

TWENTY YEARS OF DEVOTION TO FREEDOM

SURVEY OF PURPOSES AND ACTIVITIES
OF THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE
OF AMERICA ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY
OF ITS EXISTENCE

Published by
THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA
NEW YORK, 1960

TWENTY YEARS OF DEVOTION TO FREEDOM

SURVEY OF PURPOSES AND ACTIVITIES
OF THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE
OF AMERICA ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY
OF ITS EXISTENCE



Published by
THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA
NEW YORK, 1960



PRESIDENT-ELECT JOHN F. KENNEDY

U. S. SENATOR...



JOHN F. KENNEDY
FOR PRESIDENT
★ ★ ★ ★

HEADQUARTERS · 1106 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W. · WASHINGTON, D. C. · DISTRICT

October 29, 1960

Professor Lev E. Dobriansky
Chairman of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.
302 West 13th Street
New York 14, New York

Dear Professor Dobriansky:

I welcome this opportunity to express my congratulations through you to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the occasion of this 20th anniversary. Ukrainians in America today have a special reason to treasure freedom. Moreover, there is a striking parallel between the inspirational struggle for freedom by the 45 million Ukrainians now held captive in the Communist empire and the struggle for independence and freedom of the many other non-Russian nations.

This past summer I had the pleasure of meeting with your Executive Director, Stephen J. Jarema at Hyannisport. I stated to him at that time that I deplored the monolith term often used by the Republican Administration in Washington, "Soviet Nation" or "Soviet people." In essence, it is contrary to the captive nations week resolution enacted last year. Its use implies that we condone the status quo of the Communist takeover of all the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain. I stated then, and I do now, that I adhere to the statement as contained in the Democratic Platform: "we will never surrender positions which are essential to the defense of freedom nor will we abandon people who are now behind the Iron Curtain through any formal approval of the status quo."

We can be thankful for organizations such as yours, ever aware of the Communists' ways of propaganda so that our nation will ever be alert to the dangers of Communism, whatever form it may take.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

P R E F A C E

This year of 1960 the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, nationwide organization of over 2,000,000 American citizens of Ukrainian descent and origin, is in its twentieth year of fruitful and dynamic activities. (In this span of two decades the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, or UCCA, has made great strides in rigorously combatting the devious ways of Russian communism, upholding the principles of the American way of life and providing valuable and authoritative information on the plight of the Ukrainian nation languishing under the despotic and tyrannical rule of Moscow.

It was in May of 1940 at the beginning of the greatest and most savage war mankind has yet known that the Ukrainian emigration and its progeny in America decided to marshal its forces. The result was the free voice of the Ukrainians, speaking up for the freedom aspirations of the gallant and deathless Ukrainian people and symbolizing the hopes of enslaved men everywhere.

At the very outset the UCCA encountered innumerable difficulties, not only because the United States was involved in warring against the Axis powers, but especially because the various pro-communist and Sovietophile elements here used the American-Soviet war alliance as an umbrella to denounce Ukrainian American leaders and their organizations as "Fascist" and "pro-Nazi." It was primarily because the UCCA was always strongly anti-Communist that these accusations were hurled at it, with the result that the work of the UCCA could not develop regularly and purposefully, as envisioned by its organizers. Needless to say, the UCCA and its membership proceeded to support the United States war effort wholeheartedly; thousands of young Americans of Ukrainian descent made the ultimate sacrifice in the defense of our freedom and independence, as well as the freedom of all men everywhere.

The up-hill fight of the UCCA in this first stage was considerably eased by the end of World War II, when the true nature and character of Communist Russia, the ruthless enemy of

Ukraine and the United States as well, became evident to the world at large. However, Soviet propoganda had now been extremely active and articulate for years. Deep inroads had been made in American thinking and attitudes, discernible even to this day. Consequently, the work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America had only begun.

Inspired by the fate of its brethren in the Soviet totalitarian empire, the activities of the UCCA have become vastly extended and intensified in the past fifteen years. In some 30-odd States of the Union new branches have been organized, and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has come into its own as a well-established and respected American institution, speaking and acting for all American citizens of Ukrainian descent and background.

(In the course of its growth the UCCA has become extremely active on the American political scene. Its representatives and spokesmen have appeared at many Congressional hearings, pleading for support and legislation on various Ukrainian and allied matters, such as the legislation on displaced persons, the genocide convention, the "Voice of America," Khrushcher's crimes against the Ukrainian people, and so forth.) Both Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower have praised the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its membership for their contribution to the American way of life and for their devotion to and efforts in behalf of their Ukrainian kinsmen in Ukraine who have not been so fortunate as to enjoy the benefits of a free and independent state.

Naturally enough, the prolific and dynamic activities of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America have evoked a violent reaction in the Soviet press in Ukraine, and have drawn the ire and denunciation of Communist stooges and Sovietophile elements in this country—undeniable proof that the UCCA is inimical to the interests of Communist imperialist Russia and correspondingly beneficial to the cause of the enslaved Ukrainian nation.

(The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is therefore a unique American political body. It is feared by the Russians because in uniting the various segments of the Ukrainian American community it musters a voice which is heard across the length and breadth of America. Since it knows the Soviet menace from first-hand experience, it has done much to counteract the effects

of Soviet deceit and lies here in the last great remaining bastion of freedom.)

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has also performed yeoman work for the Ukrainians in the United States and elsewhere. Its future lies in the hands of the sons and daughters of those Ukrainians who escaped oppression and persecution and welcome a new world in which they would provide their children with opportunities they themselves had not possessed.

The entire world is now at the cross-roads, inasmuch as Russian totalitarian imperialism and colonialism threaten to engulf the free world. Ukraine is a pivotal factor in Russian plans and calculations to conquer the world for communism. (It remains the duty and task of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to enlighten the American people as to the true nature of Russian imperialistic tyranny and despotism.) It remains its duty to propagate the truth that the danger of Russian communism would be wholly deprived of its driving dynamism if Ukraine and the other captive non-Russian nations would become free and independent of Moscow.

In these tasks the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America pledges itself to continue its work tirelessly, for it understands better than most that the fates of America and Ukraine are inextricably intertwined.

**PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S
MESSAGE ON THE 20TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE UCCA IN 1960**

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Chairman
Ukrainian Congress Committee
of America
302 West 13th Street
New York City

"It is a privilege to join the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

"America owes much to the patriotism, skills, and enterprising spirit of her citizens of Ukrainian origin. The free world owes much to all men and women who hold high the banners of liberty and work to advance the right of humanity in every land.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER."



I. THE UKRAINIAN IMMIGRATION IN AMERICA

The Ukrainians are comparative late-comers on the American scene. Although there is evidence of the presence of Ukrainians in America during the Colonial Period and that some fought in the Revolutionary War, the bulk of the immigration arrived between the years 1890 and 1914, the period of the last great influx of European immigration.

Together with the other Slav nationalities, the Ukrainians had good reason to emigrate in large numbers. Oppressed by Czarist Russia and exploited in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, they had been forced to live in poverty with little hope of improving their lot. As Ukrainians they had continually fought to regain their independence; moreover, their freedom of movement and individual rights had been sharply curtailed. America, the land of freedom and of plenty, beckoned irresistibly.

It is estimated that about 75 per cent of the over 1,000,000 Ukrainian immigrants came from Western Ukraine, that is, Galicia, Carpatho-Ukraine and Bukovina, Ukrainian provinces which prior to 1914 had belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Here in America they swelled the industrial force by settling in the coal mining areas of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois; in the iron ore regions of Minnesota and Michigan; in the gold and silver districts of Montana and Colorado, and in the farm states of Nebraska and the Dakotas. A great many made their homes in the metropolitan areas of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Some went as far as the West Coast: California, Oregon and Washington, while a few hundred found their way to Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

Unlike the other nationalities, who had recourse to the large established centres of their kinsmen, the Ukrainians were compelled to start a new life alone and unaided. Handicapped further by a lack of knowledge of English, the Ukrainians had hard sledding during their first few years. Yet the same qualities which had enabled them to survive through centuries of the se-

EXECUTIVE BOARD AND MEMBERS OF POLICY BOARD OF THE UCCA
ELECTED IN FEBRUARY, 1959



Sitting from left to right: Joseph Lesawyer, Ignatius Billinsky, Thomas W. Darmoprav, Peter Pavlovych, Theodore Mynyk, Helen Lototsky, Lev E. Dobriansky, Dmytro Halychyn, Stephen Sprynsky, John Demer, Michael Piznak, Stephen Jarema; Standing first row, from left to right: Alexander A. Granovsky, Walter Gallan, William Dowhan, Volodymyr Mazur, Peter Tybor, Stephania Pushkar, John H. Roberts, John Duzansky, Vasyl Mudry, Ivan Wovchuk, Walter Dushnyck, Volodymyr Borovyk. Standing, second row, from left to right: Jaroslaw Padoch, Omelian Logush, Edward Popil, Michael Komichak, Michael Maynosh, Matthew Stachiw, George Wolynetz, Jr. Missing from the picture: Volodymyr Bachynsky, Theophile Bak-Boychuk, Leonid Chudovsky, Anthony Dragan, Theophile Kulchytsky, Volodymyr Komarynsky, Daniel Lymarenko, Julian Revay, Valentine Novytsky, Ivan Palyvoda, Michael Furda, Roman Smal-Stocki, Augustine Stefan, Eugene Zyblykevych, Zenon Kravets and John Flis.

verest oppression in Europe stood them in good stead. (A Ukrainian American community quickly sprang up wherever a group of them collected.) A flourishing church and cultural life developed, for like the other nationality groups which compose America, the Ukrainians brought with them a rich cultural heritage, featuring music, the dance, literature, dress and domestic arts.

(Because of their initially insecure position, the Ukrainians founded several fraternal organizations in order to provide protection in the event of sickness or death.) In 1894 appeared the first and largest of these, the Ukrainian National Association.

The others which followed were the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics and the Ukrainian National Aid Association.

Each of these organizations publishes a Ukrainian-language newspaper, the earliest being the daily *Svoboda*, established in 1893 and published by the Ukrainian National Association or UNA. The daily *America* is put out by the Providence Association, while the Workingmen's and National Aid Associations publish weeklies, *Narodna Volya* and *Ukrainske Narodne Slovo*, respectively. For the American-born generation, there is *The Ukrainian Weekly* published by the UNA, as well as English-language supplements of *Narodna Volya*, *America* and *Ukrainske Narodne Slovo*.

Today the Ukrainian-American community has assumed a more normal distribution with respect to means of livelihood and pursuits. The earlier distinguishing characteristic of a laboring class has given way to that of a diversity of callings, including business and the professions. The recent arrival of some 100,000 new Ukrainian immigrants, under the category of Displaced Persons, has heavily swollen the professional lists.

Doctors, teachers, engineers, artists, journalists, priests, musicians and students—these Ukrainians who for years were buffeted by both Nazis and Bolsheviks and who languished in the DP camps of Europe have lent Ukrainian life in America a great impetus with their arrival. They have brought with them not only fresh talents but heart-stirring accounts of the deathless Ukrainian struggle for freedom and independence which have helped raise Ukrainian-American activity to an unprecedented pitch.

In this political respect the Ukrainians in the United States have been active in varying degree since the first days of their coming. The work of the Irish and the Jewish nationalities toward the establishment of their free and independent states stands as a constant reminder that the Ukrainian dream of a free and independent country can be a reality in our time. (Thus by all the means at their disposal the Ukrainians have continually publicized the plight of their native land and have generously contributed what they could spare of their earnings and savings.)

In 1919, for example, when the Ukrainian forces were engaged in a gallant defense of the short-lived re-established free Ukrainian state, here in America Ukrainians did what they could to impress upon President Wilson the truth that the freedom and

independence of Ukraine is a prerequisite of a stable peace in Eastern Europe. Although intense, this Ukrainian effort was to no avail. The stresses and confusions of the time led Wilson, despite his idealism and advocacy of the principle of self-determination of all people, to the support of such Russian Czarist leaders as Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin, and of the re-creation of a Poland, which, although supposedly democratic, promptly embarked upon a conquest of Western Ukraine and a part of Lithuania.

Ukraine was deprived of all armed support and political assistance from the Western powers during its struggle against Communist Russia. Moreover, Ukraine was blockaded by the *Entente* with such effectiveness that even medical supplies were not permitted to reach Ukraine which resulted in the spread of epidemics in the ranks of the Ukrainian army.

Despite these difficulties the Ukrainian National Republic continued the defensive war against Russian Bolshevism until November 21, 1920, and only when the regular Ukrainian front collapsed was Moscow able to occupy the Ukrainian territory.

Ukrainians in the United States then and subsequently kept a solid anti-communist front, which fact was the basic reason for the continued attacks by Communists and Sovietophile elements for many years to come.

(By the outbreak of World War II the Ukrainian press and the many Ukrainian American organizations and societies had broken the hard ground of acquainting America with the problem of Ukraine.) Competent observers and serious students had verified the nationwide scope of the Ukrainian resistance against oppressors, more and more the American press had taken cognizance of the valid claims of the Ukrainians for their freedom and independence. (Meanwhile the rank and file of the Ukrainian immigration, by the day-to-day display of their capacity for hard work, their temperate habits and their spiritual qualities, had not only made millions of Americans aware of the existence of the Ukrainian nation, but had favorably disposed them to all things Ukrainian.)

While it was yeoman work which the Ukrainians in America had performed, unfortunately it was not enough. It is the task of future historians to assess the factors which made for the phenomenal growth of Soviet Russia into a worldwide menace; but

doubtless the role of Soviet propaganda will be assigned great importance. By the sheer massiveness of their propaganda the Soviets succeeded in gaining thousands of adherents the world over. Through the technique of the outright and big lie, tirelessly repeated, the Reds depicted the Ukrainians for those who knew none as reactionary *kulaks*, deviationists, chauvinists and traitors. At the outset of World War II the Ukrainians were smeared as "Fascists." It was a happy label on the part of the Russians, for it all but negated at this time the desperate effort of the Ukrainians to convey the truth about the Soviet regime to the world at large.

The absorption by Soviet Russia of Western Ukraine atop the vile propaganda attacks had the beneficial repercussion, however, of consolidating the Ukrainian immigration and its progeny. With a spontaneity which defies analysis, the Ukrainian immigration in America clamored for an assemblage which would speak out for ominously-threatened Ukraine and, indeed, for the menaced free world.

MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER OF NEW YORK ISSUES "UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY" PROCLAMATION, JANUARY 20, 1959



Mayor Wagner hands the proclamation to Walter Steck, attorney and spokesman for the Ukrainian American organizations represented in the delegation; on the Mayor's right is Dmytro Halychyn, President of the UCCA, and next to him is Ivan Wynnyk, President of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York, a branch of the UCCA.

II. BRIEF HISTORY OF UCCA CONGRESSES

In the twenty years of its existence the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has held seven national congresses or conventions, each of which has been a milestone in the progress of the Ukrainian American community.

First Congress of the UCCA

The first Congress of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which laid the foundations for the organization, was held on May 24, 1940, in Washington, D.C. It was attended by 805 delegates representing a total of 168 different communities. The sponsorship of the congress was entrusted to four leading fraternal Ukrainian organizations, namely, the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics and the Ukrainian National Aid Association. From scores of other national Ukrainian American organizations an advisory board was formed, while the UCCA's chairmanship was entrusted to Nicholas Murashko, president of the Ukrainian National Association at that time.

The Congress passed a series of resolutions which upheld the foreign policy of the United States, denounced totalitarian aggression in Europe, and appealed for American support of the cause of Ukrainian liberation.

During World War II, because of the pressure on the fraternal organizations not to engage in any political work, the majority of the Ukrainian fraternal organizations deemed it expedient to discontinue all political activity, leaving this task to Ukrainian political organizations, while the UCCA should engage in relief work.

Second Congress of the UCCA

Although three fraternal organizations had withdrawn their representatives from the UCCA, this development did not affect the surging vitality and determination of the great body of Americans of Ukrainian descent. In answer to popular demand, a pro-

visional committee was organized in Detroit, Mich., in the summer of 1943. It decided to continue the UCCA and intensify the activities in support of the Ukrainian liberation movement. More than 230 delegates gathered in Philadelphia on January 22, 1944, for the Second UCCA Congress. By way of concrete action, the Congress approved an American Ukrainian war bond drive, authorized the establishment of a war relief agency for Ukrainian war victims and refugees, instituted *The Ukrainian Quarterly* and generally re-affirmed the resolutions adopted by the First Congress of the UCCA. Possibly the most outstanding act of this reborn UCCA was the dispatch of a delegation to the first conference of the United Nations in San Francisco, where it presented a lengthy memorandum demanding the recognition of the right of Ukraine to freedom and independence. Stephen Shumeyko was elected UCCA president.

Third Congress of the UCCA

In the following years the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America developed into a fully mature and responsible body. This was evident with the Third Congress of the UCCA, which met in the spring of 1946 in Washington, D.C. The Congress discharged the solemn duty of warning the world of the threat of Russian communist totalitarianism. It was one of the first voices here to brand Soviet Russia as a menace to world peace, and it forcefully recalled the Russian aggression against the Ukrainian National Republic. It also appealed to the Western world to give recognition and support to the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), the powerful Ukrainian underground which was then still waging an implacable military war against Communist Russia and its satellites. The UCCA appealed for the universal application of the Four Freedoms and principles of the Atlantic Charter for Ukraine and for all other enslaved nations as well. In the summer of 1946, UCCA President Shumeyko went to Paris, scene of the Peace Conference, where he delivered a detailed and moving memorandum of the UCCA to the heads of the various delegations and conducted interviews and searching conversations with foreign representatives.

In November, 1947, representatives of Ukrainian organizations from the United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay convened in order to effectuate the unification of some 3,000,000 Ukrainians in the Western Hemisphere. The result of

this meeting was the creation of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference (PAUC). The PAUC set as its goals the enlistment of support for the Ukrainian cause among the citizens and governments of both North and South America; increasing contributions by Ukrainians to their political, cultural and economic life in the countries of their choice, and the like. The PAUC began publishing *The Ukrainian Bulletin*, which subsequently became one of the official publications of the UCCA.

Fourth Congress of the UCCA

The Fourth Congress, composed of several hundred delegates representing over 1,200 organizations, was held in November, 1949, in Washington, D.C. It was easily the greatest of the congresses to date with respect to the voice it mustered.

This Fourth Congress was warmly greeted by President Harry S. Truman, who commended the UCCA for its outstanding work both for American democracy and the cause of Ukrainian liberation. This marked the first time that the Chief Executive of the United States had taken official cognizance of the Ukrainian national group in the United States and that he had made a direct reference to the enslaved Ukrainian nation. This Congress was also distinguished by the participation of the newly arrived Ukrainian immigrants, notable for their professional class character.

At the time of the Fourth Congress the U.S. Department of State officially announced that the "Voice of America" would introduce a Ukrainian-language program in its overseas broadcasts. This achievement was largely due to the labors of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which had spared no effort in convincing the American government of both the value and the necessity of speaking directly to the Achilles' Heel of the Soviet Union.

Messages of felicitations and encouragement from all over the world poured in on the Congress, and many American legislators made personal appearances at the Congress and delivered addresses expressing approval and commendation of the crusading activities of the UCCA.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of economics at Georgetown University, was elected President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America at its Fourth Congress, henceforth to be a leading and instrumental figure in the great educational task of the UCCA.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1949

Dear Friends:

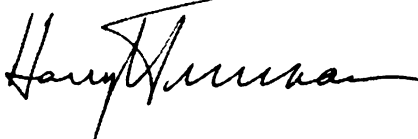
The fourth national gathering of leaders of various groups from all parts of America of citizens of Ukrainian origin offers a suitable occasion to congratulate you and the men and women you represent upon your fine contributions to American life.

