrainian population. He stated that the persecution against the members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) was conducted for the purpose of intimidating the Ukrainian population.



HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER
Chairman of the Committee
on Un-American Activities

RUSSIANS PRODUCE A FILM ON STRUGGLE AGAINST THE O.U.N.

According to the Soviet press the Soviet film studios have released a "documentary film," entitled, "The People Accuse," which deals with the Soviet trial of the members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) which was held in the city of Radyvyliv in May, 1959, and which condemned 5 members of the OUN to death. It seems that the Soviet government resorts to any and all methods to besmear and belittle the powerful Ukrainian nationalist movement in the eyes of the Ukrainian people and the world at large.

"With hot irons they (Khrushchev's NKVD police) tortured those prisoners who were caught," he said. "They cut into the skin and tore the skin off from the living body. They also nailed people on the cross. They cut off the sexual organs, and breasts of women. They cut out eyes, broke bones in legs and arms, and extracted finger and toe-nails."

Constantine Kononenko testified that while Stalin made "the basic decision," on the campaign, "Khrushchev cannot obliterate the historical fact that he was actually the perpetrator of the details."

Other witnesses included Dr. Ivan M. Malinin, Dr. Gregory Kostyuk, Prof. Ivan Wowchuk and Yuriy Lawrynenko.

All testified to the effect that Khrushchev was instrumental in implementing policies of Stalin in Ukraine and bears direct responsibility for crimes of genocide perpetrated upon the Ukrainian people.

The document embraces 69 pages of factual and compact information on Khrushchev's crimes committed in Ukraine.

NOVEMBER FIRST COMMEMORATION (XI-1-1918 — XI-1-1959)

The first of November this year marks the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Western Ukraine, which took place on November 1, 1918, in Lviv, capital of Western Ukraine. This was another important milestone in modern Ukrainian history, another date determining the will and self-determination of the Ukrainian people to achieve freedom and independence.

At the close of World War I the victorious allies promulgated the 14 Points of President Wilson, one of which underscored the national self-determination of nations. The Ukrainians, who succeeded in throwing off the Russian and Austrian yokes, were more than eager to apply this principle. Regrettably, this was denied to them simply because the Western world was too ignorant and too anxious to inflict punishment upon its former enemies to see that justice be done to all nations, no matter what their size or in which political camp they were situated.

As a result, the aspirations of the Ukrainian people were not upheld or supported by the West. Ukraine was plunged into a long defensive war, despite the three outstanding accomplishments it had attained in three short years, 1917-1919: proclamation of independence on January 22, 1918; proclamation of independence of Western Ukraine on November 1, 1918, and the Act of Union of January 22, 1919.

While Ukraine was engaged in a defensive war against the Red and White Russians, newly-reborn Poland attacked Western Ukraine and thus helped to destroy the free state of the Ukrainian people. Twenty years later Poland itself fell victim to foreign aggression in the same fashion as had Ukraine.

The 41st anniversary of Western Ukrainian independence serves as a grim reminder to those neighbors of Ukraine who failed to see the writing on the wall in 1918. Today, both Ukraine and Poland are not free, but are enslaved by communism and Russian imperialism.

Let us hope that this important commemoration of the Ukrainian people will provide an opportunity for leaders of all peoples of Eastern Europe to think in terms of constructive policies with regard to the future—policies grounded in terms of freedom and independence for all peoples.

U.C.C.A. Participates in Tenth Annual All-American Conference to Combat Communism

Delegates of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America played important roles in the 10th Annual Meeting of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism. The meeting was held on November 13-14 in The Neil House in Columbus, Ohio. Over two hundred delegates were officially registered and close to a thousand people attended the sessions of the two day meeting. The UCCA was represented by Mr. John Duzansky, budget director of UCCA and also an executive member of the All-American Conference, Mr. Michael Yarosh, president of the UCCA Branch in Youngstown, Ohio, and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of UCCA.

The theme of the Conference was *Protracted Conflict*. At the opening session, presided over by the All-American chairman, Harold P. Nutter, the UCCA chairman delivered an address on Russian cold war methods and techniques. Titled "Yes, Peace and Friendship, But First Justice and Freedom," the address showed the tradition of cold war in Russian history, from Ivan the Terrible to Nikita the Sanguine. Dr. Dobriansky's address was enthusiastically received. Many displayed a deep interest in this different perspective on the cold war.

Following his address, the UCCA chairman joined in a radio discussion with Herbert Philbrick who is national-

ly known for his anti-communist work with the FBI and the book *I Led Three Lives*. A fourth designated UCCA delegate, Mr. John Demer of Cleveland, and a vice-president of UCCA, was prevented by unforeseen circumstances from attending the conference.

Dr. Dobriansky's address was in part carried by the Associated Press. It was reported in *The Washington Post* Sunday issue of November 15 and also *The Washington Star*.

Among the others who addressed the Conference were Col. William R. Kintner, U.S.S., General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, and Mr. Frank S. Meyer, editor of *The National Review*.

Mr. Duzansky served as vice-chairman of the nominating committee. Mr. Thomas J. Cuite of the Catholic War Veterans was elected the new chairman. The next annual meeting of the All-American Conference will be held in Kansas City.

DR. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY, UCCA CHAIRMAN, LAUDED IN U.S. CONGRESS

Tribute to Georgetown University Professor as Champion of Captive Nations by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating

From *The Congressional Record*, August 18, 1959, p. 14759:

Mr. President, the role played by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University, in the proclamation of Captive Nations Week has unfortunately been overlooked by many people. The manner in which he conceived this idea and helped speed it through Congress should be a matter of public record.

The work of Dr. Dobriansky on the resolution is but one facet of his unceasing labors in behalf of all peoples trapped behind the Iron Curtain. His particular efforts have been devoted, of course, to the plight of the noble people of Ukraine, since he serves as Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. This committee has served well to retain the proud traditions of Ukraine, while promoting dedication to America and calling the attention of the free world to the present subjugation of their friends and relatives behind the Iron Curtain.

Dr. Dobriansky, in addition to his labors in behalf of his beloved Ukraine, has also been active in academic and political circles. He has appeared often before committees of Congress and has frequently spoken and written on subjects of national and international importance.

So that his activities, record, and words may have the wide public dissemination they deserve, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD Dr. Dobriansky's biography and other material relating to his work.

UCCA PROTEST AGAINST KHRUSHCHEV VISIT IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

On August 17, 1959 Hon. Thomas J. Lane of Massachusetts, introduced into *The Congressional Record* the letter of UCCA Chairman Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky to President Eisenhower, protesting the visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United States.

REV. V. KUSHNIR, PRESIDENT OF UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE, ATTENDS NATO PARLIAMENTARY MEETING IN WASHINGTON

WINNIPEG, Man.—Rev. Dr. Vasyl Kushnir, President of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, was appointed a member of the Canadian Parliamentary Delegation to the NATO parliamentary conference which was held on November 17-20, 1959, in Washington, D.C.

Father Kushnir and Nicholas Mandziuk, Member of the Canadian Parliament, attended a similar conference of NATO last spring in London.



Standing from left to right: Michael Yarosh, John Duzansky, Herbert Philbrick and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky.

MASS TRIALS AGAINST UKRAINIANS REPORTED

According to reports coming out of Ukraine a series of political trials took place or are still taking place in Ukraine. In May, 1959, five OUN members were condemned to death in Radyvyliv by a Soviet court. In Sept., 1959, a first mass trial ended with 30 Ukrainian insurgents being condemned to death.

In Kiev, Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church,

was tried again and sentenced to 7 years at hard labor. He was accused of attempting to renew the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The Soviet government recently released two pamphlets, *Do You Hear, My Brother* and *The Word About the Village of Derman*, in which several trials of Ukrainian nationalists were reported, including at least 20 names of people condemned to death.