You are to be commended for your interest and participation in our democracy and also for your interest in and efforts to aid your kinsmen overseas who are not able to enjoy the benefits of a free society which we in the United States are fortunate to enjoy.

I hope that more and more the story of our American democracy will reach your kinsmen and others overseas who are not able to listen to a free radio or read an uncensored press and that as the true story of democracy is heard more widely the desire of all peoples for freedom and peace and justice will increase correspondingly.

My best wishes to your meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Harry Truman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Harry Truman".

Fourth Congress of Americans,
Ukrainian Descent,
Hotel Statler,
Washington, D. C.

President Truman's Message to the Fourth Congress of the UCCA in 1949.

Fifth Congress of the UCCA

More than 1,200 delegates and guests attended the Fifth Congress, held over the Fourth of July weekend, 1952, in New York City. At this Congress important U.S. officials voiced their unqualified support of the Ukrainian people in their quest of freedom and independence. Among them were Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, who delivered a penetrating address on the striking parallel between America and Ukraine; Edward M. O'Connor, member of the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission; Admiral Alan G. Kirk, former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow; Joseph H. Feeney, Legislative Assistant to President Truman; New York City officials, and representatives of both major American political parties. To this Congress President Truman sent a message saying that "the people of Ukrainian descent know at first hand the communist tyranny which strikes at the deepest aspirations of every man for freedom to speak and to worship." He urged the Ukrainians to tell their kinsmen abroad the "true story of democracy" and to appeal to them not to despair in their fight for freedom.

DETROIT UCCA DELEGATES AND MICHIGAN CONGRESSMEN AT THE SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UCCA IN WASHINGTON, D. C. — ON FEBRUARY 22 AND 23, 1959



From left to right: L. Tatuch; W. Tustaniwsky; Rep. Alvin M. Bentley; A. Milanych; J. Boychuk; Rep. August E. Johansen; J. W. Evanchuk; Rep. Thaddaus Machrowicz and D. Kwitkovsky.

The Fifth Congress was extensively covered by the N.Y. press. On July 4, 1952, *The New York Times*, in its editorial, "Ukrainian Congress," praised the UCCA, "for those of Ukrainian origin in this country have played a proud and useful role among the many peoples whose blending has made our country great..."

The Fifth Congress was one of the most successful Ukrainian American gatherings and a triumph of Ukrainian unity, inasmuch as by that time the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America encompassed all Ukrainian American organizations, thus making itself even more broadly representative of all Americans of Ukrainian descent.

In the fall of 1952 the UCCA dispatched a four-man delegation to Europe for the purpose of consulting Ukrainian political leaders in Europe as to their participation in the anti-Bolshevik organizations and in "Radio Liberation," an instrumentality sponsored by the American Committee for Liberation. The delegation, consisting of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Dmytro Halychyn, Stephen J. Jarema and Walter Dushnyck, toured several centers of Ukrainian emigration in Europe. Upon their return to the United States they reported that "there exists no possibility for Ukrainian participation" in these centers, a stand which was unanimously supported by all Ukrainian political groups in Europe.

In 1954 the UCCA took an active part in the hearings held by the Select Committee on Communist Aggression under the chairmanship of Rep. Charles J. Kersten of Wisconsin on the Russian communist genocide committed with respect to the Ukrainian people. The findings, consisting of several depositions of Ukrainian witnesses who testified in the United States and at the committee's hearings in Europe, were published by the U.S. Congress in a special booklet, entitled, *Communist Takeover and Occupation of Ukraine*.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University was re-elected President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America at this Fifth Congress.

Sixth Congress of the UCCA

The Sixth Congress of the UCCA, held in May, 1955, in New York City, was attended by some 1,000 delegates and guests. Among the high American officials who addressed the Sixth Congress were Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, Congressman Michael A. Feighan of Ohio, Mrs. Perle Mesta, former U.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1959

Dear Dr. Dobriansky:

Thank you for your kind invitation to the President to address a message to the Seventh Triennial Convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which is being held here this week end.

By now you have received the official greetings of the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Christian A. Herter. These were in the spirit of the President's words of last year:

"The Ukrainians who have emigrated to this country have brought with them cultural and spiritual values which have contributed much to the American heritage. Holding in common the right of all peoples to determine freely their own form of government, we share a basic concern for the privileges and responsibilities of freedom."

It is most fitting that your Triennial take place over the week end of Washington's birthday -- a time when Americans are particularly grateful for the memory of this "Architect of Freedom" and all who continue in his tradition.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Frederic Fox
Special Assistant
in the White House

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky
Chairman
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.
c/o Georgetown University
Washington, D. C.

Minister to Luxembourg, former Congressman Charles J. Kersten and former DP Commissioner Edward M. O'Connor. Former Congressman Kersten and Rep. Feighan were awarded honorary doctorate degrees by the Free Ukrainian University in Munich in recognition of their work for the cause of Ukraine's freedom. (In 1952, Prof. James Burnham, Edward M. O'Connor, Dr. Dobriansky and Dmytro Halychyn had been similarly honored.)

At the Sixth Congress of the UCCA its by-laws were amended whereby the post of chairman of the UCCA was established. Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky and Dmytro Halychyn were elected chairman and president, respectively.

To the "Summit" Conference in Geneva the UCCA sent as its representative Walter Chopyk of Buffalo, N.Y., who held press conferences and distributed a special memorandum of the UCCA among the various foreign delegates who attended the conference. In September, 1955, a general meeting of the PAUC took place in Toronto, Ontario, which was attended by representatives of the UCCA and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Seventh Congress of the UCCA

The Seventh Congress was held in February, 1959, in Washington D.C. and was attended by more than five hundred delegates hailing from all parts of the United States. Special messages of greetings and felicitations were received from Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter, the White House (President Eisenhower was then on a state visit to Mexico), former President Harry S. Truman and scores of U.S. Senators and Congressmen. Principal speaker at the banquet given in honor of the delegates and guests was Congressman Walter H. Judd of Minnesota, who dwelt on the danger of Russian communism. Many other U.S. legislators either addressed the Congress personally or sent special messages expressing support of the overall objectives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The Seventh Congress adopted a series of resolutions on U.S. foreign policy, especially with respect to the USSR and its multi-national slave empire. In general the Seventh Congress urged the U.S. Government to pursue sincerely and fearlessly an enlightened liberation policy, which alone could avert an atomic holocaust. It also appealed to the U.S. Government to intervene with the Soviet government to stop the persecution of religion in the USSR

and to restore the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, both of which had been ruthlessly destroyed by the Russians. The Seventh Congress also adopted a resolution to the effect that the Ukrainian people had achieved their self-determination when they proclaimed the independence of Ukraine, and that all views on "non-predetermination" were actually serving the interests of Communist Russia.

Among the important projects which were discussed and outlined at the Seventh Congress were the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko in Washington, D.C., in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his death in 1961; publication of an unbiased history of the Russian empire and the compilation of all English-language bibliography on Ukraine.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky and Dmytro Halychyn were reelected as chairman and president of the UCCA, respectively.

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN LEADERS WITH THE LATE SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN FOSTER DULLES, OCTOBER 12, 1956



From left to right: Michael Darmoprav (Philadelphia, Pa.); Dr. A. A. Granovsky (St. Paul, Minn.); John Duzansky (Chicago, Ill.); Michael Piznak (New York, N. Y.); Rev. Volodymyr Billinsky (Passaic, N. J.); Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky (Washington, D. C.); Mrs. Helen Lototsky (Philadelphia, Pa.); the late John Foster Dulles; Dmytro Halychyn (New York, N. Y.); Prof. Roman Smal Stocki (Milwaukee, Wis.); Anthony Dragan (Jersey City, N. J.); Ignatius Billinsky (Philadelphia, Pa.) and Vasyl Shabatara (Pittsburgh, Pa.).

III. THE UCCA IN THE FIELD

Space limitations prohibit a detailed account of the varied and far-flung activities of the UCCA; an indication of their scope only will be given here.

Put simply, the UCCA has done everything in its power to advance the day of the liberation of Ukraine. Towards this end, it has tirelessly informed the American people of the plight of the Ukrainian people, and the significance of their struggle for the free world. Through the many contacts it has made in American public and private life, the UCCA has steadily stepped up its output of information on Ukraine and on Communist Russia, thereby rendering the signal service to America of apprising it of the deadly menace of Soviet Russian Communism.

Besides the political memoranda which the UCCA prepares periodically, it publishes *The Ukrainian Quarterly*, a scholarly review devoted to consideration of all aspects of Ukrainian history, culture, economics, politics and, in general, all topics related to the Ukrainian nation. It serves as an authentic source of information on Ukraine throughout the world. Many American and foreign publications have drawn upon its material, including the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

The Ukrainian Bulletin, published initially by the PAUC and since 1951 by the UCCA, is an up-to-date monthly publication which assesses current developments in regard to the Ukrainian question. It goes to every U.S. Senator and Congressman, to various federal departments and agencies, to every U.N. delegation, to foreign embassies, to newspaper offices and to libraries not only in the United States but in foreign countries as well. A few years ago a Brazilian newspaper characterized *The Ukrainian Bulletin* as one of the first-rate anti-communist publications of the world. The U.S. Department of State requested permission to reprint in the Japanese press one of *The Bulletin's* articles on the Ukrainian situation in the USSR. Both these organs of the UCCA, *The Ukrainian Quarterly* and *The Ukrainian*

Bulletin, have become indispensable instruments in the UCCA work for the Ukrainian cause.

In addition to these reviews, from time to time the UCCA publishes special books and pamphlets, a list of which appears elsewhere in this booklet. Examples of those which have been widely distributed through the UCCA branches and to various

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1959

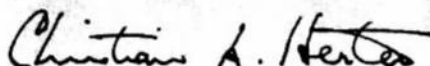
Dear Dr. Bohriansky:

Please extend my cordial greetings to all those participating in the Seventh Triennial Convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Our nation owes much to the patriotism and enterprising spirit of its citizens of Ukrainian origin. While enjoying the fruits of their labors under our free system, they are doing their part to help our nation maintain its posture of strength and to bolster the cause of peace and freedom. Here in our environment of individual freedom they are keeping alive the traditions and the rich social and cultural values which today are denied to many of their kinsmen.

My best wishes for a most successful convocation.

Sincerely yours,



Acting Secretary

Dr. Lev I. Bohriansky, Chairman,
Seventh Triennial Convention of Ukrainian
Congress Committee of America, Inc.,
Stutler Hotel,
Sixteenth and K Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

American libraries are: *Death and Devastation on the Curzon Line* by Walter Dushnyck; *Ukrainian Resistance; Experience with Russia* by Vasyl Hryshko; *Ukraine in Foreign Descriptions and Commentaries* by Volodymyr Sichynsky; *In Quest of Freedom* by Walter Dushnyck and *Persecution and Destruction of the Ukrainian Church by the Russian Bolsheviks* by Gregory Luznycky. A number of publications are scheduled to appear in the near future, among them *The Origin of the Soviet Regime in Ukraine* by Matthew Stachiw, and *Ukrainian Bibliography* by Dr. Alexander Sokolyshyn and others.

Scores of hard-hitting and penetrating memoranda have been prepared by the UCCA and submitted to the U.S. Government at the United Nations. They have dealt with the plight of the Ukrainian people under the rule of Communist Russia, their aspirations to freedom and independence, the genocide practiced upon the Ukrainians, the Ukrainian-language broadcasts of the "Voice of America," the admission of Ukrainian political escapees and refugees, and the like. Two memoranda dealing with Russian colonialism and oppression of Ukraine were presented by the UCCA to every U.N. delegation in October, 1960.

A number of UCCA representatives, and above all its articulate chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, have appeared before special committees of the U.S. Congress to testify on matters connected with Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. Such hearings were held on the genocidal practices of Communist Russia, the communist aggression against Ukraine, and the shortcomings and misdirection of the "Voice of America."

The most important hearings in the U.S. Congress in which the UCCA participated and which, in fact, the UCCA was instrumental in setting up were those devoted to the crimes of Nikita S. Khrushchev and which were held in September, 1959, at the time of the Soviet Dictator's first visit to the United States. The Ukrainian testimony as presented by nine eyewitnesses was published in a special brochure, *The Crimes of Khrushchev, Part 2*, which attracted such wide interest throughout the United States that the House Committee on Un-American Activities requested a second printing of this 70-page brochure summarizing the crimes and genocidal policies of Khrushchev in Ukraine. To be sure, the communist press in the USSR, especially the English-language

weekly, *New Times*, scathingly attacked the UCCA and its chairman for these anti-Khrushchev hearings in the U.S. Congress.

Another outstanding feat accomplished by the UCCA was the holding of the hearings on the proposed statue of Taras Shevchenko. Through the indefatigable and perspicacious efforts of UCCA chairman Dr. Dobriansky, and of the entire UCCA Executive Board and its many branches throughout the United States as well, the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate unanimously passed a resolution calling for the commission and erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko in Washington in commemoration of this great Ukrainian poet and fighter for freedom. On September 13, 1960, the bill was signed by President Eisenhower and in effect became a law of the land, Public Law 86-749.

In addition, the House of Representatives released a special study (House Document No. 445), *Europe's Freedom Fighter: Taras Shevchenko, 1814-1861, A Documentary Biography of Ukraine's Poet Laureate and National Hero*. This is a unique document which portrays the great Ukrainian humanitarian faithfully and which extols the Ukrainian ideals of freedom and hu-

**FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN GREETED BY UKRAINIANS
ON HIS BIRTHDAY IN 1959**



Photo shows Mr. Truman, flanked by Stephen Jarema (left), Executive Director of the UCCA, and Mr. and Mrs. Roman Huhlevych (right), former Ukrainian displaced persons, and now American citizens.

manity for which the Ukrainians are fighting and dying even today.

Still another important project which became the object of world-wide attention was the "Captive Nations Week Resolution," enacted by the U.S. Congress and signed by the President of the United States in July, 1959. It was Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA chairman, who was the prime mover of the resolution, supported in depth by the UCCA as a whole. The resolution expressed the sympathy of the American people for the captive nations, as well as supported their right to freedom and independence.

In the last two years the UCCA has spearheaded the peaceful protests and demonstrations against the propagandistic visits of Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United States and the United Nations. Mass picketing, protest parades and popular rallies have taken place in all the major cities of the United States, with resultant extensive publicity by the American press given to Ukraine and the struggle of the Ukrainians for freedom and independence.

**SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY OF MINNESOTA WITH UCCA
DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON, D. C. IN 1959**



From left to right: Joseph Lesawyer; Anthony Dragan; Mrs. J. Lesawyer; John Odezynsky; Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky; Mrs. L. E. Dobriansky; Ostap Tarnavsky; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey; Walter Chopyk; Dr. A. A. Granovsky; Michael Piznak; Walter Bacad and Walter Dushnyck.

Early in 1960 the UCCA distributed several thousand copies of instructions on the U.S. Census, giving detailed information to American citizens of Ukrainian descent on how to register their national and ethnic background.

The UCCA makes it a practice to send delegations to the national conventions of the two major American political parties in order to make fully known the Ukrainian viewpoint on U.S. foreign policy, immigration, and the like. The UCCA participates in high-level discussion conferences, such as the Colgate Foreign Policy Conference, the Ethnic Study Institute at Georgetown University, and leading American scientific and historical conferences. This year the UCCA sponsored the participation of a Ukrainian historian from the United States to the World Congress of Historians in Stockholm, Sweden.

The UCCA also has taken an active part in the various American organizations which have objectives similar to those of the UCCA, its officers often serving as officials in these organizations. For instance, Dr. Dobriansky, UCCA chairman, is chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee in Washington; and D. Halychyn, UCCA president and internationally known Ukrainian patriot, is chairman of the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent (CACEED), where Walter Dushnyck, UCCA editor, is also on the executive board. CACEED is composed of ten major nationalities in America: the Albanian, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Rumanian, and Ukrainian. Stephen J. Jarema, executive director of the UCCA, is chairman of the American Conference for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Peoples of the USSR, in which, in addition to the Ukrainian group, are to be found the Armenians, Cossacks, Byelorussians, Georgians, Turkestanians and Azerbaijanis. John Duzansky, UCCA budget director, occupies the post of vice-president of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism. W. Dushnyck, as UCCA observer and delegate, took part in the Preparatory Conference of the First World Anti-Communist Congress in Mexico City in March, 1958, where he served on the resolutions committee.

These in brief are only the main functions and activities of the UCCA. Each branch and member organization at the local level is engaged in a series of its own projects, which strongly bolster the overall contribution of the UCCA.

One project in common is that of raising funds for the UCCA and its work. The material support, however, tendered the UCCA,

the most important spokesman of the Ukrainian American community, compares rather inadequately with that given by the other nationalities to their respective organizations. For all the accomplishments and achievements of the UCCA are basically made possible through the financial support of Ukrainian Americans. Therefore, one of the most important factors underlying the labors of the UCCA is its Ukrainian National Fund (UNF), the material basis of all UCCA activities.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION ON SHEVCHENKO STATUE

Public Law 86-749
86th Congress, H. J. Res. 311
September 13, 1960

JOINT RESOLUTION

74 STAT., 884.

Authorizing the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko on public grounds in the District of Columbia.

Whereas throughout Eastern Europe, in the last century and this, the name and works of Taras Shevchenko brilliantly reflected the aspirations of man for personal liberty and national independence; and

Whereas Shevchenko, the poet laureate of Ukraine, was openly inspired by our great American tradition to fight against the imperialist and colonial occupation of his native land; and

Whereas in many parts of the free world observances of the Shevchenko centennial will be held during 1961 in honor of this immortal champion of liberty; and

Whereas in our moral capacity as free men in an independent Nation it behooves us to symbolize tangibly the inseparable spiritual ties bound in the writings of Shevchenko between our country and the forty million Ukrainian nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) any association or committee organized for such purpose within two years from the date of the enactment of this joint resolution is hereby authorized to place on land owned by the United States in the District of Columbia a statue of the Ukrainian poet and national leader, Taras Shevchenko.

Taras Shevchenko.
Statue in D. C.

(b) The authority granted by subsection (a) of this section shall cease to exist, unless within five years after the date of enactment of this joint resolution (1) the erection of the statue is begun, and (2) the association or committee certifies to the Secretary of the Interior the amount of funds available for the purpose of the completion of the statue and the Secretary determines that such funds are adequate for such purpose.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to select an appropriate site upon which to erect the statue authorized in the first section. The choice of the site and the design and plans for such statue shall be subject to the approval of the Commission on Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission. Such statue shall be erected without expense to the United States.

Approval of Commission on Fine Arts and N.C.P.C.

Approved September 13, 1960.

IV. THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FUND

Although the qualities of zeal and selflessness have always figured in the successes achieved by the UCCA, they cannot altogether supplant money and material support. The severe shortage of funds under which the Committee has been constantly forced to operate has only served to emphasize the fact that without a certain monetary minimum all efforts tend to be negated.

Fully aware of the high cost of living, the Fourth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent fixed on an irreducible scale of contributions after much study.

The Fund was put under the control of a Board of Trustees, elected from among the members of the Executive Board of the UCCA and of the central organizations working with the UCCA. The Board was delegated the power of allocating moneys from the Fund for such activities as the various projects of the UCCA, cultural advancement and the publication of the Ukrainian English-language periodicals.

To realize this goal, the Congress proposed three levels of donations for every American man and woman of Ukrainian descent who is salaried or self-employed:

1. The sum of ten dollars yearly from the moderate-income Ukrainian-American with family;
2. The sum of twenty-five dollars yearly from single persons without dependents, and
3. The sum of fifty dollars yearly from high-earning businessmen, professionals, and the like.

All things considered, these are small amounts indeed. Against the multi-million dollar drives of the national charities or even against the sums raised by the other nationality groups, the Fund goal is readily seen to be an exceedingly modest one. As an investment in world justice, peace and security, it is a paltry one. Yet as this goes into print, rather than having been oversubscribed several times, the 1960 budget is still to be realized.

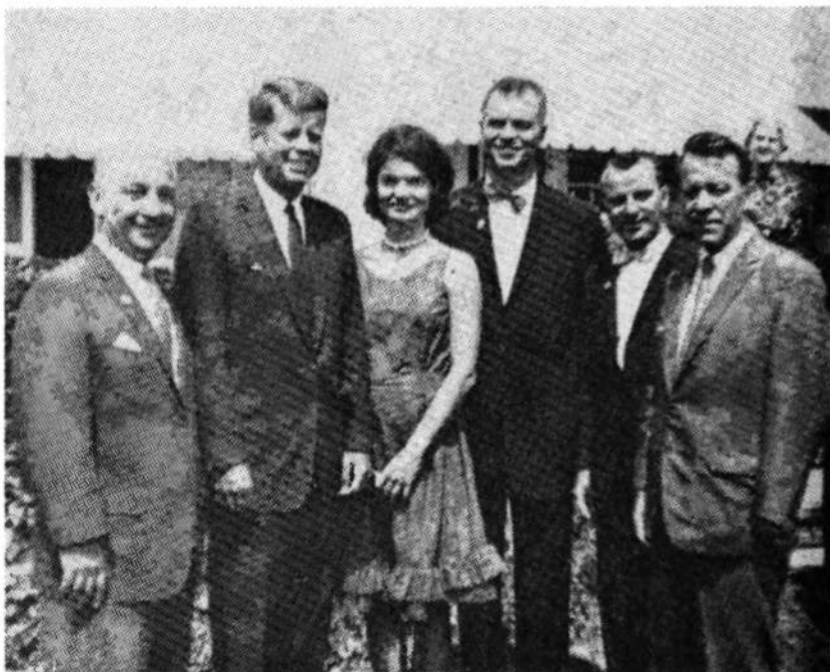
One important point is to be borne in mind: the low budget of the UCCA, does not admit of allotting sizeable amount for the

purpose of helping to raise the Fund. Hence it devolves upon the Ukrainian-American to supplement the Fund appeals in the Ukrainian press with person-to-person contacts. It is his duty to convince his kinsmen that while the sum of ten dollars may not seem important, it is vital to the Ukrainian cause. The ultimate fate of Ukraine and America will be substantially affected by it.

Regrettably during the past ten years the Ukrainian National Fund reached only \$977,000, or \$23,000 short of a million instead of \$2,500,000 as was planned at the Fourth Congress of UCCA in 1949.

This is but one important duty of the Ukrainian Americans. There are others which do not involve money, but are far more demanding.

UKRAINIANS MEET KENNEDY AT HYANNIS PORT



Ukrainian group at the then-Senator John F. Kennedy's summer home at Hyannis Port, Mass. in the summer of 1960. From left to right: Joseph Lesawyer, treasurer of the UCCA; Senator John F. Kennedy; Mrs. Kennedy; Gov. G. Mennen Williams; Walter Klawsnik, Ukrainian American Veterans; and Stephen J. Jarema, executive director of the UCCA.

V. AN APPEAL TO THE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN

There are duties far more demanding of you as a Ukrainian-American than that of donating a certain amount of money. These duties, for one thing, entail a great deal of your time and energy. But this energy and time is not the kind which is measured by forty hours to a week, nor by the office clock, nor by that pay envelope or salary check.

As a Ukrainian-American, you are called upon to work at a job which knows neither fatigue nor clocks nor paydays. It is not just the Ukrainian cause; it is not just the cause of America. The way of life of our civilization and all it stands for is the job.

Just what does this mean to you yourself?

If you are a parent, you know the importance of the job far beyond words. There is many a parent who has given his vote to a man running for office without having the faintest idea of his qualifications. But there is no parent who has not turned fearful at the thought of his youngster in the front lines. Only then do parents know the tragedy of utter helplessness; and too late they upbraid themselves for having done too little as citizens.

If you are the fellow at the next work-bench or office desk who has just found a better job; if you are the fellow in the next classroom chair at night school; if you have hung up your shingle or thrown open your doors for business; if you are best man at the wedding of a friend of a different religion or you are helping arbitrate a labor-management dispute—if you are any of these, then you are taking full advantage of the democratic way of life. But your responsibilities as an American citizen do not stop with your immediate interests. Whether it's a matter of landing that important client or licking that research problem or merely getting out to the ball game, your job as an American has but begun. *You're always got to make sure that these rights and privileges will belong to you, to the next man, and to your children and his.* This is your uppermost responsibility.

Now if you already did not know this, there would be little sense in using up what precious funds there are in order to put

out this pamphlet and get it into your hands. The case for good citizenship has been exhaustively covered elsewhere. To be frank, the trouble lies in the fact that you *do* know it. Down deep in your heart, you know that both as an American and a Ukrainian you have not done enough.

Perhaps your reaction to this is that you've done all you could. You may already belong to a Ukrainian organization; you may have contributed generously to the National Fund, despite those doctor's bills and the rising cost of milk; you may justifiably claim that you've given more time and energy to Ukrainian-American activities than others you know.

If this is your reaction, then a little soul-searching ought disclose that it is a negative, rather than a positive one. These cannot be more than excuses. For the literal truth remains that so long as Ukraine remains under the heel of Soviet Russia, and America and the rest of Western civilization is menaced with Ukraine's fate, so long can no man or woman do enough.

It is precisely because of your dual nature as an American and a Ukrainian that this pamphlet was deemed worthwhile. On page after page this brief account of the UCCA of itself drives home the fact that you are *most* the American when you are a true Ukrainian. The identity of the ideals of America and of Ukraine, the similarity of their respective struggles for liberty and their common cradle in Western civilization are historical truths.) And it is the current turn of history which has shouldered you as an American of Ukrainian descent with the duty of assuming your role as an invaluable American citizen. (In view of its threat to the Western way of life, your duty to spread the truth about Soviet Russia and Ukraine has become more than a job. It cannot be less than a mission. You must be something more than the average civic-minded American citizen. You must become the American counterpart of those Ukrainian men and women fighting desperately behind the Iron Curtain, sooner or later to be joined by all the liberty-loving peoples of the world.



VI. U.S. LEGISLATORS COMMEND THE UCCA
ON ITS 20th ANNIVERSARY

1) U. S. Senators

HON. J. GLEAN BEAL
Of Maryland
September 6, 1960

On the 20th anniversary of the founding of your committee, I want to commend you and the other officers and members of the committee upon the excellent educational job you have done.

Representing, as you do, the first victims of Russian Communist aggression, you have informed our citizens here about the never-waning struggle of the Ukrainians against their captor nation, pointing up the myths about Soviet "unity", and advancing a cause dedicated to the propaganda defeat of Moscow in the cold war. Your committee is doing a great deal of good, and history will put your work in its rightful high place.

I am sure that these 20 years of unselfish work on your part and on the part of the officers of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America are a source of deep satisfaction to you.

Congratulations on a job well done! Keep up the good work!

HON. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER
Of Maryland
September 7, 1960

It is a deep pleasure and honor to address the many branches and member organizations of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the 20th anniversary of the Committee's founding.

Ukraine lives and will continue to live in the hearts and minds of the 21½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry. Its liberation may not be soon forthcoming, but it will come as surely as freedom will win over tyranny. No matter what the course of the Soviet Union, how bestial or dictatorial or hypocritical it may be, it will be exposed by the Ukrainian Congress and every other organization representing the Captive Nations behind the Iron Curtain.

My assurance of this unwavering expose is based on the existence and success of the Ukrainian Congress Committee and

of the splendid and unwavering leadership of the Committee, including Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, whose reputation extends far beyond the walls of Georgetown University.

The Committee and its members are an inspiration to every American, to every citizen of the world, in our fight against Communist tyranny. I feel confident that we of the Free World will win if we will but emulate the example and the determination of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE

Of New Jersey

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. President, there are 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry in this country. This fall the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is marking the 20th anniversary of its founding.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the **Record** the text of a letter I have written on this occasion to Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, who, for more than a decade, has led the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

August 31, 1960.

PROF. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY,

Chairman, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Dear Professor Dobriansky: On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America this fall, I want to express to you the sorrow and anguish I feel, in common with the members of your committee, at the continuing plight of Ukraine under Russian Communist domination. The committee which you have led for more than a decade has helped to insure that all Americans remember our stake in the aspirations of other peoples for freedom and respect for the dignity of man.

It may be that the Iron Curtain is now more perforated than it was in the era of Joseph Stalin and that the repressive policy of the Soviet Union toward its national minorities is somewhat lessened. But the fact remains that the Soviet Union is a ruthless totalitarian state which has not changed its nature or policies in any essential respect.

As one who joined in sponsoring the Senate resolution last year to establish Captive Nations Week, I would like to note again your tireless efforts and devoted service on behalf of its successful establishment and annual observance. Freedom-loving Americans, whatever their national backgrounds, are indebted to you and to all those who serve with you in the cause of human freedom.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD P. CASE

U.S. Senator.

CELEBRATION OF 41st ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE IN THE U.S. SENATE, JANUARY 23, 1959



Left to right: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA Chairman; Rev. Frederick A. Harris, Senate Chaplain; Sen. Jacob K. Javits, N. Y.; Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, Conn.; Msgr. Nicholas Babak, St. Basil's College, Stamford, Conn.; Vice President Richard M. Nixon; Sen. Frank J. Lausche; Ohio; Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, N. Y.; Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., N. J.

HON. PHILIP A. HART

Of Michigan

September 9, 1960

Thank you for your kind letter of August 15. I truly regret that I was unable to have a message inserted in the **Congressional Record**, which would help celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

With my apologies, would you also accept my belated congratulations, both to you who have led this organization and to the many participants, on this important occasion. Your combined efforts to educate people in the affairs of the Soviet Union are acknowledged and appreciated.

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND

Of Florida

August 24, 1960

I extend warm greetings and high commendation to all Americans of Ukrainian ancestry on the occasion of the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Down through the years your splendid organization has rendered a great service not only to those who would be the direct beneficiaries of your high objectives but also to the peoples of the free world who are bound together in the struggle to free those who are forcibly held in the grasp of communist aggression.

The dedication of your membership to this task is a model for all to follow and I stand ready, as always, to support your efforts and objectives in every way possible.

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

Of New York

October 7, 1960

Greetings on the auspicious occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Hope must be sustained for the independence of Ukrainian people whose freedom was swept away by the power of Communist Russia. All Americans support that hope and look forward to the day when Ukrainian people will again enjoy self-determination.

Please be assured of my cooperation and extend my respects and regards to all present.

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

Of New York

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. President, it is a signal honor and privilege to salute the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the occasion of the forthcoming celebration of the 20th anniversary of its founding. Established in 1940, this dedicated and patriotic committee has brought new vigor and fresh spirit to the historic concept of freedom in America and throughout the world.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee was created with the high and sacred objective of securing for their native Ukraine the same democracy and freedom its sons and daughters had found in America. It set as its goal, as well, the strengthening of the United States in its role as the bulwark of freedom in a world where freedom faces the constant and deadly peril of the Communist design for conquest.

This distinguished organization represents some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian descent. By the noble purpose of their mission and the dynamic quality of their endeavor, these stalwart fighters for freedom have won the respect and admiration of their fellow Americans.

At this time of commemoration, it is well for us to recall that the valiant Ukrainian people are not Russian at all, but are enduring the captive fate of so many other brave nationalities that have been forced into bondage by the Soviet regime. It is for this reason that we join our hearts and hopes and prayers with our American friends of Ukrainian descent in the high cause of the liberation of their brethren, enslaved behind the Iron Curtain. The lights have gone out for these silent millions, save for the flickering spark of hope that only their spiritual courage keeps alive.

In the name of our common brotherhood under God, let us, as freemen, pledge our unremitting zeal and energies to the end that the spark may one day flame again into the bright and cherished light of freedom so long denied to the courageous people of Ukraine.

HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL

Of California

August 18, 1960

Because Senator Kuchel is almost constantly engaged in attendance upon the long daily Senate sessions and in committee work, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging your letter regarding the forthcoming anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Senator Kuchel many times has paid tribute to groups such as yours which devotedly labor to keep alive the hopes of oppressed residents of their fatherlands and to encourage a spirit

of resistance to brutal Communism. I know he would wish me to convey his commendation to you and your unselfish associates in the Ukrainian Congress and to assure you of his full sympathy for your objectives.

HON. FRANK J. LAUSCHE

Of Ohio

August 25, 1960

I am very gratified to learn that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc. will observe the 20th anniversary of its founding this fall.

During the years of my public service both in Ohio and Washington I have had many pleasant contacts with the members of your organization. Their lively interest in serving the national security interests of our nation and in exposing the lack of so-called "Soviet unity" in the captive nations has contributed immeasurably to an understanding and alertness of Communist stratagems by our citizenry.

It is my sincere hope that the Ukrainians in their homeland will once again have the opportunity of taking their rightful place in the world community of nations.

In the meanwhile I know the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc. will continue its excellent battle for truth and freedom. In the years ahead your organization will find new challenges and will develop new methods to fight Communism.

Therefore, in a spirit of hopefulness and faith I extend my personal greetings to the members and leaders of your great committee.

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

Of Oklahoma

August 22, 1960

Thank you for your letter of August 15, calling my attention to the fact that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will celebrate the 20th anniversary of its founding this fall.

Your work in pointing out the ethnic and national origins of the parts of the present Soviet Union has been of real value.

HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE

Of Wisconsin

September 16, 1960

It is a pleasure for me to send a message of greeting to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary. I am well aware of the great contribution which you, Dr. Dobriansky, and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America have made to our understand-

ing of the problems of the people behind the Iron Curtain. The educational work which you have fostered over the past two decades is undoubtedly responsible for a more informed awareness by Americans of the true nature of the peoples in the captive nations.

It is also my understanding that you and your group originated and authored the original resolution of the "Captive Nations Week." Certainly we all look forward to the day when the peoples behind the Iron Curtain will be once again able to exercise complete freedom of choice in their governments. The work of your group will undoubtedly contribute much to the realization of this dream.

Please accept once again my heartiest best wishes for the future work of your organization. I hope you will let me know if I may be of any help to you in the future.

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS

Of Florida

August 22, 1960

Since this year is the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, I would like to join my fellow citizens and the peoples of all the free world in sending my greetings to the Committee and my congratulations for their fine work.

Forty-two years ago, on January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian people declared their independence. Less than three years later the Ukrainian National Republic was crushed by Communist Russian troops and the last free Ukrainian forces were forced to flee the country. Since that time the Soviet Union has mercilessly suppressed the Ukrainian people. It has denied them the basic rights of self-determination and freedom. It has fostered the myth of a united country when in reality the non-Russian captive nations within the Soviet Union far outnumber the Great Russians in population. Nikita Khrushchev by his brutal oppression of the Ukrainians in the 1930's when he was first secretary of the Communist Party in the area earned the title, "Hangman of Ukraine" long before he became known as the "Butcher of Hungary."

In 1940 at the First Congress of Ukrainian-Americans in Washington, D. C. the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was founded. Composed of about 1,400 civil, religious, social and political organizations, the Committee is a national organization of Americans of Ukrainian background. Its purpose is to educate and inform Americans about the struggles for independence of Ukraine and the other non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R.; to expose Soviet tyranny before the eyes of the free world; and to support the Ukrainian people in their struggle to establish a free, independent and democratic state. For the past

twenty years it has ably performed its function in the fight against the Communist dictatorship. Since 1959 the Committee and its chairman, Dr. Leo E. Dobriansky, have promoted the idea of Captive Nations Week which was adopted by the Congress and the President of the United States. I cannot adequately express the debt of gratitude that the American people owe to this dedicated group. May they continue their wonderful efforts and soon see the fruition of their aims.

HON. STUART SYMINGTON

Of Missouri

August 18, 1960

Thank you very much for the opportunity to send greetings to the branches and member organizations of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, as you celebrate the 20th anniversary of its founding this fall.

The basic nature of communism has never changed, and no one knows this better than the people of the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain.

America owes much to the Ukrainian people—and we will never accept the present situation of tyranny in that part of the world.

Our nation must remain strong—physically, economically and spiritually. Only then will we be able to assure these brave people of our support in their cause—and help to bring about the day when there shall be a just and lasting peace on earth, and free men shall dwell together, in brotherhood.

HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.

Of New Jersey

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. President, 1960 is the 20th anniversary year of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The branches and member organizations of the committee, representing 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, will celebrate the anniversary with banquets, rallies, and concerts.

The committee, it seems to me, is doing much to help Americans remember that the success of tyranny is usually temporary, and that many millions of people in the world today yearn for the freedom to conduct their own affairs in their own nation.

We need such reminders; we can never accept injustice as permanent.

Recently, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, wrote me a letter which sums up the purpose of the committee. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have one paragraph of the letter reprinted in the Con-

gressional **Record** in order to give a brief description of the activities of the committee.

There being no objection, the paragraph from the letter was ordered to be printed in the **Record**, as follows:

It has been my privilege to lead this organization for over a decade. Our aim has been purely educational. As citizens knowledgeable in the affairs of the Soviet Union, we are dedicated to the task of serving the national security interests of this country by (1) advancing the strategic value of all the captive nations, particularly those in the Soviet Union itself, (2) informing our fellow citizens about the independence struggles of the dozen captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R., (3) exposing the many current myths about Soviet unity in all its alleged ramifications, and (4) proposing concrete ways and means to defeat imperialist Moscow in the cold war, the chief mode of which is psychopolitical and propagandistic.

**PRAYER OFFERED ON FLOOR OF U.S. SENATE BY VERY REV. S.
HALLIC-HOLUTIAK ON JANUARY 22, 1958**



Left to right: Sen. Irving M. Ives, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Harris, Senate Chaplain; Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA Chairman; Mrs. S. Holutiak; Vice President Richard M. Nixon; Rev. S. Holutiak; Sen. John Bricker, Ohio; Sen. William A. Purtell, Conn.; Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr., Delaware.

2) *U. S. Representatives*

HON. HOUGH J. ADDONIZIO

Of New Jersey

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress suggests an opportunity to consider several broad subjects which concern our country today. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America represents more than 2 million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry in various Ukrainian organizations throughout the United States. However, ideologically it represents much, much more. It stands for the hope of Ukrainian independence from the Soviet Union; it stands for the liberty of all countries behind the Iron Curtain; it stands for worldwide freedom from tyranny, dictatorship, and aggression. In essence, it is based on those beliefs upon which the United States was founded—the undeniable rights of the individual to do as he pleased, so long as it was reasonable, and to have a voice in the government under which he lived. The Ukrainian Congress' task is particularly important today because it reminds us graphically, by showing us the fate of Ukraine and other captive nations, of our beliefs and keeps us aware of their value . . .