RESOLUTIONS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are the Resolutions adopted at the Mass Rally — **WE ANSWER KHRUSHCHEV** — sponsored by the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent (CACEED) and the American Friends of the Captive Nations, on Sunday, September 20, 1959, at Carnegie Hall, New York City:

Whereas the United States of America has always been a symbol of hope for all mankind, and its people have repeatedly fought and died in the cause of freedom and justice; and

Whereas the enslaved peoples look to the United States as the citadel of human liberty, for leadership in achieving their liberation and independence and in restoring to them their religious freedoms and of their individual human rights; and

Whereas Soviet Russia after World War II has treacherously conquered and enslaved nine ancient and independent nations of Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania, as well as East Germany; and

Whereas these conquests were in violation of solemn Soviet mutual assistance pacts with many of these nations; and in violation of post-war peace treaties and agreements, promising free elections; and in violation of the United Nations Declaration signed by Soviet Russia on January 1, 1942, which reaffirmed the Atlantic Charter; and

Whereas the imperialist policies of Soviet Russia also led to the subjugation and loss of national independence of the peoples of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Cossackia, Idel-Ural, Turkestan and other peoples within the Soviet Union; and

Whereas Nikita Khrushchev, as Stalin's emissary, was personally responsible for the wanton murder of hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians in 1937-39, as well as for the deportation of other hundreds of thousands to Kazakhstan and Siberia, where they are subjected to slavery and systematic Russification; and

Whereas Khrushchev, as Stalin's right hand man, is guilty of the wholesale deportation of the peoples of the Baltic States in 1941 and thereafter; and

Whereas Khrushchev, as the principal member of the so-called "collective leadership" was directly responsible for the cruel suppression of the East German uprising in June, 1953, and for the inhuman slaughter of Ukrainian and other prisoners in the slave labor camps of Vorkuta, Karaganda, Mordovia and Tashet; and

Whereas, on Khrushchev's orders and under Serov's direction, a new wave of Stalinist terror has been launched since last summer against the people of Rumania; and that the Soviet troops still control Rumania despite Khrushchev's statement made before the Assembly of the United Nations to the contrary; and

Whereas Soviet intervention in Hungary in 1956 has been condemned by the U.N. in nine solemn resolutions passed by huge majorities, resolutions which have been totally ignored by the Soviet Union; and

Whereas Nikita S. Khrushchev, the present leader of the Russian Communist empire and actual head of the World communist movement, is utterly dedicated to the destruction of our democratic freedoms and way of life:

Now, therefore we unanimously resolve:

(1) To denounce Khrushchev's visit to the United States as detrimental to the national interest of the United States and to the cause of universal freedom;

(2) To appeal to our fellow-Americans to boycott any and all occasions in honor of Khrushchev, to decline to welcome him, except with dignified restraint when necessary;

(3) To appeal to the President of the United States that in his talks with the Soviet dictator he not only reaffirm America's determination to stand fast by our promises to the brave people of Berlin, but that he raise the problem of the enslaved peoples in the spirit of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" which was unanimously passed by Congress and proclaimed by him;

(4) Finally, that the President should protest the enslavement of all the captive nations to Khrushchev, their enslaver, while he is here, and demand: (a) fulfillment of the Soviet treaties concerning nations before any new agreements are concluded; (b) withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the captive countries; (c) free and unfet-



Hon. RAY MADDEN of Indiana

addresses the "We Answer Khrushchev" Rally, which was sponsored by CACEED and the American Friends of Captive Nations in New York's Carnegie Hall, on Sunday, September 20, 1959.

tered elections in all the occupied countries under the U.N. control and supervision in order to achieve national self-determination.

Prof. George Shevelov Elected President of Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences



PROF. GEORGE SHEVELOV

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prof. George V. Shevelov, Professor of Slavic philology at Columbia University, was elected president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States at the meeting of the Academy which was held on October 24, 1959, in New York City. He succeeded Prof. Mykhailo O. Vetukhiv, who died in the spring of this year.

Professor Shevelov is widely known as a specialist in the Ukrainian language and as a literary critic whose literary essays and criticisms have appeared under the pen-name of Yuriy Sherekh. He was born in 1908 in the city of Lomza, Poland, where his father, Volodymyr Shevelov, was a high ranking officer in the Czarist army. In 1914 George Shevelov moved to Kharkiv, Ukraine, where he attended high school and pursued his university studies. In 1928 he wrote a series of articles defending Les Kurbas, prominent Ukrainian stage director, who was under constant attack by the "proletarian (communist) critics" of Ukraine. From 1938 to 1943 he was a lecturer at the University of Kharkiv, Ukraine.