Americans of Ukrainian ancestry in the United States are particularly qualified for this task, for many of them have experienced, and have friends and relatives who have experienced, the horrors of the Red regime since the collapse of Ukrainian independence in 1920. They have escaped or filtered across Russian lines for the last 40 years and bring with them tales of what Russian domination is really like. The fact that comes to light first is that the Soviet Union is not one united country. It is made up of many small countries such as Ukraine, Turkistan, Georgia, Lithuania, Armenia, and many others. They all declared their independence after World War I. They were all taken under Soviet rule in the ensuing years. Like Ukraine, they all have their own languages, heritages, culture, and political structures. In truth, the Soviet Union can be nothing more than a giant with clay feet—a restless conglomeration of many unwilling nations held in bondage by Moscow. It becomes obvious that it can be nothing more than a loosely knit political unit, dependent on propaganda to prevent the world from guessing its internal divisions, and on the economic resources to be derived from its unwilling members. From time to time, Khrushchev appeases these countries by assuring them of their independence. In 1957, he referred to Ukraine as “a truly free and independent nation.” But that condition is only a fact in the hearts of the patriots of these countries.

The list of crimes Khrushchev has perpetrated in Ukraine during his career is in itself a good example of the treatment

accorded all the captive nations. He was one of the Communist leaders when the man-made famine ravaged Ukraine from 1930 to 1933 and killed many people. He was directly engaged in the purges in Ukraine actually to make way for himself to become the first secretary of the Communist Party. During the thirties these purges wiped out more than 400,000 Ukrainians. As first secretary of the party, he was involved in the horrible massacre of Vinnitsia, when 10,000 Ukrainians were killed. In 1946, Khrushchev liquidated the Ukrainian Catholic Church and continued the repression of the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalic Church. In 1954, he removed many young people from Ukraine to virgin lands. Throughout the last 10 years he has continued his repressive policies against the protests of the Ukrainian people.

This is why the Ukrainian Congress is dedicated to proving to the rest of the world the real nature of the Soviet Union. The Soviet tyranny it fights against is a very real threat, but Soviet propaganda is effective. We need all the information and advice it can disseminate in the struggle against the Soviet myth. Like all prosperous peoples, we Americans tend to be all wrapped up in our way of life. Let us not really believe the Soviet myth is harmless. I think the Ukrainian Congress succeeds in convincing us of this fact. I wish it well in its continued pursuits on this, its 20th anniversary.

HON. CARL ALBERT

Of Oklahoma

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, this fall marks the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, an organization of some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian descent.

The purpose of this unique organization is to make the American public aware of the situation existing in the U.S.S.R. This "prison of nations" encompasses 15 supposedly independent nations of which the free governments of three—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—still are recognized by this country.

Joining together, Americans, bound to these captive nations by ancestral and traditional ties, are devoting their efforts to dispelling the widespread misapprehension of peace and harmony within the Soviet Union. Many of these nations still actively seek their freedom. While we cannot afford to underestimate the power of the U.S.S.R., we need not be absorbed nor overwhelmed by a national purpose and unity which does not exist under Soviet domination.

Mr. Speaker, I join in the salute to these loyal Americans on this 20th anniversary of the formation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Their dedication to the peace and security of our Nation should be an inspiration to us all.

HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO

Of New York

Thursday, August 25, 1960

Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is celebrating this fall the 20th anniversary of its founding. This well-known organization has every reason to be proud of its achievements over these past two decades, not only because of the fact that it reflects the thoughts and sentiments of some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, but because of its campaign of truth and public education regarding the Soviet Union, particularly the latter's subjugation of the various nationalities suffering under the yoke of communism.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee and its membership have over these years dedicated themselves to several important tasks, thus serving the interests of the United States, their ancestral homeland Ukraine, and the free world generally. Among these tasks are: First, to advance the strategic value of all the captive nations of Europe, and most especially the nationality groups in the Soviet Union itself where the non-Russians outnumber the Russians; second, to keep the people of America and of the free world informed on the struggles for independence on the part of the dozen or more captive nations of non-Russian origin within the Soviet Union; third, to expose before the eyes of the entire world the many myths about Soviet unity and to show that it is an illusion; and fourth, to propose various concrete ways to combat effectively the cold war and communist propaganda tactics.

In this respect the Ukrainian Congress Committee is doing a great service and deserves to be commended. The Ukrainian people were one of the earliest victims of Communist imperialism. They do not consider themselves as part of the Soviet nation. Ukrainians still cling to the hopes of freedom and independence for their homeland, and we here in America must help keep those hopes alive and vibrant. We must do everything in our power to encourage them not to lose hope or faith. We must support their righteous cause.

I salute the Ukrainian Congress Committee on the occasion of its anniversary and join with them in prayer that their kinsmen will soon realize their goal to attain genuine democracy and to live in human dignity.

HON. FRANK T. BOW

Of Ohio

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to salute 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry on the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Members of this organization, under the able and inspired leadership of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, are performing an invaluable

able service to the United States of America in keeping us aware of the real nature of Communist imperialism.

We need to be reminded that Ukraine is not Russia. It is not a willing member of the U.S.S.R. Its people still yearn for and would be willing to fight for the independence that was theirs for a few short years four decades ago.

We need to be reminded that all of the captive nations look to the free world and to the United States of America to keep alive their hopes of liberty from the Kremlin.

This is only a part of the valuable work of the Ukrainian Congress, for which all Americans salute it on its 20th anniversary. As in the past, it will always be my pleasure and privilege to consult and work with the Ukrainian Congress.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY

Of New York

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, this fall marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. This committee is a uniquely united national organization which reflects the thoughts, hopes, and ideas of some two and a half million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry.

I am proud to rise on the floor of the House this day to salute this outstanding organization and its distinguished chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University and its Institute of Ethnic Studies. Dr. Dobriansky is an authority on the Soviet Union and the menace of world communism. His views have been widely quoted in many leading newspapers and governmental studies throughout the free world.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee, under the leadership of Dr. Dobriansky, has dedicated itself, first, to the proposition of protecting the interests of the United States of America in its continuing struggle in the cold war with Red communism, and secondly, and I might say even more importantly, to preserving the integrity, security, and freedom of the United States of America. It has done this by constant vigilance in presenting to the American public and to the leaders of the free world the fact that there are behind the Iron Curtain today enslaved millions who have been overrun by the force of communism and who are still striving desperately in their silent struggle for the freedom which is rightly theirs.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee represents a noble heritage—for the people of Ukraine, some 42 million in number, comprise the largest of the non-Russian nations within the Soviet Union. These people have a long and devoted heritage of dedication to those principles of freedom that are the very foundation stone of our Government. They, along with the other enslaved nations of Europe stretching from the far northern regions of that continent down to the southern tip of Europe,

are at the present time unable to help themselves. But the Ukrainian Congress Committee is attempting to help not only the people of Ukraine but all the enslaved nations of Europe by constantly placing before the eyes of the free world the plight of these people. They are performing a service to this country which I believe is invaluable in the psycho-political and propagandist area of the cold war in which we are now engaged.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that through the force of such organizations as the Ukrainian Congress Committee, some day in the not too distant future all these enslaved countries now under communistic rule and the people within them will have the right to self-determination and to their own form of government.

I trust that the Ukrainian Congress Committee will continue its fine work of informing the free world of the problems faced by these people, and that on its 20th anniversary it will continue to flourish and grow as it has during the past 20 years.

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

Of Massachusetts

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. Speaker, this year we commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. It is fitting that we salute the leaders of this organization from the floor of Congress, for their service to Ukrainians and to the United States has been very valuable.

One of the great problems facing new Americans is the difficulty of adjusting to a completely new national environment. The Ukrainian Congress Committee has played an important role in helping our new Ukrainian citizens adjust to their new country. It has served as something of a bridge between the old country and the new, the old way of life and the new. In so doing, it has kept alive some of the finest traditions of the Ukrainian people which have found their place solidly in our American civilization. However, the greatest contribution of this organization has been to keep alive in Americans their dedication to freedom everywhere by their insistence upon freedom for Ukraine.

Ukrainians everywhere, America salutes you.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

Of New York

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the **Record** the following message sent by me to the chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., on the occasion of this committee's 20th anniversary:

MR. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY,

Chairman, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Dobriansky: I am happy to join with millions of Americans in marking the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

There can be no doubt that the 20 years of work of your committee has been of inestimable value, not only to the 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, but to all Americans who cherish the ideals of freedom and dedication to the good fight.

Your committee has been an unfailing source of accurate information concerning the captive nations who cannot speak for themselves.

HON. FRANK M. CLARK

Of Pennsylvania

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, this fall Americans of Ukrainian descent will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and I should like to pay tribute to this outstanding group of citizens, and especially to those residing in the 25th Congressional District of Pennsylvania which I represent in Congress.

Twenty years ago a group of patriotic, freedom-loving Americans, representing 40 million of their Ukrainian countrymen enslaved by Soviet rule, founded the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Since that time 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry have sought to inform the world of the struggle and desire of the Ukrainians for independence from the Soviet Union. By exposing myths of Soviet unity and proposing means of defeating the Soviets in the cold war, the Ukrainians in America seek to keep alive the spirit of independence and individualism so characteristic of their enslaved countrymen, unable to speak to the world for themselves.

The Ukrainians declared themselves independent in 1918. In 1920 they were taken under Soviet domination. However, those 2 years of freedom still remain in the hearts of the Ukrainians. To be independent once again is their goal. To reassert their individualistic culture and to reap the benefits to their rich land in their own name is the desire to be always cherished.

The members of the Ukrainian Congress have worked arduously to keep alive the memory of the Ukrainian people. But they are realistic enough to realize that under existing world conditions and the might of the Soviet rule, independence for the Ukrainian people is not likely to come tomorrow. The Congress has done equally as valuable work in informing the world of the struggles not only of the Ukrainians but of all enslaved

peoples behind the Iron Curtain. Just to make their fellow Americans and the other free peoples throughout the world aware of Soviet disunity is a vast and rewarding task. If we are to win this war of the minds against tyranny, we must teach and keep alive those values and freedoms we think so valuable. This is what the Ukrainian Congress is doing. I congratulate it on its fine work, and I encourage it to continue to promote its ideals throughout the world.

PROCLAMATION 3303
CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, 1959

By the President of the United States of America

WHEREAS many nations throughout the world have been made captive by the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Soviet communism; and

WHEREAS the peoples of the Soviet-dominated nations have been deprived of their national independence and their individual liberties; and

WHEREAS the citizens of the United States are linked by bonds of family and principle to those who love freedom and justice on every continent; and

WHEREAS it is appropriate and proper to manifest to the peoples of the captive nations the support of the Government and the people of the United States of America for their just aspirations for freedom and national independence; and

WHEREAS by a joint resolution approved July 17, 1959, the Congress has authorized and requested the President of the United States of America to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July, 1959, as "Captive Nations Week," and to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 18, 1959, as Captive Nations Week.

I invite the people of the United States of America to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge them to study the plight of the Soviet-dominated nations and to recommit themselves to the support of the just aspirations of the peoples of those captive nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

By the President:

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

Of Illinois

Thursday, September 1, 1969

Mr. Speaker, this fall will mark the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, an organization reflecting the thoughts and sentiments of 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry. Among the many objectives of this committee are coordinating and intensifying Ukrainian-American participation in the peace efforts of America, strengthening and propagating the American way of life; assisting and supporting the U.S. Government in the event of war, and cooperating in all respects with our Government in its national policies for the common good.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee is a member of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism and has actively assisted and cooperated with the United States, officially and privately, in its struggle to bring world peace and freedom. The

U.S. SENATE CELEBRATES UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE, JANUARY 23, 1959



Left to right: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA Chairman; Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, N. Y.; Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, Conn.; Msgr. Nicholas Babak; Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, Tex.; Sen. Paul H. Douglas, Ill.

committee has also maintained worldwide contacts with friends of Ukraine and provided aid to the Ukrainian underground.

The committee is a completely American institution, made up of American citizens with a Ukrainian heritage or ancestry and it vigorously opposes the Communist regime of China, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the other Communist-dominated countries, since these regimes reflect the will of Moscow rather than representing the will of the people.

The ultimate goal of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is peaceful liberation and the necessary dismemberment of the Soviet Empire, stressing national self-determination and independence.

It is my privilege to congratulate the congress committee on the occasion of its 20th anniversary for its steadfast pursuit of these ideals and policies, its cooperation in all respects with the U.S. Government, and the encouragement it provides to the brave people of the captive nations who have not ceased fighting their oppressors.

HON. ROBERT J. CORBETT

Of Pennsylvania

August 23, 1960

In greeting the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on its twentieth anniversary, I congratulate it for its activities against Soviet domination and its support of American foreign policy in the cold war. The Congress represents two and one half million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry. More than these, it represents the 40,000,000 Ukrainians under Soviet domination; it speaks on behalf of all peoples enslaved by the Communist rule. Primarily its purpose is to educate the American public about the struggles for independence of the dozen captive non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union. It does this by means of publications, local programs, the promotion of Captive Nations Week, and an active interest in the formulation of American foreign policy toward the Soviet Union. Again I wish to congratulate this organization which is so deeply concerned with the goals and policies of the United States, which is so American in nature and intent, and yet which takes its purpose from the plight of our friends abroad. Only in such activity can any real progress against Soviet domination be made.

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

Of Nebraska

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. Speaker, later this year a significant anniversary will be celebrated throughout the Nation—the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

This committee has been a leader in the battle against the wiles and insidious methods of the Soviets. We in Congress

have often turned to this group for information and discussion about the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain.

I would feel remiss indeed if I did not pay my respects to this organization and pay sincere tribute to its work these past 2 decades. The road ahead is difficult to see, but we know that with guidance from above, the right of every man to be free will be guaranteed.

The way may be long, but we will march together toward dignity and peace for men everywhere.

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

Of Connecticut

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, this fall marks the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. On this occasion I would like to extend my greetings to the committee, and its members, and to congratulate it on the excellent job it has done in the past 20 years.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee is composed of approximately 1,400 civic, religious, social, and political groups. It is a national organization of Americans of Ukrainian background, with a membership of 2½ million persons. The committee has a dual purpose: to educate and inform the American people regarding true conditions behind the Iron Curtain and about the aspirations of the Ukrainian people to self-determination and a democratic, free and independent country. As the voice of the 40 million Ukrainians enslaved by Russia, the Ukrainian Congress Committee has pledged itself to expose Soviet tyranny in all its forms. It has, for example, exploded the myth of a unified, homogeneous society in the Soviet Union. It has emphasized the fact that the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R. far outnumber the Great Russians. It has brought to light the various atrocities committed by Russia under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev, from Vinnitsia in Ukraine to bloody Hungary.

The committee strives to keep all Americans constantly aware of the almost hopeless life led by the people under Communist rule. It aids the free world in our struggle against communism by attempting to dispel any illusions we might have regarding the Soviet totalitarian form of government. The role of the committee and its chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, in formulating and organizing Captive Nations Week is indicative of the effective job that the committee is doing in this regard.

On this 20th anniversary I can only wish the Ukrainian Congress Committee a speedy and successful end to their endeavors. The people of America and all the free world join me, I am sure, in the hope that the world will soon see an end to tyranny and slavery in all forms, and that the satellite nations will be able to join the free community of states as equals.

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

Of New Jersey

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, the year 1960 marks the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. This organization represents more than 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian descent. But even more, it is the voice for over 40 million Ukrainians who have been silenced by the boot of totalitarian communism.

The Ukrainian people, although a part of the U.S.S.R., are by no means of either Russian origin or sympathy. They represent the largest nation of subjugated human beings in the Western World. Except for a short period after World War I, there has been no free Ukrainian state for centuries; they have no flag, no army, no national schools to remind them of their heritage. Yet in all this time the desire for freedom has never been quenched. . .

Those Ukrainians who have sought freedom and peace in the United States love their new homeland; yet they can never forget the sufferings of their brethren who still live in slavery. The Ukrainian Congress Committee has thus worked to insure the freedom of all Ukrainians, as well as of all peoples. They have never failed to expose the dangers of communism throughout the world. Through war and peace they have kept burning a light of hope for oppressed peoples. We congratulate the Ukrainian Congress Committee on a job well done, and hope that the near future may see the freedom of Ukraine for which they have worked so hard.

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

Of New York

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. Speaker, I feel it is a privilege to be able to pay tribute to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which, this fall, will celebrate its 20th anniversary.

This organization, which represents some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, has given, and continues to give, valuable service in exposing certain myths about Soviet Russia and in proposing concrete ways and means to defeat Moscow in the cold war.

When we think of captive nations, we are apt to think only of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and other countries not within the geographical boundaries of Soviet Russia. All too often we forget that within the Soviet Union itself are at least a dozen captive nations, each with its own history and its own culture.

Of these, the Ukrainian Nation, with over 215,000 square miles, is the largest in area, and with some 40 million people, is the largest in population.

Because of their fierce spirit of independence and undying love of freedom the Ukrainians have been made to suffer the most cruel persecutions that the Reds could devise. We remember the horrible Moscow-made famine of 1932 and 1933, in which millions of people died, the mass murder at Vinnitsia in 1937, and the vast purges and deportations carried out under the personal direction of Khrushchev in the late 1930's and after the German retreat in 1943.

Despite these unspeakable cruelties, the Soviet tyrants have not been able to extinguish the spirit of the Ukrainian people, and it is in this spirit that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America carries on the fight to win the liberation of captive nations throughout the world.

HON. JOHN H. DENT

Of Pennsylvania

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the **Record**, I would like to pay tribute on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

It is my pleasure to join in the congratulations and celebration for the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. This industrious committee is a veritable superorganization, in the true sense of the term. It is a leader among leaders, coordinating as it does the Ukrainian associations throughout the country.

The Ukrainian people and their descendants have spread widely throughout the United States since their first concentration in Pennsylvania. They and their organizations have made superior contributions to the American way of life. Both in the size of their groups and in the quality of their participation in the national effort have they been outstanding.

Many people in the United States, unacquainted with the details of the many and varied ethnic groups in this country are apt to think of these organizations as simply a nostalgic effort to sustain the traditions, the ideologies, the customs, and the hopes of their former homeland in the land of their adoption. That they are far more than this is amply demonstrated by the Ukrainian Congress Committee, whose 20th anniversary we celebrate at this time.

These organizations are a means of assimilation of their people into the new society to which they have emigrated. They are a source of contribution to that society. They are instruments through which the newcomer adjusts himself to the new life, and through which in many ways he enriches the land to which he has come...

They have, nevertheless, been dedicated—and perhaps even more so than most of our ethnic groups—to a continuing loyalty to the land of their origin, to the Ukrainian people scattered

about the globe, and to the never-dying idea of eventual independence for Ukraine. Mindful of the centuries of domination, of oppression, of suffering of the forefathers, and a current similar ignominy of their contemporaries in the Ukrainian S.S.R., they have never ceased to hope and to work for a future free and autonomous nation of these truly superior people. All too much aware of the tyranny and terror suffered at the hands of a lesser breed of men, the Ukrainians have persisted in their determination to lift from their homeland the yoke of Soviet domination. . .

After the revolution of 1917, this rich and cultivated country with its advanced economy and superior culture, became independent for the brief period of three years. An enforced Russification had for centuries been the sad lot of these brave, sensitive, cultured, and independent-minded people. The national enslavement and economic exploitation of their superior agricultural and mineral resources of Czarist Russia was soon to be repeated and intensified under the Soviet Union. Unwillingly, they were absorbed into the Communist state.

The resistance and the indignation of the Ukrainians was resented by the inexorable proponents of the new type of dictatorship. The Soviet Union became the most overbearing tyrant of all. Intent on the subjugation of these indomitable individualists, the Communist regime inflicted upon the hapless people of Ukraine horrors and oppression of incredible proportions. Ukrainian energy and endurance were taxed and tormented by the repression of their advanced culture, by economic exploitation to the point of local deprivation, and by political harassment. Forced labor, mass deportations, massacres followed upon the heels of misery and affliction. Liquidation of the **kulaks** and an artificial famine, causing the death of no less than 5 million persons, were the extreme measures taken by the Communists in their efforts to quell Ukrainian resistance. Yes; incredible though it seems, the politically inspired terrorists attempted to force the liberty-loving Ukrainians into submission by the means of purposely arranged famine as a weapon.

Yet these unconquerable souls continued to resist. So the tortures and the horrors were perpetuated as dictator followed dictator among the Communist overlords. Intent on subjugation of the rebellious, none was more cruel than Khrushchev. With the continuous system of purges and daily executions he won for himself the epithet of "hangman of Ukraine."

Still the hope of liberation of Ukraine has never been extinguished. It persists among the Ukrainians the world over. They number some 40 million in all. Outside the homeland the greatest numbers of them are in the Western Hemisphere.

Here in the United States, represented by the organizations coordinated in the one we honor today, they carry the torch of freedom not only for their beloved motherland but for all the

captive nations languishing beneath the Soviet yoke. The liberation struggle of all the non-Russians subjected to forcible Russification, to communism with all its brutality, is stimulated by this torchbearing group, the Ukrainian Americans.

The Ukrainians have ever felt a greater kinship with the West than with the Russian people. This is true with respect to their efficiency in agriculture, in trade, in their handicraft, in the leaning toward individual enterprise in their economy, as it is in their social and cultural advancement. . .

It is our privilege and pride to take part on this occasion honoring this representative organization of the Ukrainian-Americans, the Ukrainian Congress Committee on its 20th anniversary.

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

Of New York

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, I am happy to have this opportunity of saluting the 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian descent.

The domination of the formerly independent countries behind the Iron Curtain by the Soviet Union is of continuing concern to the United States. Ukraine was the first and largest of these independent countries to be taken into the Soviet Union in 1920. Since that time Ukraine has been stripped forcibly of its culture, the profits of its economy, and many of its most talented citizens—of practically everything except an apparently undying desire for freedom and self-determination, kept alive by such organizations as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America that speaks for its enslaved people in Ukraine. This fall the Ukrainian Congress celebrates the 20th anniversary of its efforts in educating the American public of the desires of the captive nations for independence from Soviet rule.

Although Ukraine lost its independence in 1920, the Ukrainian Congress keeps us informed of recent atrocities of the Soviet Union and attempts at revolt in the Iron Curtain countries. The present Soviet Government, led by Khrushchev, "The Hangman of Ukraine," has continued an oppressive policy as it did in the 1920's and 1930's. Instead of mass slaughters, purges, and artificial famines, "silk glove" methods of subjection are used. A vast apparatus of subverters, infiltrators, and informers is active both within and without the Soviet Union. A man will not necessarily be sent to a slave labor camp, although they still exist; he will be deprived of his job or arbitrarily decided against in a court. An action, whether truly subversive or not, will be reported by a fellow worker. It is necessary that the Soviet Government be less conspicuous in these tyrannical objectives, while Khrushchev tries to establish a favorable im-

pression of the Communist system throughout the world. Nevertheless his tactics are equally as effective as the strong-arm methods of Stalin 10 and 20 years ago. It is sometime easy to be deceived by the master salesman, Khrushchev. I take pride in congratulating the Ukrainian Congress for working ardently to prevent the United States and the world from falling under his spell.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

Of Michigan

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. Speaker, in this period of our history of conflicting ideals and sometimes lack of definite purpose, it is encouraging to find an organization of 2½ million Americans united in one single, overpowering aim. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is just that. I take pride in congratulating it on its anniversary for 20 years of holding the ideals of freedom and independence from tyranny before the American public and all the world. It is indeed rare to find such a group that works selflessly and tirelessly to prove to those of us who have sometimes taken our liberties for granted that there are hundreds of millions of people today that do not and have never had such liberties. The members of the Ukrainian Congress are ideally suited to make us aware of these facts, for the history of Ukraine is the history of liberty hard fought for, hard won, and then hard lost.

In 1918, the Ukrainian peoples declared themselves independent from the newly formed Soviet Government. Two years later they capitulated to the forces of the Soviets, after more than a year of resistance against overwhelming military odds. There followed the suppression by force of the Ukrainian culture and the Ukrainian heritage under the militant Communist regime, which confiscated the produce and resources of Ukraine. Collectivization was enforced; Ukrainian nationalist leaders were persecuted; and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was dissolved. Thus was Ukraine drawn into the Soviet Union, no longer to have a voice in the world except through such agencies as the Ukrainian Congress.

The Congress was organized in 1940 for one major purpose—to be the voice of the 40 million Ukrainians who are not free to inform the world of their captive condition. The membership of the Congress is composed of 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry. Ultimately they hope to see once again an independent Ukraine. In the interim they devote their time to exposing to Americans and to the world the methods and atrocities of Russian tyranny, so well exemplified in the history of Ukraine in the last 40 years. They speak on behalf of all captive nations and captive peoples. In their publications, local organizations, public programs, and promotion of the annual

Captive Nations Week their message has become more and more startlingly clear. Soviet goals and methods are diametrically opposed to everything the United States stands for. Sometimes it takes an organization like the Ukrainian Congress, with ties and interests in a country subjected to Communist rule, to remind us of our own purposes and beliefs.

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

Of South Carolina

August 23, 1960

On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, may I express to you the gratitude of our Americans for your patriotism, devotion to duty, and unfaltering desire to liberate your people from communist oppression. Your Committee is keeping alive the hope of freedom in the hearts of millions of enslaved people and you are inspiring the free world to stand firm.

Congratulations on your ten years of great leadership of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

Of New York

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the occasion of its 20th anniversary.

As the spokesman for the 40 million Ukrainians under the domination of Soviet tyranny the committee has been in the forefront of the struggle against communism. Its purpose has been to educate its fellow Americans and the citizens of the free world and to inform them of the realities of life under Russian communism. In the past 20 years the Ukrainian Congress Committee has always spoken out, clearly and forthrightly, on behalf of all the captive non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union. It has attempted to dispel any illusions we of the free world might have about the Soviet totalitarian system of government. By its own words and actions the committee has advanced the cause of democracy and aided the United States and its allies in the crucial struggle against dictatorship in all forms.

I congratulate the members of the Ukrainian Congress Committee for its wonderful work. All Americans can be justly proud of this organization and take heart from its endeavors. Let us hope that we shall soon see a fulfilment of the committee's aims and a world of both peace and freedom.

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

Of New York

Monday, August 22, 1960

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include my message on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America:

THE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CONGRESS

Twenty years ago the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was founded by the First Congress of Ukrainian-Americans. Its objectives reflected the devotion of Ukrainian-Americans to their motherland. In regard to the United States these objectives called for participation in the efforts of America to maintain peace and to strengthen the American way of life. In regard to the land of their origin, they called for making known the plight of the Ukrainian people and for helping the Ukrainians in their native land achieve their goal of freedom.

Today the Ukrainian Congress Committee is representative of some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry. It encompasses fraternal, civic, youth, religious, cultural, athletic, and other types of organizations from the many States in which Ukrainian-Americans have settled, providing a unity of action which is unique and valuable. For the past 20 years it has pursued its objectives with dedication and vigor, helping Ukrainian immigrants adapt to their new home, promoting the American way of life, and carrying on a campaign of education about the Ukraine, the largest non-Russian nation behind the Iron Curtain in Europe.

Through the informational activities of the Congress Committee, the longings of the Ukrainian people for independence have been kept before the eyes of the world in spite of Soviet attempts to hide them. The history of the Ukrainian people has been brought to life and we have become more vividly aware of their 300 years of suffering under Czarist tyranny, the proclamation of independence on January 22, 1918, and the tragic takeover by a new tyranny in the form of Soviet communism.

On this 20th anniversary, all Americans join in wishing the Ukrainian Congress Committee continued success in its endeavors. We wish to express our gratitude for the service it has performed to the United States and its citizens of Ukrainian heritage. Finally, we express our hope that its ultimate goal of freedom and democracy everywhere will someday be achieved and the people of Ukraine will live in liberty once again.

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

Of Florida

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, soon to be celebrated will be the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The insidious means which the Russian are employing seek to absorb freedom-loving people into the Communist regime without a grand-scale war. The highly developed tactics used in this cold war attack must be counteracted through the use of a continual truth campaign.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee has set for itself this basic goal. This organization is a uniquely important one dedicated to alerting the world to the plight of the captive nations dominated by Russia. They have highlighted the heinous crimes and the treachery of the Communist movement spearheaded by Russia. While the Ukrainian Congress Committee reflects the sentiments of some 21½ million Americans of Ukrainian extraction in the United States, it represents and works in behalf of all nations struggling under Communist domination.

Peace-loving people throughout the world are grateful for the objectives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its wonderful endeavors.

HON. IVOR D. FENTON

Of Pennsylvania

August 22, 1960

Since the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, particularly with you as its very capable and outstanding leader, you have done a great job in effectively focusing attention on the reestablishment of the independence of free men and women everywhere.

Free men and women everywhere look forward with hope and prayer to the day when the yoke of communist tyranny can be removed and that the oppressed will again live in the peace and contentment that is dear to the hearts of everyone.

Keep up the good work, Doctor Dobriansky, for I know the effectiveness of your fine organization is helping to keep alive the hopes and the aspirations of these unfortunate people, until they again can live in the freedom-loving society in any part of the world.

HON. PAUL A. FINO

Of New York

Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America I would like to pay tribute to the Ukrainian patriots who through the centuries have fought the good fight for national independence.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America helps us see that the fight is far from over. It serves to remind us of the plight of the dozen captive non-Russian nations. It makes us take a more sober view of the stakes involved in the cold war of today.

The chairman of the committee, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, was instrumental in obtaining congressional approval for a Captive Nations Week observance this year. This observance showed Khrushchev that we in the West were aware of the Soviet tyranny which oppresses the captive nations under his sway. It also

gave hope to the subject peoples by showing them they were not forgotten. Most importantly, it proved that ideas can pierce through the curtain of terror that encircles the Soviet Union and its satellites.

I would like to offer congratulations to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on its anniversary, but, in a way, it seems to me as unseemly to congratulate the committee on this occasion as it is to congratulate a man on the anniversary of his mortgage. I would rather save my most joyous congratulations for the day the mortgage is all paid up and burnt, for the day the captive nations have once again taken their rightful place among the family of free nations. In the meantime I wish the committee the very best in its endeavors.

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

Of Maryland

August 22nd, 1960

Thank you very much for your recent cordial letter informing me that this fall the branches and member organizations of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., will be celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Congress.

I am pleased to be advised of the important work performed by the Committee and want you to know that I will keep before me your generous offer to coordinate with my office in the processing and distribution of any message that I may insert in future issues of the **Congressional Record**.

May I take this opportunity to tell you of the most pleasant relationship I have with those members of your member organizations which reside in my Congressional District. They are, as I recently told them during one of my addresses, "Pilgrims of the twentieth century" who have come to this great land of ours so that they might enjoy the blessings of full liberty and freedom.

HON. MILTON W. GLENN

Of New Jersey

Friday, August 26, 1960

Mr. Speaker, I feel honored in being able to extend greetings to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and to its chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, upon the 20th anniversary of its founding. Though the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is a young organization, the sentiments it expresses and the ideals it espouses so courageously are age old, for freedom is ageless. The committee has dramatized for us the plight of the more than 40 million Ukrainians under the Soviet heel. It has shown us that the Ukrainian cause of freedom plays a vital role in our never-ending struggle against Soviet imperialism.

To the 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry who comprise this organization and to its directors, I wish to express my most sincere thanks for their help in informing our fellow Americans about the heroic struggle of the captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R., for showing us the true nature of Russian totalitarianism and expansionism, and for recommending possible courses of action to cope with these threats to our national security.

I am sure that the Americans of Ukrainian ancestry in my second district of New Jersey join with me in expressing my appreciation for the endeavors of the committee during the last 20 years, and ask for their continuation.

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

Of Michigan

Tuesday, August 30, 1950

Mr. Speaker, this fall 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian descent will be celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. I am honored and pleased to extend my wholehearted and sincere congratulations to this nationwide organization with its dedicated principles and ideals.

In the early twenties the political as well as cultural and economic independence of Ukraine was subject to Red Russian imperialism. As one of the captive nations which was forced into the spurious federation called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, Ukraine's large population of non-Russian people was submerged under the despotic and dictatorial rule of the Bolsheviks. Her land, rich with coal and manganese, became important captive resources under the Red flag.

By means of psychopolitical and propagandistic machine during the cold war the Communist leaders have manufactured a myth of unity which they say encompasses their country. Only the reality of truth, with which the Ukrainian Congress Committee attempts to imbue the hearts and minds of these captive people, will smash this legend.

For 20 years the Ukrainian Congress has sought in a purely educational manner to lead its organization in the task of serving these Ukrainian people who do not wish to be a part of the U.S.S.R. It is to this strong and faithful group which reflects the thoughts and sentiments of its followers that I express my appreciation for its heroic objectives toward independence, freedom and justice for the 42 million people that embody Ukraine as well as for its efforts toward the liberation of all the non-Russian nations of the U.S.S.R.

Europe's Freedom Fighter

TARAS SHEVCHENKO
1814-1861

A DOCUMENTARY BIOGRAPHY OF UKRAINE'S
POET LAUREATE AND NATIONAL HERO



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1960

58464*

Title Page of House Document on Shevchenko.

HON. HARLAN HAGEN

Of California
August 25, 1960

I have been familiar with the activities of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which is this year celebrating its 20th anniversary.

As a Member of Congress, I wish to extend to you congratulations for your past activities on behalf of the cause of freedom for persons enslaved by Soviet tyranny. At the same time, I wish to express my best wishes for the continuing success of your organization.

HON. WALT HORAN

Of Washington
August 23, 1960

I want to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the occasion of the celebration of its 20th anniversary.

The Ukrainian people have reason to know what Communism really is and the need for steadfast and vigilant opposition thereto. In this regard, you may be sure that you have my whole-hearted support in your endeavors.

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

Of California
Monday, August 22, 1960

Mr. Speaker, this fall the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will be celebrating the 20th anniversary of its founding. This committee is a uniquely united national organization reflecting the thoughts and sentiments of some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry.

It is dedicated to the task of serving the national security interests of this country by first, advancing the strategic value of all the captive nations, particularly those in the Soviet Union itself; second, informing the people of this country about independence struggles of the dozen captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R.; third, exposing the many current myths about Soviet unity in all its alleged ramifications; and, fourth, proposing concrete ways and means to defeat imperialist Moscow in the cold war, the chief mode of which is psychopolitical and propagandistic.

I pay tribute to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian people in this country and throughout the world who are dedicated to the belief that freedom is the right of all nations. It remains for us of the free world to help them sustain their faith in God and humanity, in their own survival and in their inevitable freedom. Words of encourage-

ment and sympathetic expressions of understanding of their plight will mean a great deal to these people in their dark hours of desperation.

We must work diligently in support of freedom everywhere so all freedom-loving people of the captive nations may continue to hope fervently that they may soon enjoy the God-given right of independence with justice which should be the national heritage of all mankind everywhere.

HON. DONALD J. IRVIN

Of Connecticut

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Mr. Speaker, this fall marks the 20th anniversary of an organization dedicated to an educational program designed to dispel myths and reveal the truth about activities of the Soviet Union with regard to captive nations. This is the Ukrainian Congress Committee of American, which represents some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry. We salute the committee both for what it is doing to uphold and perpetuate the ideals of the Ukrainian people and for its efforts in the cause of freedom. How the work of the committee relates to our efforts in the struggle for freedom is clearly outlined in the following excerpt from a letter to me from Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the committee and associate professor of economics at Georgetown University. The excerpt:

“Our aim has been purely educational. As citizens knowledgeable in the affairs of the Soviet Union, we are dedicated to the task of serving the national security interests of this country by advancing the strategic value of all the captive nations, particularly those in the Soviet Union itself; informing our fellow citizens about the independence struggles of the dozen captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R.; exposing the many current myths about Soviet unity in all its alleged ramifications, and proposing concrete ways and means to defeat imperialistic Moscow in the cold war, the chief mode of which is psycho-political and propagandistic.

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH

Of New York

Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago this autumn an organization was formed to represent the views of more than 2 million fine Americans of Ukrainian ancestry. It is a privilege for me today as it reaches that milestone in its history to salute that organization, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and its noted chairman, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University and its Institute of Ethnic Studies, who has been the leader of the congress committee during more than half its lifetime.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee, under the direction of such leaders as Dr. Dobriansky, is dedicated to the security interest of the United States which it serves principally through information concerning the struggle for freedom of the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain and through concrete proposals in the propaganda aspects of the cold war. Through information provided by the Congress Committee we have been able to pierce the myth of Soviet unity which Communist Russia has foisted upon the free world. Dr. Dobriansky has pointed out that the non-Russian nations within the Soviet borders are peoples with enduring histories and that Ukraine with its 42 million people is the largest of the non-Russian nations within the Soviet Union—which cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called a nation itself.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the Ukrainian Congress Committee will continue to flourish so that it can proceed with its mission of informing all the American people about the conditions within the Soviet Union. I heartily congratulate it on its 20th anniversary and I commend it for the great work it has done during those years.

HON. DAVID S. KING

Of Utah

August 31, 1960

I appreciate very much the opportunity which you have given me to convey a message of greeting to the members of your Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the twentieth anniversary of the founding of this important committee.

Your patriotic and unstinting efforts to advance the cause of American security are sincerely appreciated by all Americans who are aware of your activities. May your objectives find an unusual measure of fulfillment in this anniversary year that the entire nation might benefit thereby.

HON. FRANK KOWALSKI

Of Connecticut

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, this fall Americans of Ukrainian descent will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., an organization which has compiled a splendid record of achievements.

Speaking for 2½ million Americans, the Ukrainian Congress Committee has served primarily as an educational organization.

It has kept Ukrainian-Americans fully informed on events behind the Iron Curtain, especially the efforts of the dozen captive non-Russian nations within the Soviet Union.

It has served the United States, particularly our national security interests, by bringing to the attention of our Government important facts about the cold war.

I congratulate the Ukrainian Congress Committee on its achievements. I wish it many more years of success.

ERECTION OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO STATUE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2006, House Joint Resolution 311.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 311) authorizing the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko on public grounds in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the resolution was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have printed in the Record a statement on House Joint Resolution 311, which is similar to a bill which I introduced in the Senate to authorize an erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the statement will be printed.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JAVITS

More than 100 years ago Taras Shevchenko hailed the first President of the United States, George Washington, and the new Republic, hoping for the day when the Ukraine will join the family of free nations.