But it was only in Western Europe among Ukrainian political refugees and displaced persons that George Shevelov developed his prolific literary activity. He became a co-founder of the Ukrainian Artistic Movement (MUR) and editor of the journal, *Arka*. He was invited to teach Eastern Slavic languages at the University of Lund, Sweden, from where he was engaged by Harvard University as a guest lecturer in 1952-54. In 1954 he was appointed professor of Slavic philology at Columbia University, which post he holds today. He is the author of many scientific works and monographs in the field of Ukrainian language and literature. He is now working on a monumental pre-history of the Ukrainian language, which will soon appear in the English language. Prof. Shevelov, along with Prof. V. Kubyovych, is the editor of *The Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, which is being prepared for publication in English by the Ukrainian National Association.

UCCA Chairman Supports Non-Russian Nations

Addressing the 10th Annual Meeting of the All American Conference to Combat Communism, held in Columbus, Ohio, on Nov. 13-14, 1959, Dr. Lev. E. Dobriansky, professor of economics at Georgetown University, said that "Khrushchev has so effectively administered tranquilizing cold war pills to major sectors of our society that an increasing number of Americans aren't even aware of the great strides made by imperialist Moscow in this perilous phase of the permanent cold war."

"The singular victory of exacting an invitation to this country has in itself produced confusion and doubt here, entrenched the power of Khrushchev with new airs of respectability and legitimacy, depressed the freedom hopes of millions of patriots in Moscow's empire, impressed the newly independent nations with Moscow's inflated power, and has caused uneasiness among our most loyal allies situated about the periphery of the Communist empire," he added.

The All-American Conference, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., consists of over fifty national organizations, including the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

"The passage of the Captive Nations Week Resolution this past summer dis-

closed two indisputable facts: one, the sensitivity of Moscow about the weakest and yet most vital nerve in its empire and, two, the lack of understanding in many sections of our nation with regard to the significance and content of this momentous Resolution. Khrushchev's rantings against the Resolution last July, and again in his *Foreign Affairs* article released last August, and once again just last week before the Supreme Soviet, clearly demonstrates how deeply the Resolution penetrated Moscow's cold war armor. Khrushchev fears this Resolution more than anything else. And the reason for this is that the Resolution is fraught with enormous and even decisive cold war possibilities. For

the first time, our Government has taken official cognizance of the majority of captive non-Russian nations which are held in bondage within the Soviet Union itself. Without the captive Baltic nations, White Ruthenia, Ukraine, the Caucasian nations, Turkestan and others mentioned in the Resolution, Russia, with its 100 million population and its own resources, could hardly be called, as the Moscow propaganda machine now does, 'the greatest power in the world.' It would be more comparable in power to the United States than a reunited Germany would be. A cold war development of this crucial weakness in the synthetic state known as the Soviet Union would seriously deflate all the bluster, bluff, and sham of Moscow's economic prowess, military might, scientific achievements, and cultural attainments...

"The low level of our understanding about the Soviet Union and its *ersatz* political character was shown at the time of the Resolution's passage. Many reporters and writers inquired to know where Turkestan or White Ruthenia is located. Some wrote as though the minority captive nations in Central Europe were the only nations listed in the Resolution. But what can one expect when on the highest levels of our Government the USSR is referred to as 'the Soviet nation' and the different nations within the Soviet Union are arbitrarily and somewhat insularly called 'the Soviet people' or 'the Soviets.' Aside from the historical and demographic untruths of these usages, the suggestion of a united, integrated, and monolithic power in the USSR is not even intelligent from a cold war viewpoint. Our many economic, military, scientific and other comparisons between the USSR and the USA are drawn on false premises. The USSR, in essence an empire within an empire, is not at all qualitatively comparable to the United States which is a nation-state. In short, if you don't know the nature of your opponent, how could you expect to convert his weaknesses into real vulnerabilities? We are like the fighter entering the ring with an obscurantist disregard of the information given him that his opponent has several loosely patched-up broken ribs. More, like him, we even refuse to test it. Khrushchev fears such a test and virtually paralyzes some of us with his coexistence or co-destruction propaganda, while at the same time his cold war activities continue undiminished in every quarter of the globe. And these activities include every conceivable instrument—political, diplomatic, psychological, demographic, economic, cultural, scientific, military.