Taras Shevchenko (1814—61) was without doubt one of the foremost Ukrainians of the modern period. His poetry has inspired the men and women of his period and later times with a renewed love of freedom and a consciousness of their identity and tradition as Ukrainians. It has been the medium through which the Ukrainians, in his day a downtrodden mass of serfs on the lands of their Russian and Polish masters, have become a self-conscious group of patriotic citizens, willing to risk their lives and fortunes in pursuit of their national independence. More than that, Shevchenko's poetry has taught them the need for human brotherhood and provided them with ideals of Ukrainian participation in the great company of free nations.

The century of Shevchenko's death will serve to remind his countrymen now behind the Iron Curtain of their heritage and ideals of liberty and independence. The statue to be erected in his honor in 1961 will serve notice to his countrymen that they are not forgotten by the free world.

(The Congressional Record, August 31, 1960).

HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY

Of New York

Monday, August 29, 1960

Mr. Speaker, in the fall, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will mark the 20th anniversary of its founding. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me extending greetings to the committee and to its chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky.

Many members of this organization reside in my district and I have had opportunity to observe their efforts. These Americans, knowledgeable in Soviet matters, have served our Nation by advancing the cause of the captive nations, by informing our fellow citizens about the struggles for independence of the dozen captive non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R. by exposing the myths about Soviet unity and by proposing courses of action to counteract Soviet propaganda.

The people of Ukraine have long suffered political and religious persecution. They have been deprived of the freedom for which they long fought.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry will not rest until freedom has been restored.

That spirit must be continually rekindled. Enlightened concern for human dignity is paramount with all of us.

I salute the Committee for its 20 years of dedication and service.

HON. THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ

Of Michigan

August 19, 1960

On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, I wish to extend to you my most sincere congratulations and my hopes for the continued success of the efforts of your organization to bring to the people of America and the free world the truth of the hypocrisy and treachery of imperialistic communism.

More than ever before there is need in our country of a fuller understanding of the true nature of this threat to our modern free civilization, and your Committee is entitled to a full share of credit for its intelligent and effective campaign of education and spreading of the gospel of truth.

HON. D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS

Of Florida

August 22, 1960

It is a great pleasure to send greetings to you and your Committee as you celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of your organization. While at times it may have seemed

to you that little headway was being made in achieving your objectives, I can assure you that your courage and persistence in keeping before the world a realistic picture of the Soviet Union and its purposes has not gone unnoticed. In the long pull ahead, it may be that your efforts will be acknowledged and your campaign to place the truth of the Ukrainian people's fight against the Communist tyranny before the world will reap its own reward.

HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

Of Delaware

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. Speaker, the year 1920 saw the end of the Ukrainian National Republic. Less than 3 years of independence were granted to the people of Ukraine when their state was crushed by Russian troops and the last free Ukrainian forces were compelled to flee the country. The flame of freedom which had flickered so long in the breasts of the Ukrainians—and had burned brightly for so short a time—was once again nearly extinguished.

Twenty years later, in 1940, at the First Congress of Ukrainian-Americans in Washington, D.C., the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was formed. In the years between 1920 and 1940 the Ukrainian people suffered the oppressive tyranny of Communist rule. When the Red army was conquering the Republic its troops followed their usual policy of killing, raping, and generally terrorizing the population. In 1930 the order for compulsory collectivization of the land was put into effect accompanied by the forceful dispossession of the peasants. Two years later an artificial famine, instigated by the Russians, caused the death of approximately 5 million Ukrainians. During the 1930's also, the Moscow purge trials found their counterpart in similar purges of Ukrainian artists, writers, intellectuals, and even Communist Party members. Finally, in the years 1937 to 1939 the infamous massacre of Vinnitsia took place. Under the supervision of Nikita Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and known to the people of the country as the "Hangman of Ukraine," over 10,000 Ukrainians were brutally killed and buried in mass graves.

In the 20 years since 1940 when the Ukrainian Congress Committee was formed, Soviet atrocities have not lessened. During World War II Russian partisans ravaged the countryside and robbed and murdered the population. At the end of the war Soviet troops once again occupied the country liquidating in the process the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which fought so gallantly against Hitler. Since 1946 the Ukrainian Catholic Church has been suppressed, thousands of Ukrainian youth resettled in the wastes of Siberia, and the general oppression of the people continued.

There is, however, one great difference between the period before 1940 and the 20 years that have elapsed since then. The Ukrainian Congress Committee has brought all the facts of Russian brutality into the light of day. It has shown Americans that the U.S.S.R. is not a monolithic unity as the Russians claim but rather a grouping of many nations under Moscow's iron heel. All is not smooth sailing in the Soviet Union if thousands of people must be liquidated because of their opposition to the regime. Khrushchev's true nature was pointed out by the Committee long before the free world saw him in the light of Hungary. This accomplishment of the Ukrainian Congress Committee cannot be overestimated. We are engaged in a struggle with communism which is mainly an ideological one. It has long been said of Americans that we are a sleeping giant. We awake slowly but once awakened, move quickly. In the present life-and-death contest between democracy and Soviet dictatorship we can no longer afford the luxury of sleeping late. It is for this reason that we owe such a great debt of gratitude to the Committee. It is necessary that we be constantly reminded what communism is and what fate awaits those who are conquered by it. We must know our enemy in order to vanquish him. This is the unique educational contribution of the Ukrainian Congress Committee for which I wish to thank and congratulate all its members on this 20th anniversary.

HON. CHESTER E. MERROW

Of New Hampshire

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I include therein a commendation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on its 20th anniversary.

**COMMENDATION OF THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE
OF AMERICA ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY**

In these days of growing awareness of Soviet penetration into Latin America and Africa we tend to forget the other areas of the world where Communist penetration is no novelty. A danger lies in the surrendering, through a display of lack of interest, of the East European nations which, at an early stage of Soviet expansionism, were absorbed into the Soviet sphere.

The Soviets have had several allies in their attempts to snuff out the liberties and nationalistic strivings of these nations. Time has served as an enemy to the captive nations, for with time has come a tendency, often unconscious, in the free world to accept their slavery. Distance has likewise served the Communist cause, for the problems of these dozen subjected non-Russian peoples are far from us. In an era where American interests are focused on a virulent Communist threat less than

100 miles from our own beloved country we may tend to forget the further and no less virulent Communist threat several thousands of miles away in Eastern Europe.

Yet, though time, distance, and space have helped keep the Soviet tyranny in power and free from the active challenge of the free world's might, the spiritual values of our common heritage are on our side.

One could feel at times that spiritual values alone cannot fight against the mailed fist. Some feel that the only way to overcome Russian imperialism and achieve the liberation of enslaved peoples is to set loose another bloody holocaust. But war need not be a necessary ingredient in order to have an active East European policy. An organization which has been showing us how to arrive at an effective, realistic and yet bloodless policy has been the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

PRAYER FOR UKRAINE OFFERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY REV. DR. M. WOJNAR ON JANUARY 21, 1958



Left to right: Rep. Albert W. Cretella, Conn.; Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, Wisc.; Rep. Leonard Farbstein, N. Y.; Rep. Michael A. Feighan, Ohio; Rep. Alvin M. Bentley, Mich.; Rep. Antoni N. Sadlak, Conn.; Rev. Dr. M. Wojnar, Catholic University of America; Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA Chairman; Rev. Dr. Bernard Braskamp, Chaplain, House of Representatives; Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Mass.; Rep. Wayne L. Hays, Ohio.

Through the 20 years of its existence the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has been fulfilling the highly commendable function of presenting to the American people the sordid tragedy of the captive nations. Their importance to the free world in the context of our security has been continually highlighted. Its chairman, Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, and others affiliated with him were among the principal exponents of national observance of Captive Nations Week. When Congress gave its approval to its observance last year, Khrushchev was jolted, a blow for freedom mightily struck, and hope surged again in the hearts of those trapped behind the curtain of tyranny. In addition to these efforts the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has published several excellent books and pamphlets and regularly presents its enlightening periodicals, *The Ukrainian Bulletin* and *The Ukrainian Quarterly*.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, its directors, its various affiliated organizations, and its more than 2 million members are to be strongly commended for their sterling work on behalf of freedom.

HON. WILLIAM E. MILLER

Of New York

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. Speaker, the record of Soviet conquest and suppression is a long one and the freedom-loving nations which have been ground to pulp under the spiked heel of Russian imperialism are numerous.

It is paradoxical in this year of 1960, while the global ambitions of the Communists take on renewed vigor, that the subjugated peoples within the Russian periphery outnumber their masters and yet are unable to obtain the freedom for which they have struggled so tirelessly.

The sadistic slaughters of Hungary, Poland, and East Germany still are fresh in the world's mind, but the rape of those other nations who fell before the Red onslaught in earlier conquests somehow have been obscured by the three subsequent wars involving troops of most of the civilized and uncivilized world. Many of us are inclined to forget that long before these Soviet outrages shocked the West, millions of other peoples had sacrificed their lives and liberties to this relentless and barbaric conspiracy.

We sometimes overlook the fact that many nations were engulfed by the Soviet hordes so long ago that their names now are unfamiliar. Few today recall that Kirghiz, Kazakh, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Idel-Ural, Cosackia, and Byelorussia are formerly free countries whose 63 million people now are enslaved by communism.

The names of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are more familiar because they were comparatively recent conquests and

we know of Georgia because it was the birthplace of Joseph Stalin.

But the largest of all these captive nations, Ukraine, is thought of by most Americans only as a historic part of Russia itself. The 42 million survivors of Russia's genocidal decimation of Ukraine today constitute the largest population bloc among nations engulfed by the Soviets and is approximately half as large as that of Russia itself.

This fall, Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which is made up of Americans of Ukrainian descent or birth, will observe its 20th anniversary and I think it fitting that we and the rest of the Nation pay tribute to these people who have suffered so much and so long under communistic oppression.

Few peoples in history have kept the spirit of independence alive so long under such adverse conditions as the Ukrainians. As most of us here are aware, the present lord of the Kremlin, who denounced our President and demanded an apology from him for the U—2 flights, reached his lofty position as head of the Communist world by literally walking over the bodies of Ukrainians he had slaughtered.

I shall not describe here the countless murders carried out on Nikita Khrushchev's orders in Ukraine, but shall say that hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children were wiped out and that parks and playgrounds have been built by the Russians atop the mass graves in which many of them were buried.

Despite the enormity of the persecution they have suffered at Soviet hands—Ukrainian people at home and abroad consistently keep alive the flame of freedom with which they someday hope to touch off the fire of liberation.

Those Ukrainians who have been fortunate enough to escape from behind the Iron Curtain and settle in this country as well as those of Ukrainian ancestry who were born here are dedicated to this exacting battle for independence.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee, in spearheading this effort in America, has set an example unsurpassed by any other nationality group.

The Congress is primarily an educational medium and disseminates information about communism. Most of its material is gathered from those among its membership who actually have witnessed these Russian atrocities and the development of communism.

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

Of New York

August 30, 1960

Freedom is a word we do not always appreciate. Sometimes it is not much more than an idea associated with the Fourth of July, fireworks, and picnics. But there are certain

countries, those dozen Captive Nations in the tyrannous clutch of the U.S.S.R., which can't celebrate a Fourth of July of their own, for they have no freedom.

Too often we take freedom for granted and we forget the plight of others not so richly endowed. It is organizations such as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America which remind us of the grim conditions of life behind the Iron Curtain.

Through the years the Committee has been waging a campaign to have us face up to the significance of our national security of these subjected areas, to the persecution of their peoples, to the true character of the Soviet Union and to the means by which we in the Free World can give hope to those enslaved millions and can combat the virulent spread of Russian imperialism.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has through the years shown us that the West can fight the enemy in his own backyard with the help of what we might call the "ICIM"—the intercontinental ideological missile—the one missile which cannot be tracked nor forced down nor destroyed—the missile carrying Hope and the Spirit of Freedom to the destitute millions under Soviet bondage.

For its work in the field of keeping us alert to the threats to our way of life and for keeping us aware of the conditions behind the Iron Curtain, for its work in maintaining the spirit of freedom alive among the Captive Nations, I wish to felicitate the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on this occasion of its twentieth anniversary.

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

Of Illinois

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure and pride that I insert my message of greetings in the Appendix of the **Congressional Record** commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America which is being celebrated this fall by the branches and member organizations of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.

This year we mark the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The year 1960 also marks the beginning of a new decade that all men hope may bring peace, justice, and freedom to all the peoples of the world.

No people has hoped and dreamed more of this freedom, or struggled harder for it, than the Ukrainians. Whether they are the 40 million people still enslaved by Russian communism or their 2½ million free brethren in America, they have never ceased to dream and to fight for a free Ukrainian nation.

No one could fail to admire the indomitable will of a people who have kept alive their dream through centuries of oppres-

sion. And no one who loves freedom can fail to hope that the freedom may at last be achieved.

To this purpose, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has waged an unceasing battle against communism. It has continually exposed the dangers of communism to all free peoples when some might forget their peril.

All Americans join with me in hoping that the 1960's will see the culmination of the hopes of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and of Ukrainians everywhere, for a free Ukrainian nation.

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

Of Minnesota

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I wish to bring to the attention of the American people the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. On this occasion I wish to felicitate its chairman, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky; its policy board, among whom is Prof. A. A. Granovsky, of the University of Minnesota; and its membership of 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry dedicated to the never-ceasing struggle against Soviet despotism.

Their efforts have not been solely aimed at the liberation of their beloved Ukraine, a land of a rich and renowned culture, a land of great fertility, of abundant mineral resources, and fast-flowing rivers. The efforts of the committee have also encompassed the painstaking exposition of the facts of Soviet brutality in all the dozen non-Russian nations caught in the web of Russian imperialism.

Through the 20 years of its history, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has nurtured hope in the breasts of those afflicted by Communist persecution. It has given solace and encouragement to those with loved ones in those unfortunate areas. And it has shown the American people the value to our national security of these captive nations and how their cause and their fight is also our cause and our fight.

The tasks of the Committee have been well done, the spirit imbuing the Committee a patriotic one. One can sincerely wish for the successful continuation and speedy accomplishment of its objectives.

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

Of Michigan

August 22, 1960

I want to congratulate you and the other members of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of your organization.

The efforts of your organization have been extremely important in educating the American people to the threat of Com-

munist aggression. When at some time in the future the Communist threat is eliminated and when the enslaved peoples have been freed, your organization will be entitled to a substantial share of the credit for defeating the greatest threat that the Christian world has ever faced.

HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG

Of New York

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America deserves our most heartfelt congratulations on its 20th anniversary to be observed this fall. It is a purposeful and patriotic group of Americans of Ukrainian descent. Its excellent publications, its sterling principles, its dedicated membership, its outstanding leadership—all have made it an outstanding exponent of everything the free world stands for and must fight for.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is indeed fortunate to have for its chairman Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky. Many of us here in Congress are happily acquainted with Dr. Dobriansky through his successful crusade for the Captive Nations Week resolution and through his unswerving efforts on behalf of captive nations. In the face of many obstacles he has led the crusade for recognition of the sorry plight of the non-Russian nations enslaved by the Soviets, for an awareness of the true nature of Russian imperialism, and for greater understanding of the strategic significance of these nations to the free world.

Dr. Dobriansky and the Ukrainian Congress have advocated policies that are sufficiently flexible to effectively counter the twists and turns of Soviet foreign policy and yet solidly implant on all of us the grim truths and the need for hard work to help the captive nations achieve their rightful place in the free world. We all must pledge our efforts that these policies may be crowned with success.

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

Of Massachusetts

October 19, 1960

As you know, I am in strong support of the aims and objectives of your great organization for liberation of oppressed peoples and freedom for all peoples. All true Americans are conscious of the great contributions made by the Ukrainian people as well as their burning zeal for the restoration of their liberty and I am sure that an overwhelming number of our people will join with you in helping captive nations, in disseminating full information about the affairs of captive nations, and exposing the many myths, distortions and misrepresentations of Soviet unity and strength, and proposing concrete ways to defeat the Marxist Imperialists, not only in the cold war, but in

the struggle for the security of the free world and the survival of human freedom.

Let me assure you of my deep appreciation for your efforts and my avowed determination to continue to stand with you and other peoples who are fighting Communism and all its evil works. May the time be not too far distant when we will achieve success in our endeavors and see the blessing of freedom once again assured and guaranteed to all nations.

HON. MELVIN PRICE

Of Illinois

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, this fall the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is celebrating its 20th anniversary with observances of the occasion by local chapters and member organizations. It is appropriate for this House to pause to recognize the occasion.

Americans with little knowledge of the history of the Soviet Union may not be aware of the persistence of a nationalistic tradition among the 42 million Ukrainians—a tradition so strong that immediately after the Communist revolution, even Lenin's controlling group in Moscow was willing to recognize the existence of Ukraine as a separate state.

That recognition proved to be a scrap of paper, or even less than that. By 1923 Trotsky's Red army had moved into Ukraine and forcibly swallowed it up into the so-called union of Socialist Republics. The Red army picked off other independent peoples that originally had been guaranteed separate status and added them to the union. The people of Ukraine, like the people of Poland, have been forced to endure long generations of captivity within various forms of the imperialistic Russian Empire—but, like the people of Poland, they have continued to yearn for their birthright of national freedom and sovereignty.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., is authority for the statement that the nationalistic aspirations of the Ukrainians have so persisted that "each decade since the twenties has seen serious friction, resistance, even open rebellion, scald the hand of their Moscow masters."

There are some 2.5 million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, and the group of which Dr. Dobriansky is chairman has sought to reflect accurately their sentiments about the captivity in which the land of their ancestors is held by the Soviets.

The Committee is purely educational in its objectives. By virtue of their background and interests, Dr. Dobriansky and his colleagues can legitimately claim to be American citizens who are knowledgeable in the affairs of the Soviet Union. They list a fourfold aim for themselves: First, to point out the strategic value of Ukraine, and other captive areas inside the Soviet Union itself; second, to inform other Americans of the exist-

ence of these non-Russian nationalities within the Soviet Union; third, to expose the myths of Soviet unity that are denied by the captive peoples themselves; and, fourth, to propose ways and means to defeat the psychopolitical propaganda drives of the Moscow imperialists in the cold war.

In our own multicultural society, which embraces free men and women of all ancestries, individual groups may often make a contribution for which they are especially equipped. The Americans of Ukrainian ancestry are seeking through their committee to educate, to inform, to stimulate an awareness of certain facts of the modern world that otherwise might be overlooked. They are seeking, and seeking effectively, to keep alive a truth that might become obscured. In the struggle between this free nation and the Soviet Union, truth is an asset that can work most powerfully in the preservation of the ideal of freedom.



**U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CELEBRATES UKRAINIAN
INDEPENDENCE DAY, JANUARY 22, 1959**



Left to right: Rep. Barratt O'Hara, Ill.; Rep. Daniel J. Flood, Pa.; Rep. Michael A. Feighan, Ohio; Rev. Vasyl Olynyk, Orthodox Consistory, Youngstown, Ohio; Rev. B. Braskamp, House Chaplain; Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA Chairman.

HON. JOHN H. RAY

Of New York

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following message of greeting to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America which will be celebrating its 20th anniversary this fall:

**THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA:
FIGHTER AGAINST SOVIET TYRANNY**

During the Korean war, we in the West were shocked to learn of the inhumanity perpetrated by the Chinese Communists on captured American soldiers. We call this horrible action brainwashing and were revolted by it. Yet this was not a new technique of warfare; men of evil have always endeavored to change other men's minds by force.