"If we are not to be cornered into a hot war, we must face up to the realities of the cold war. An unparalleled empire was built up over 500 years by cold war techniques. With modern technology and communications, it could expand in short time. A sound basis for necessary cold war gaming is provided in the Captive Nations Week Resolution. With an indispensable apparatus, such as a Freedom Commission, the possibilities suggested by the Resolution could be developed peaceably and victoriously in the name of justice and freedom first..."

PAN-AMERICAN UKRAINIAN CONFERENCE DIRECTOR STRESSES CLOSER STUDENT—UCCA COLLABORATION

On October 4, 1959, at the Chapel House on the campus, the Syracuse University Luke Myshuha Club presented a welcome tea in honor of the guest speaker, Dr. Vincent Shandor, who led students and faculty in a discussion on the topic: "The 50th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Student Association and Student Goals for the Future."

As secretariat director of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference and as lecturer in international law at the Ukrainian Technical Institute in New York City, Dr. Shandor discussed what students in the United States can do on the university and political levels regarding enlightening fellow Americans as to the plight and aspirations of the Ukrainian people for freedom: "Here in America conditions are very differ-

ent. The American student of Ukrainian heritage has an advantage: he has roots here; he has made contacts and has greater opportunities to spread the truth. It is therefore important that we ourselves should know thoroughly about Ukraine, its culture, history and traditions. Students throughout the United States should try to cooperate and to work closer with political organizations such as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America." In conclusion, the former representative of the Carpatho-Ukrainian government in Prague noted that at this crucial time when "the fate of two different worlds hangs in the balance, and when for the first time American and Ukrainian goals are the same, it is largely up to us what America's next move will be."



Syracuse
University
Luke
Myshuha
Club

Syracuse University Luke Myshuha Club, faculty advisors and guests honor Dr. Vincent Shandor, Pan-American Ukrainian Conference director at a welcome tea in the University Chapel House on October 4. Dr. Shandor led a discussion on the topic: "The 50th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Student Association and Student Goals for the Future."

Documentary Evidence of Khrushchev's Hand in Mass Murder of Ukrainians

"A GIGANTIC TASK — UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF KHRUSHCHEV TO EXPOSE AND UPROOT THE ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE"

[Excerpts from an editorial, titled "XIV Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine," printed in the *Communist Party of Ukraine review*, BILSHOVYK UKRAINY, No. 6, June 1938, pages 15-24]

"The Communist Party of Ukraine, having completed the gigantic task of exposing and uprooting the enemies of the people, has committed a whole string of political mistakes during that time. The resolution of the January plenary session of the Communist Party of Ukraine states that the Party organization, in the process of carrying out the great task of cleaning its ranks of Trotskyite-Rightist agents of fascism, has made serious mistakes and misinterpretations which hinder the process of cleaning up the party of double-dealers, spies and saboteurs.

"Despicable enemies of the people, who had wormed their way into the leadership of the party apparatus of the Communist Party of Ukraine, who had set themselves the task of defeating the Bolshevik cadres, of sowing uncertainty among Communists and disorganizing the party, had carried on their black, provocative underground work, hid their tracks, compromised the capable, politically staunch Bolshevik cadres and brought disorganization to the party work.

"After the intervention of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party and the direct intervention of

Comrade Stalin, the Communist Party of Ukraine began to correct its political mistakes made during its war with the enemies of the people. The Stalinist Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party gave great aid to the Ukrainian Communist Party, and, to strengthen the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, sent the faithful pupil of Stalin, the staunch Bolshevik, Comrade N. S. Khrushchev. The Bolsheviks of Ukraine, during this period, and especially lately, under the leadership of Comrade Khrushchev, have completed the great task of carrying out the resolutions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party and the directives of Comrade Stalin, to expose and destroy the masked enemies of the people, to intensify party work on all sides.

"In the past (1937-Ed) year, the Party has achieved a great victory by shattering and destroying the nests of Trotskyite-Bukharinites, of bourgeois-nationalist fascist gangs. The perspicacity and wisdom of our leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, the brilliant activity of the famous Soviet Investigation Bureau, headed by Stalin's People's Commissar Yezhov... insured the smashing of the most brutal herd of German-Polish Fascism."

"BEAT THEM SO HARD THAT NO ONE ELSE WILL GET THE ITCH TO RAISE A FIST . . ."