The Soviet Union has, from the time of its conquest of the 12 non-Russian nations, assiduously tried to brainwash these heroic peoples. But long years of persecution, of terror, of murders and tortures and exile have only strengthened the resolve of the people of Ukraine and the other captive nations not to bow down before their Soviet captors and not to surrender their spirits.

One organization which has done an incalculable amount of good in this respect is the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Not only has it reinvigorated the tired souls of the subject peoples but it has also channeled the interest of the free world toward a greater appreciation of the sad plight of these peoples. In a long enduring cold war every possible ally, every possible circumstance which can be turned toward our own good is of inestimable value to us. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has demonstrated time and time again the strategic import to our national security of these nations and offered stimulating ideas on the waging of effective psychological warfare against the U.S.S.R.

It is therefore most fitting that I express on this occasion my heartiest congratulations to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and to its membership my heartiest commendation for their work and best of wishes for the future.

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

Of New York

Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. Speaker, when Mr. Khrushchev is in the United States attending the United Nations General Assembly session, we should again remind ourselves of the unquenchable thirst for freedom on the part of the people behind the Iron Curtain and

particularly many of the nationality groups within the Soviet Union. The torch of freedom is held high by the various nationality organizations in America. One particularly active group is the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., representing some 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian descent.

During Mr. Khrushchev's stay in Manhattan, I know that the Ukrainian Congress and similar groups, while respecting the safety of Mr. Khrushchev's person, will, nevertheless, make it unquestionably clear to him that the Ukrainians and other nationalities within the Soviet Union do not accept dictatorial domination.

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

Of New Jersey

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure today to pay tribute to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which this fall will celebrate its 20th anniversary. The Congress speaks for over 2 million Americans of Ukrainian descent, many of whom are my friends and neighbors in the 10th District of New Jersey.

This organization has filled an important function in the past two decades by focusing attention upon the cause of Ukraine, as well as that of all the captive nations. The Congress has been in the forefront in pointing up the fact that there are captive nations within the Soviet Union itself, as well as throughout Eastern Europe. The realization that Soviet unity is a myth, and that there are many separate nations within the Soviet Union yearning for independence, is, of course, of vital significance to our national strategy.

By dramatizing the plight of the oppressed non-Russian nations, the Ukrainian Congress has served the cause of liberty and freedom. May the Congress continue to play its vital role in the never-ending struggle against Communist imperialism in the future.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

Of Massachusetts

August 23, 1960

Congratulations to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, composed of many Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, for your courageous and determined spirit in your constant struggle for the freedom of your homeland of Ukraine. As long as the fires of freedom burn, freedom is possible to obtain. In helping to keep the cause of freedom in the hearts of mankind, I am sure your great nation will some day achieve freedom again. I wish you all success and trust you will never give up in your efforts.

ANTI-KHRUSHCHEV UKRAINIANS PICKETING BEFORE U.N. ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1960



Mass Ukrainian American demonstrations were staged on September 18 and September 20, 1960 in protest against the arrival of Nikita S. Khrushchev and his communist lackeys to the United Nations. This mass picketing took place on 46th Street and 1st Avenue in New York City, on the day of the opening of the United Nations General Assembly session.

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

Of New York
August 26, 1960

May I take this opportunity to extend my felicitations and best wishes on the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which will be celebrated this fall.

The work of your national organization as well as its branches has been painstaking and commendable, and Americans of Ukrainian ancestry have every reason to feel proud of their many achievements.

HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT

Of California
Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the **Record**, I include the following message to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on the occasion of its 20th anniversary:

**MESSAGE TO THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA
ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY**

Tyranny has never been a stranger to the courageous people of Ukraine. Long has it been their lot to be the victims of expanding empires, and to suffer at the blood-drenched hands of the invader.

Ukraine has particularly fared ill at the hands of Russian imperialism. Though claiming to have cast aside the tenets of prior Russian expansionism and though picturing itself as the new savior of the masses, the Soviet Union became the most vicious oppressor in the long and hard fought saga of Ukraine. Within 5 years after it had taken power the Soviet Union realized that a major stumbling block to her plans for world conquest lay in the nationalist strivings of Ukraine. Repression of Ukrainian culture, massacres of innocents, mass deportations to Siberia—all have been used to consolidate the power of the U.S.S.R. over Ukraine.

In the past Ukraine has always emerged triumphant with her enemy destroyed. Years might have passed but victory in each case was ultimately and gloriously hers. Yet in the periods of arduous waiting, years of fearing the every knock on the door, years of starvation and persecution, hope remained alive. It had to if ever the Ukrainian people were to become free again.

It is such an organization as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America which provides the captive nations with this potent weapon against the Communist aggressor. The Committee goes even further for it realizes that hope alone cannot defeat a historic imperialism and a modern totalitarianism. That

is why the program of the Committee, its splendid publications, and the unflagging efforts of its membership of two and one half million are all fulfilling a highly commendable and active service to America, to the free world and to the enslaved multitudes under the Soviet heel. That is why, on behalf of the millions in the dozen captive nations and on behalf of America I wish to congratulate and to thank the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on its 20th anniversary.

HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO

Of New York

September 6, 1960

It is indeed a pleasure to congratulate the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc. and its branches and member organizations on the 20th anniversary of your founding.

I am glad to have this opportunity to send you the enclosed message, expressing my sentiments on this occasion.

THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS KEEPS FAITH WITH FREEDOM

Forty-two years ago the Ukrainian peoples, upon the disintegration of the Czarist regime in Russia, proclaimed their independence. Thus, these people fulfilled for themselves what many other peoples fulfilled at that time; they satisfied one of the most basic and compelling drives of human nature; the desire for freedom. In 1920 the Ukrainian Republic fell to the Communist sickle. Through the years since then the Communists have hammered ceaselessly at the tiny spark of freedom that still remained in Ukraine. They succeeded in crushing the independence of the Ukrainian people; they forcibly welded them into the Soviet Union; but they have never been able to alter that spark within the hearts of the Ukrainian people which urges them to be free. No matter how terrible the oppression, no matter how complete the economic and cultural tyranny, as long as that spark remains, the complete absorption by the imperialistic Soviet Union is impossible. As long as men keep their faith in freedom, tyranny is temporary and impossible. The Ukrainian people have kept faith with freedom, and the most vicious efforts of the Soviet Union have met with little success.

In America there are over two million people of Ukrainian descent. They have formed on the state and national level the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, seeking to bring to the public information about the conditions in Ukraine. They have been invaluable in their assessment of the events within Ukraine, and they have long assured us of the Ukrainian faith in freedom. Most of all, they have long reminded us that we must keep our faith with freedom, not only abroad with countries tyrannized by the Communist imperialists, but with our own people, with our own freedom here in America. For this task that they have done so well, I congratulate them. In the faith that they stand for, I stand with them.

HON. JOHN F. SHELLEY

Of California

September 2, 1960

It is a pleasure for me to extend greetings and congratulations to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on its twentieth anniversary. I want to take this opportunity to laud the work of the Congress. Its endeavors to halt the spread of Communist domination through the education of the American public in the oppressive methods and democratically alien ends of the Soviet Union are outstanding. The inspiration of the Congress hails back to the two glorious years of Ukrainian independence from Russia from 1918 to 1920. The Soviets incorporated Ukraine into the Soviet Union, where it remains today. However, the spirit of independence still rests with these people, who in previous centuries developed their own language, customs, literature, culture, and general individuality of the Ukrainian people now enslaved by the Soviet Union. In its publications, local activities, and active interest in American policy toward Ukraine, the Congress attempts to carry aloft the torch of Ukrainian independence in the ardent hope that it can soon be restored to its rightful position. As an example, Captive Nations Week was inaugurated in the United States at the suggestion of the Ukrainian Congress to remind us of the plight of all nations under Soviet control.

The history of the Ukrainian Americans who compose the membership of the Congress is significant. Although they first began to come in small groups during the colonial period, the great movement to the United States came between 1880 and 1914 when Ukrainians looked to our shores for greater opportunity and a better life. They came to our larger cities to help build the might of our country in the mills, transportation, and construction work. The sons and daughters of these welcome migrants soon branched out into teaching, law, medicine, and many other worthy fields. The Ukrainian Americans immediately began to enrich American cultural and religious life by forming their religious communities, cultural centers, choruses, theatrical groups, sports clubs and welfare societies.

The organizational life of Ukrainian Americans, whether social, cultural, or fraternal, is always concerned with political activity. Well organized as they are, the Ukrainian Americans use their position to help Ukrainian interests abroad and feel very strongly about regaining Ukrainian independence from the Soviet Union. Most of the Ukrainian independence groups are united with the Ukrainian Congress. I think it can be said that this movement has become particularly important since World War II with the migration to the United States of approximately 60,000 displaced Ukrainians. They have recently experienced political suppression in Europe and have seen first hand all the difficulties and horrors of totalitarian dictatorial re-

gimes. They have learned to conspire and hide and to live and fight with skill in the underground. Like most Ukrainian Americans they seek full political rights for the Ukrainian people in Europe and claim for them the right of self-determination of their future and their relations with neighboring states. Working through the Ukrainian Congress, their first goal is to win over fellow Americans' support of this goal. In doing this they publish valuable information of conditions in Europe and behind the Iron Curtain.

The Ukrainian Americans have been successful in this task primarily, I think, because they have learned by living in the United States just how precious and secure our liberties can be. They have not always had these liberties, so they take them more seriously and use them to better advantage than we do, perhaps. And we can be proud that they want to establish in their native land of Ukraine the freedoms they have in the United States. Under our system of free enterprise and individual rights, the Ukrainian Americans have done more than their share of building our nation. They strongly supported and contributed to the growth of the labor movement. Their music, dances, and art have become an integral part of American life. Although there have been outstanding individuals, the Ukrainian Americans as a whole, have made the greatest contribution to America by simply becoming a part of America. Their participation in the American community is something that all Americans can be proud of.

The Ukrainian Congress has undoubtedly made this possible by taking such a vital interest in bringing an understanding of Ukraine to the American public. All of us have much to thank the Congress for in its honest, forthright efforts to unmask the Communist world and expose it for what it is. I take pride in recognizing this work on the anniversary of the Congress. I wish it many more fruitful years, culminating in the fulfilment of Ukrainian freedom.

HON. DON L. SHORT

Of North Dakota

August 24, 1960

I would like at this time, however, to offer my sincere and continuing good wishes to the brave and courageous people of Ukraine for attainment of the freedom you so richly deserve. It has been a constant source of inspiration to the world in these troubled times to view the example of our Ukrainian friends who since 1920 have existed under the rule of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. They are the most celebrated example of freedom-loving people in this age, for in spite of the sad and undeniable fact that they are presently ruled by a harsh dictatorship, they have successfully resisted assimilation. Truly the phrase "My head is bloody but unbowed" could be applied to the Ukrainians.

We offer our warmest greetings and sincere prayers for an end to your bondage. We believe, in spite of the sufferings you have undergone, in the eventual triumph of right over might. We know only too well that had not someone believed this for us, 150 years ago, America would not today be a free nation.

**ALLEN W. DULLES WITH ANTI-COMMUNIST LEADERS
IN KANSAS CITY, MO.**



The Hon. Allen W. Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), chats with leaders of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism on November 10, 1960 in Kansas City, Mo. From left to right: Tom Sawyer, secretary of the Conference; Thomas J. Culte, retiring president, and John Duzansky, one of the three vice chairmen of the Conference. He is budget director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its representative in the Conference.

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

Of Florida

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago one our most forthright and vigorous ethnic organizations was founded, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. This Committee has performed yeoman service for the interests of Ukrainians at home and abroad but above all it has worked for the United States itself. What the Committee has done so effectively is the patriotic task of demonstrating to all Americans the true nature of the Soviet Empire. It has shown, sometimes dramatically—and here I am thinking of its effective campaign for commemorating Captive Nation's Week—that the U.S.S.R. is not a monolithic empire of a homogeneous ethnic group; namely, Russians. But it is rather a massive empire of many oppressed people in which the Russians are only one group but they are the controlling group over all other peoples in the Russian Empire.

To call the attention of Americans to this fact has been a praiseworthy service of the Ukrainian Congress Committee. On this occasion I wish to express my gratitude to its leaders for their courage, wisdom, and forthrightness in their efforts to enlighten the American people and in their general struggle against world communism.

HON. H. ALLEN SMITH

Of California

August 31, 1960

I have your letter of August 17 informing me of your 20th anniversary celebration this fall and I will be pleased if you would extend to all your branches and member organizations the following message:

Greetings and congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the founding of your organization. Best wishes for a pleasant celebration and may your good work in campaigning for truth continue.

HON. MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH

Of Illinois

Thursday, September 1, 1960

Mr. Speaker, this fall, branch and member organizations of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., will commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Committee.

The work and the objectives of the Committee, in informing not only the 2½ million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry but all Americans of the continuing struggle in Ukraine and in other captive nations and of the perils of communism, are contributing greatly to the cause of freedom throughout the world.

In speaking for the captive Ukrainian people, who have struggled for centuries to break the bonds of tyranny and proclaim their independence, and in affirming their right to freedom and justice, the Committee continues to expose the fallacy that communism insures liberty.

It is most urgent today to know and realize fully the true meaning of communism and its danger to the rights and freedom of men and nations. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is to be commended for its unceasing efforts to stem the advance of communism, which seeks to extend its tyranny over the world.

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

Of Pennsylvania

Tuesday, August 30, 1960

Mr. Speaker I am pleased on this occasion to salute the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on its 20th Anniversary.

The land and other natural resources of Ukraine—the tremendously fertile land with acres upon acres of wheat, the rich coal and iron deposits of the Donets River Basin, the power of Soviet industry—all are used to serve the purposes of the Soviet Union. But there remains one invaluable resource of Ukraine that cannot be harvested, nor extracted, nor harnessed by the brutal conqueror, and that is the people of Ukraine, a people schooled in adversity, a people rich in national culture, a people of heroic epics. And the Soviet Union now finds, as have all the previous tyrants who have held sway over the Ukrainian people, that nothing can quench the indomitable spirit of independence of Ukraine.

We can learn much from the history of the Ukrainian people. Their sacrifices perform a valuable service to us. The tribulations they have endured at the hands of Russian imperialism, the horrible massacre at Vinnitsia where the executioners of the hated N.K.V.D. killed 12,000 Ukrainians in cold blood, the violated pledges of the Soviet Union, and the continuing tyranny of Soviet rule over the captive nations—these help us better to see the truth and help us to rid ourselves of delusions about our common enemy.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America continually brings these truths to light. It helps keep hope in the hearts of those on both sides of the Iron Curtain that one day Ukrainian freedom, as well as the freedom of all captive nations, will no longer be a phrase and a hope proclaimed by such as I on an anniversary or on some other occasion of sorrowful reminiscence but instead, a living reality.

HON. JESSICA McC. WEIS

Of New York

September 9, 1960

**THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS IS VALUABLE
TO THE UNITED STATES**

I take pride in congratulating the Americans of Ukrainian ancestry represented in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for their valiant work against communism and the Soviet menace. This fall the various units of the Ukrainian Congress, the spearhead of Ukrainian anti-Soviet efforts, is celebrating the twentieth anniversary of its founding. The 112 branches and over 600 local units of the Congress are the foundation for the important work of the organization. As a United States Representative, I can personally realize the significance of their activities. The main purpose of the Congress is to educate us to the dangers of Soviet aggression and the desire for independence of millions of people behind the Iron Curtain and to promote a sound American foreign policy in this area. They try to reach us all, to make us all aware, from their next door neighbor to their Congressmen. And believe me, these activities do not go unappreciated. Last year the chairman of the Con-

**FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON WITH UKRAINIAN
DELEGATES AT 11th COLGATE FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE
JULY 3, 1959**



From left to right: Walter D. Prybyla, Jr. of Syracuse University's Ukrainian Students Club; Dr. Yaroslav Pelensky, King's College, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Honorable Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State; Walter Dushnyck, editor of UCCA publications; Dr. Everett Case, President of Colgate University; Roman Olesnicki, research editor of PROLOG.

gress, Lev E. Dobriansky, testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee about the criminal activities of Khrushchev in Ukraine both before and after World War II. The Congress publishes several magazines to keep their members and the general public informed of its activities and concerns. It arranges for programs and speakers both within its units and outside.

The American-Ukrainians are uniquely suited to this task of educating us about Soviet tyranny and keeping us appreciative of our independence of individual thought and action. Many of them who have come to this country since the turn of the century experienced the horrifying cruelty of the Soviet Communists. They, best of all, know what it is to live without freedom of thought and action. It is not easy for many of us to know what existence is like under a dictatorship that does not recognize the importance of the individual. It takes an organization like the Ukrainian Congress, with members who can remember the horror of deliberately enforced famine and firing squads, to make us prize our liberty and work to preserve it.

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

Of Wisconsin
August 23, 1960

I want to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations on the past accomplishments of your Committee, and wish you every success in the future. The enclosed copy of my remarks in the House of Representatives on the occasion of the 42nd Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence, which appeared in the *Congressional Record* on January 22, 1960, express my feelings on this subject.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with Americans of Ukrainian ancestry in observing the 42nd Anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine.

The young Ukrainian National Republic became one of the first victims of Communist expansion and aggression. It was invaded and crushed in 1920—barely two years after it had achieved independence. It has remained enslaved to this very day, in spite of the ironic Soviet claim that Ukraine is “a truly free and sovereign nation,” and in spite of the fact that its Communist regime has been represented for a number of years in the United Nations.

The United States has always been sympathetic to the legitimate aspirations of other peoples. We know that the people of Ukraine long for true independence and wish to be rid of their Communist oppressors. This fact is clearly apparent from the long reign of terror visited upon the people of Ukraine by the Communists who have endeavored to crush the will to resist, and the spirit of freedom, in all of the captive nations.

VII. ELECTIVE BOARDS OF THE UCCA

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Lev. E. Dobriansky —
chairman
Alexandria, Va.

Ignatius Billinsky
Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas W. Darmopray
Philadelphia, Pa.
John A. Demer
Cleveland, Ohio
Stephen J. Jarema
New York, N. Y.
Joseph Lesawyer
Briarwood, L. I., N. Y.
Helen D. Lototsky
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dmytro Halychyn —
president
New York, N. Y.

Theodore Mynyk
Scranton, Pa.
Peter Pavlovych
Orrtanna, Pa.
Michael Piznak
New York, N. Y.
John H. Roberts
New York, N. Y.
Stephen Sprynsky
Philadelphia, Pa.
Matthew Stakhiw
Scranton, Pa.

POLICY BOARD

Volodymyr Bachynsky
Philadelphia, Pa.
Theophil Bak-Boychuk
Philadelphia, Pa.
Volodymyr Borovyk
Irvington, N. J.
Leonid Chudovsky
New York, N. Y.
William Dovhan
St. Clair Shores, Mich.
Anthony Dragan
Jersey City, N. J.
Walter Dushnyck
Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Duzansky
Chicago, Ill.
John O. Flis
New York, N. Y.
Michael Furda
New York, N. Y.

Walter Gallan
Philadelphia, Pa.
Alexander A. Granovsky
St. Paul, Minn.
Volodymyr Komarynsky
Irvington, N. J.
Michael Komichak
McKees Rocks, Pa.
Zenon Kravets
Bronx, N. Y.
Theophil Kulchytsky
Philadelphia, Pa.
Omelan Logush
New York, N. Y.
Danylo Lymarenko
Philadelphia, Pa.
Volodymyr Mazur
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vasyl Mudry
Yonkers, N. Y.