[Excerpts from the speech by Nikita S. Khrushchev, given at the IVth Party Session of the Kiev Province. Full text of the speech is printed in the review, BILSHOVYK UKRAINY, No. 6, June 1938, pp. 6-14:]



SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Young girls from the Ukrainian American Youth Association lead a group of 200 persons who paraded through the city of Syracuse on September 19, 1959 to protest the visit to the United States of Russian Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. The marchers were from the Syracuse branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. (Photo: Courtesy of *Syracuse Herald-American*, of September 20, 1959.)

"Yakirs, Balytskys, Lubchenkos, Zaton-skys and other riff-raff wanted to bring Polish lords, landowners and capitalists into Ukraine. They wanted to bring back the rule of landowners and bourgeoisie" (p. 6).

"We have nabbed many an enemy... We, comrades, have finished off a good many of our enemies, but a thin layer of them remains with us. Therefore, we must be careful. We should not be lulled by applause nor welcomes, nor unanimous votes. We should sternly remember the words of Comrade Stalin, that as long as we are surrounded by capitalists, we will be pestered by spies and saboteurs.

"That is why, comrades, we shall carry on a merciless war against enemies who want to cause hostility among the peoples of our Soviet Union. We shall destroy them as traitors, as enemies of the working class" (p. 13).

"Comrades, I close with the appeal: A closer rallying of our Bolshevik ranks, a sharper clash with the enemy, a harder blow to the Trotskyites, the Bukharinites, the bourgeois nationalists, beat them so hard that no one else will get the itch to raise a fist against the Soviet government, against the working class... Under the leadership of the great Stalin, we will mobilize greater forces for the war against each and every enemy of our country... Long live our leader—the great Stalin!" (pp. 13-14).

"AND WE WILL SMASH AND FINISH THEM OFF . . ."

[Excerpts from Khrushchev's Report on the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, given at the XIV Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine in June, 1938. Full text of the speech by Khrushchev, who was the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine at the time, was printed in the review, BILSHOVYK UKRAINY, No. 7, July, 1938, pp. 1-9:]

"The song of the enemies is ended. But their roots remain and it would be entirely wrong and harmful to think that everything has been done. Here and there are still masked enemies, spies of capitalistic instigators, and we should be careful, we should always be ready to fight, ready to smash the spies and traitors mercilessly. And we will smash them and finish them off."

(Courtesy, *Svoboda*, Sept. 16, 1959)

"CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV" SERIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The Crimes of Khrushchev, Part 2," dealing with the genocidal policies of Khrushchev in Ukraine, has created such great interest among the American people that efforts are being made to extend the series. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is playing an important role in the preparation of future consultations. Turkestan, for instance, is an important area in which Khrushchev has operated with political criminal intent and execution. The extension of the series, summarizing the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, is a matter of constructive public enlightenment as concerns the methods and techniques of the Moscow tyrant.

HETMAN MAZEPA IN UKRAINIAN HISTORY

(Concluded from Page 1)

MAZEPA IN RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA AND IN REALITY

It is deplorable that the Western world, including the United States, should have learned of the deeds and policies of Mazepa mainly through Russian sources and information. Wholly distorted thereby are both his policies and designs. Immediately after the Battle of Poltava, from which Mazepa succeeded in taking out the gravely-wounded King Charles XII, Russian propaganda went into motion. It blackened Mazepa as an ambitious adventurer, political intriguer, even a "traitor." These derogatory qualities persisted into the world literature—Lord Byron and Victor Hugo made him an adventurous character rather than the talented statesman and leader that he really was. For although the Russians did succeed in smearing him before the Western world, in Ukraine and in Russia they undertook strong and ruthless measures to hunt down and destroy all his sympathizers and supporters. They anathemized him, destroyed the churches and monasteries he built, confiscated his libraries and art collections, and tried to eradicate completely his memory among the Ukrainian people. Obviously, no government would engage in such an effort to destroy a man's memory unless it thought him extremely dangerous to its security. Indeed, Mazepa was dangerous to Moscow.

ONE OF THE GREATEST LEADERS OF UKRAINE

Hetman Ivan Mazepa was one of the greatest leaders in Ukrainian history; and he is recognized as such by the entire Ukrainian nation. He was a great patron of the arts, science and education; he built many churches, monasteries and schools; he especially cared for the development of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church not only in Ukraine, but elsewhere as well.

In his policies, he was the unfortunate heir of the Treaty of Pereyaslav (1654), which entailed Russian supervision and "protection." He knew that his only course was to build up his strength, gain new allies, and only then strive to throw off Russian domination. He

patiently worked toward this goal for almost the entire period of his reign. He served as an ally of Peter I of Russia; from 1700—the start of the great Northern War—he was constantly called upon by the Czar to supply his Kozak troops against the Swedes. By such a policy Mazepa alienated a great part of the Ukrainian masses, and specifically the Zaporozhian Kozaks, who advocated a more radical stand toward Moscow. But through his diplomacy and tactical maneuvers Mazepa succeeded in recovering the Ukrainian territories on the right-bank of the Dnieper River, which were under the Polish King, despite the fact that Poland was an ally of Peter I.

When the Swedish armies approached the frontiers of Ukraine, Mazepa knew the time had come to make a decisive stand—and he made it fully clear that here was the great chance for the Ukrainian people to get rid of Russian enslavement and domination forever. He counted on King Charles XII's victory, as all others did at that time, inasmuch as the Swedish King inflicted one defeat after another upon the Russian armies.

But Mazepa's drawn-out tactics allowed Peter I to sap his military contingents, arms and food supplies. When the Ukrainian ruler finally decided to conclude an alliance with King Charles XII, he was able to muster only about 3,000 of his own troops and 8,000 Zaporozhian men.

MAZEPA REMAINS A SYMBOL OF UKRAINIAN FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

Moscow succeeded in defeating the Swedish-Ukrainian forces at Poltava. It failed utterly, however, to defeat and destroy the spirit of Mazepa. For the last 250 years, the Russian Czars and Russian Bolsheviks have tried in vain to distort the true meaning and significance of Mazepa for the Ukrainian people. For the Czars he was an "adventurer" and "traitor"; for the Russian Communists he is equally unacceptable as a representative of "feudal" aristocracy and a "servant of foreign interests."

Therefore, he was and is de-

MEMBERS OF SOVIET UKRAINE'S DELEGATION TO U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NEW YORK.—The following members of the Soviet Ukrainian delegation to the 14th session of the U.N. General Assembly have been listed in the official roster:

Luka C. Palamarchuk — Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR;
Lidia I. Kukharensko — deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of that body;
Mykhailo J. Tyshchenko — Deputy Finance Minister;
Ivan V. Shumada — Deputy Health Minister of the Ukrainian SSR;
Anatole O. Boyko — Counselor, Foreign Ministry, Ukrainian SSR;
Petro O. Nedbaylo — Professor of Kiev University;
Mykhailo O. Stelmakh — writer;
Yuriy M. Khylychevsky — First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ukrainian SSR;
Mykola A. Holovko — Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Yuriy M. Matseyko — Aide, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ukrainian SSR;
Konstantyn S. Zabihaylo — First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ukrainian SSR;
Yuriy V. Zaruba — First Secretary, Foreign Ministry, Ukrainian SSR;
Mykhailo M. Bilousov — First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ukrainian SSR;
Ivan F. Hryshchenko — Second Secretary, Foreign Ministry;
Yuriy M. Kochubey — Second Secretary, Foreign Ministry;
Valentin F. Yeremenko — Correspondent of *Radyanska Ukraina*.

SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY PLANS A WORLD CONGRESS OF UKRAINIAN SCIENCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Shevchenko Scientific Society plans to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko, its patron, by holding a World Congress of Ukrainian Science sometimes in 1961. The matter of such a scientific congress was the subject of several deliberations of the Shevchenko Society during the past year. It is not impossible that such a congress of Ukrainian science would be held at the same time and place as a World Congress of Ukrainians, which is now being discussed by Ukrainian organizations in the United States and Canada.

nounced by Russian historiography and Russian governments, be they White or Red.

But for Ukrainians everywhere, especially those under Russian communist slavery, Mazepa will always remain the symbol of Ukrainian freedom and independence—the high objective of this great Ukrainian patriot and leader which is yet to be realized. Moscow will always fear it.