Valentine Novytsky
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jaroslaw Padoch
New York, N. Y.
Ivan Palyvoda
New York, N. Y.
Edward Popil
Scranton, Pa.
Stephania Pushkar
Philadelphia, Pa.
Julian Revay
Flushing, N. Y.

Roman Smal-Stockl
Milwaukee, Wis.
Augustin Stefan
Stamford, Conn.
Peter Tybor
New Brunswick, N. J.
George Wolynetz, Jr.
New York, N. Y.
Ivan Wowczuk
New York, N. Y.
Eugene Zyblikewycz
Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARD OF ADVISORS

Walter Bacad
New York, N. Y.
Volodymyr Basiuk
Philadelphia, Pa.
Janet Bencal
Bronx, N. Y.
Mykola Bihun
Cleveland, Ohio
Ivan Bilous
Detroit, Mich.
Walter Bodnar
Newark, N. J.
Lydia Burachynska
Philadelphia, Pa.
Michael Chemny
Detroit, Mich.
Walter Chopyk
Buffalo, N. Y.
Maria Demydchuk
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter Didyk
Detroit, Mich.
Roman Dolynsky
New York, N. Y.
Pavlo Dorozynsky
New York, N. Y.
Eugene Fedorenko
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lev Futala
Detroit, Mich.
Anatol Hudowskyj
Jackson Heights, L. I.
Michael Gurniak
McKees Rocks, Pa.

Alexander Haleluk
New Brunswick, N. J.
Osypa Hrabovenska
Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank Huzil
Detroit, Mich.
Roman Ilnytsky
New York, N. Y.
Michael Yarosh
Youngstown, Ohio
Serhiy Yevsevsky
Philadelphia, Pa.
Volodymyr Kalyna
New York, N. Y.
Mykola Kizyma
New York, N. Y.
Kost Kononenko
Boonton, N. J.
Peter Kuchma
New York, N. Y.
Stephen Kuropas
Chicago, Ill.
Helen Lashchenko
Bronx, N. Y.
Vasyl Lencyk
Stamford, Conn.
Dan B. Lesiuk
Chicago, Ill.
Myron Leskiw
Newark, N. J.
Bohdan Levytsky
New York, N. Y.
Volodymyr Lewycky
Chicago, Ill.

Eugene Lozynsky
New York, N. Y.

Antin Lucky
New York, N. Y.

Michael Maynosh
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Anthony Malanchuk
New Haven, Conn.

Bohdan Moroz
Buffalo, N. Y.

Ivan Mychalcevyeh
Chicago, Ill.

Eugene Novytsky
Teaneck, N. J.

Volodymyr Nychay
Chicago, Ill.

Theodore Nykula
Baltimore, Md.

Ivan Odezynsky
Philadelphia, Pa.

Ivan Oleksyn
Rochester, N. Y.

Julian Pavchak
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mykyta V. Ridrutsky
New York, N. Y.

Matthew Pope
New York, N. Y.

Constantine Prychodko
Newark, N. J.

Michael Rodyk
New York, N. Y.

Bohdan Romanenchuk
Philadelphia, Pa.

Michael Skrabut
Ambridge, Pa.

Mykola Semanyshyn
Irvington, N. J.

Myroslav Siemens
Chicago, Ill.

Stephen Skrobach
Chicago, Ill.

Stephen Skubik
Washington, D. C.

Alexander Sokolyshyn
New York, N. Y.

Yuriy Starosolsky
Hyattsville, Md.

Walter Steck
New York, N. Y.

Anthony Sharan
Jersey City, N. J.

Dmytro Szmagala
Cleveland, Ohio

Taras Shpikula
Chicago, Ill.

Helen Stogryn
Philadelphia, Pa.

Stephen Shulhan
Yonkers, N. Y.

Ivan Teluk
New Haven, Conn.

Dmytro Vasylaschuk
Philadelphia, Pa.

Philip T. Wasyłowsky
Chicago, Ill.

Alexander Zahrodsky
New York, N. Y.

Anthony Zukowsky
Steele, North Dakota

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Adam Hordynsky
Newark, N. J.

Roman Huhlevych
New York, N. Y.

Mykola Domashewsky
Chicago, Ill.

Michael Dutkewych
Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Evanchuk
Chicago, Ill.

Ivan Wynnyk
New York, N. Y.

Panko Shuhan
New York, N. Y.

VIII. MEMBERS OF THE UCCA

I Fraternal Benefits Associations

1. Ukrainian National Association
2. Ukrainian Workingmen's Association
3. Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics
4. Ukrainian National Aid Association

II Political Organizations

5. Ukrainian American National Democratic Association
6. Association of Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Convictions
7. Association of Friends for the Liberation Movement of Ukraine
8. Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine
9. Ukrainian Hetman Organization
10. Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine
11. Ukrainian National State Union
12. Ukrainian Free Society in the U.S.A.
13. Friends of the OUN Abroad
14. Association for the Liberation of Ukraine
15. Union of Fighters for Ukrainian Liberation
16. Association of Friends of the Ukrainian National Republic
17. DOBRUS — Democratic Association of Formerly Oppressed Ukrainians in the U.S.S.R.

III Scientific Associations

18. Shevchenko Scientific Society
19. Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A.

IV Religious, Cultural and Relief Organizations

20. Self-Reliance
21. United Ukrainian American Relief Committee
22. Catholic Academic Union of Ukrainian Intellectuals "Obnova"
23. Ukrainian Golden Cross
24. Carpathian Association
25. Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance
26. Organization for Defense of Lemkivshchyna
27. Ukrainian Orthodox League of America
28. Alliance of Ukrainians from Bukovina
29. Ukrainian Association of Former Political Prisoners

BOARD OF APPEALS

Volodymyr Bohachevsky

New York, N. Y.

Ivan Bazarko

Bronx, N. Y.

Alexander F. Danko

North Bergen, N. J.

Denys Kvitkovsky

Detroit, Mich.

Omer E. Miles

Cleveland, Ohio

Peter Mirchuk

Philadelphia, Pa.

Roman Olesnicki

Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

Roman Osinchuk

New York, N. Y.

Stephen Ripetsky

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Marcel Wagner

Jersey City, N. J.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

R E S O L U T I O N S

S. J. Res. 111

H. J. Res. 454, 459

WHEREAS the greatness of the United States is in large part attributable to its having been able, through the democratic process, to achieve a harmonious national unity of its people, even though they stem from the most diverse of racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds; and

WHEREAS this harmonious unification of the diverse elements of our free society has led the people of the United States to possess a warm understanding and sympathy for the aspirations of peoples everywhere and to recognize the natural interdependency of the peoples and nations of the world; and

WHEREAS the enslavement of a substantial part of the world's population by Communist imperialism makes a mockery of the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations and constitutes a detriment to the natural bonds of understanding between the people of the United States and other peoples; and

WHEREAS since 1918 the imperialistic and aggressive policies of Russian communism have resulted in the creation of a vast empire which poses a dire threat to the security of the United States and of all the free peoples of the world; and

WHEREAS the imperialistic policies of Communist Russia have led through direct and indirect aggression to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, and others; and

WHEREAS these submerged nations look to the United States, as the citadel of human freedom, for leadership in bringing about their liberation and independence and in restoring to them the enjoyment of their Christian, Jewish, Moslem, Bud-

dhist, or other religious freedoms, and of their individual liberties; and

WHEREAS it is vital to the national security of the United States that the desire for liberty and independence on the part of the peoples of these conquered nations should be steadfastly kept alive; and

WHEREAS the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of the people of these submerged nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace; and

WHEREAS it is fitting that we clearly manifest to such people through an appropriate and official means the historic fact that the people of the United States share with them their aspirations for the recovery of their freedom and independence; Now, therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July, 1959 as "Captive Nations Week" and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The President is further authorized and requested to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

UCCA DELEGATES AT ANNUAL MEETING OF ALL-AMERICAN
CONFERENCE TO COMBAT COMMUNISM IN 1959



Standing from left to right: Michael Yarosh, Youngstown, Ohio; John Duzansky, Chicago, Ill., Herbert Philbrick and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Washington, D. C.

V Women's Organizations

30. Ukrainian National Women's League of America

VI Veterans Organizations

31. United Ukrainian Veterans in the U.S.A.
32. Ukrainian American War Veterans
33. Society of Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army
34. Brotherhood of Veterans — First Ukrainian Division, Ukrainian National Army
35. Former Members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army

VII Foundations

36. Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences Foundation
37. Ukrainian Student Fund

VIII Professional Organizations

38. Alliance of Ukrainian Artists in America
39. Association of Ukrainian Cooperatives
40. Union of Ukrainian Cooperative Workers
41. Ukrainian American Lawyers Association
42. Association of Ukrainian Engineers in America
42. Association of Ukrainian Merchants and Industrialists
43. Association of Ukrainian Veterinarians in America
44. Ukrainian Professional Society of America
45. Ukrainian American Medical Society
46. Ukrainian Lawyers Association in America

IX Youth Organizations

47. Federation of Ukrainian Student Associations of America (SUSTA)
48. Ukrainian Youth Organization "Plast"
49. Ukrainian Youth Association of America (SUMA)
50. Ukrainian Youth League of North America
51. Ukrainian Student Association "Zarevo"
52. Association of Ukrainian Democratic Youth (ODUM)
53. MUN (Youth of ODWU)

THE CRIMES OF KHRUSHCHEV

Part 2

September 9-11, 1959

Committee on Un-American Activities

IX. UCCA BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES

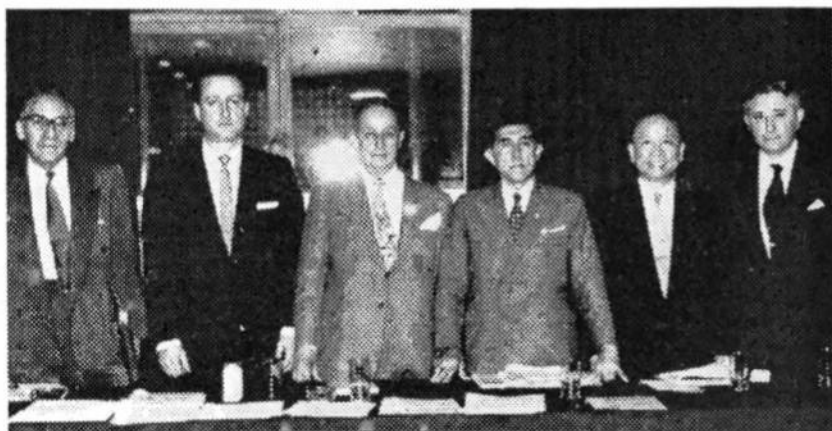
I Arizona	1. Phoenix
II California	2. Los Angeles
	3. San Francisco
III Colorado	4. Denver
IV Connecticut	5. Bridgeport
	6. Colchester
	7. Hartford
	8. New Haven
	9. New Britain
	10. Norwich
	11. Stamford
	12. Willimantic
V Delaware	13. Wilmington
VI District of Columbia ..	14. Washington
VII Florida	15. Miami
VIII Illinois	16. Chicago
	17. Peoria
IX Indiana	18. Hammond
	19. Gary
	20. Indianapolis
X Kansas	21. Kansas City
XI Maryland	22. Baltimore
	23. Curtis Bay
XII Massachusetts	24. Boston
	25. Pittsfield
XIII Michigan	26. Detroit
	27. Flint
	28. Hamtramck
	29. Grand Rapids
XIV Minnesota	30. Minneapolis
	31. St. Paul
XV Missouri*)	32. St. Joseph
XVI Nebraska	33. Lincoln
	34. Omaha
XVII New Hampshire	35. Manchester
XVIII New Jersey	36. Bayonne
	37. Camden
	38. Great Meadows

*) A new Branch of the UCCA was organized in St. Louis, Mo. upon the completion of the list.

	39. Elizabeth
	40. Jersey City
	41. Manville
	42. Millville
	43. Newark
	44. New Brunswick
	45. Passaic
	46. Paterson
	47. Plainfield
	48. Trenton
	49. Whippany
	50. Woodbine
XIX New York	51. Amsterdam
	52. Auburn
	53. Binghamton
	54. Brooklyn
	55. Buffalo
	56. Cohoes
	57. Elmira
	58. Hastings on Hudson
	59. Hempstead
	60. Hudson
	61. Johnson City
	62. Lancaster
	63. Little Falls
	64. New York City
	65. Niagara Falls
	66. Olean
	67. Poughkeepsie
	68. Rochester
	69. Syracuse
	70. Schenectady
	71. Troy
	72. Watervliet
	73. Utica
XX North Dakota	74. Belfield
	75. Steele
XXI Ohio	76. Akron
	77. Cleveland
	78. Canton
	79. Lorain
	80. Toledo
	81. Warren
	82. Youngstown
XXII Oklahoma	83. Norman
XXIII Oregon	84. Portland
XXIV Pennsylvania	85. Aliquippa
	86. Allentown
	87. Ambridge
	88. Barnesboro

	89. Berwick
	90. Bethlehem
	91. Bridgeport
	92. Bristol
	93. Chester
	94. West Easton
	95. Erie
	96. Johnstown
	97. McAdoo
	98. Lyndora
	99. McKees Rocks
	100. New Castle
	101. Philadelphia
	102. Phoenixville
	103. Pittsburgh
	104. Shamokin
	105. Sayre
	106. Sharon
XXV Rhode Island	107. Central Falls
	108. Woonsocket
XXVI Texas	109. Houston
XXVII Utah	110. Salt Lake City
XXVIII Washington	111. Mt. Vernon
XXIX West Virginia	112. Wheeling
XXX Wisconsin	113. Milwaukee

**PREPARATORY CONFERENCE FOR WORLD ANTI-COMMUNIST
CONGRESS IN MEXICO CITY, MARCH 1958**



Standing from left to right: Dr. Salvador Mendoza (Mexico); Ignatius Billinsky (AF-ABN, U.S.); Dr. Jorge Prieto Laurens (Mexico); Adm. Carlos Penna Botto (Brazil); Dr. Ku Cheng-Kang (Nationalist China); and Walter Dushnyck (UCCA — U.S.).

X. REPRINTS FROM CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS

- Hon. H. Alexander Smith** — “Tactics — Not a Strategy of Freedom”
January 17, 1951.
- Hon. William F. Knowland** — “The Wherry Resolution”
March 5, 1951.
- Hon. H. Alexander Smith** — “Changes in International Security Act Affecting Displaced Persons”
March 14, 1951.
- Hon. Charles J. Kersten** — “Non-Russian Peoples In USSR”
May 9, 1951.
- Hon. H. Alexander Smith** — Guideposts to American Realism Toward Russia”
January 23, 1952.
- Hon. James J. Murphy** — “Unity for Survival”
March 4, 1952.
- Hon. Charles J. Kersten** — “The Anti-Soviet Underground”
March 12, 1952.
- Hon. Lawrence H. Smith** — “Russian Imperialism”
May 8, 1952.
- Hon. Brian McMahon** — “The Non-Russian Nations in the USSR”
May 15, 1952.
- Hon. H. Alexander Smith** — “Senator Smith Calls for a Free Ukraine”
May 28, 1952.
- Hon. Blair Moody** — “The Spirit of Independence: America and Ukraine”
July 5, 1952.
- Hon. Lawrence H. Smith** — “US Diplomatic Relations with Republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia”
February 9, 1953.
- Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey** — “A Universalized Declaration of Independence”
February 18, 1953.
- Hon. E. McKinley Dirksen** — “Russia’s Iron Curtain in America”
March 25, 1953.
- Hon. Charles J. Kersten** — “Liberation Force of Ukrainian Resistance”
June 25, 1953.
- Hon. Timothy P. Sheehan** — “A Public Case for Public Inquiry”
July 8-10, 1953.

THE COLGATE FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE — JULY 1 — JULY 5, 1958, HAMILTON, N. Y.



From left to right: Ahmad Minaei, Press Attache, Embassy of Iran; Nuri Eren, Director, Turkish Information Office; Walter Dushnyck, UCCA editor; Miss Myroslava Tomorug, president, Ukrainian Students Club, Columbia University; Christopher Emmet, chairman, American Friends of the Captive Nations; Charles R. Wilson, Director, Colgate Foreign Policy Conference; Rev. Georges Bissonnette, Assumption College, Worcester, Mass., author of "Moscow Was My Parish"; Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA chairman; Prof. John N. Hazard, of the Russian Institute, Columbia University; Roman Olesnicki, Prolog Research and Publishing Assn.; Hon. Pyo Wook Han, Korean Embassy; Ernst Sshlange-Schoeningen, German Embassy, and Dr. Lubomyr Ortynsky, Prolog Research and Publishing Association.

Hearing Committee on Foreign Affairs

- July 15, 1953.
- Hon. Michael A. Feighan** — “The Unity of Fear in Imperialist Muscovy”
July 27, 1953.
- Hon. John F. Kennedy** — “Western Psychological Strategy Toward the USSR”
August 3, 1953.
- Hon. Michael A. Feighan** — “The Real Enemy: Russian Imperialism”
February 17, 1954.
- Hon. Karl E. Mundt** — “Nationalism as a Weapon Against Communism”
June 22, 1954.
- Hon. Charles J. Kersten** — “Communism Established as Opiate of Nations”
August 9, 1954.
- Hon. Charles J. Kersten** — “An American Policy of Liberation”
August 20, 1954.
- Hon. Michael A. Feighan** — “Communist Aggression Against Ukraine”
January 5, 1955.
- Hon. Lawrence H. Smith** — “Fact and Fantasy on Ukraine”
May 4, 1955.
- Hon. Alvin M. Bentley** — “The Communist Calculus for World Conquest”
July 28, 1955.
- Hon. Michael A. Feighan** — “Let’s Look at Russia Honestly”
August 2, 1955.
- Hon. Michael A. Feighan** — “Lingering American Myths on Russia”
March 7, 1956.
- Hon. Michael A. Feighan** — “The Golden Era of National Independence”
August 23, 1958.
- Hon. Thomas J. Dodd and Hon. Daniel J. Flood** — “Celebration of 42nd Anniversary of Ukraine’s Independence in U.S. Congress”
January 21, 1960.

~~~~~

**CELEBRATION OF 41ST ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE’S  
INDEPENDENCE IN U.S. CONGRESS IN JANUARY 1959**

**Congressional Record — 40 pages**

**“KHRUSHCHEV’S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES”**

**Speech of Hon. Thomas J. Dodd**

**August 13, 1959**

## B O O K S

Vasyl Hryshko: **EXPERIENCE WITH RUSSIA** (1955)

Cloth-bound: \$3.00

Index

Paper-bound: \$2.00

Walter Dushnyck: **IN QUEST OF FREEDOM** (1958)

Paper-bound: \$1.00

96 pages

Cloth-bound: \$1.50

Mykola Haliy: **THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT  
FAMINE IN UKRAINE** (1958)

11 pages

Paper-bound: \$.25

Konstantyn Kononenko: **COLONIAL DISFRANCHISEMENT  
AND EXPLOITATION OF UKRAINE BY MOSCOW** (1958)

30 pages

Paper-bound: \$.60

---

### SENATOR KENNETH B. KEATING WITH A GROUP OF UKRAINIAN AMERICAN LEADERS IN NEW YORK IN MAY, 1959



Standing from left to right: Roman Ilnytsky; Dr. Myroslav Prokop; Roman Olesnicki; Mrs. Mary Dushnyck; Dmytro Halychyn; Sen. Kenneth B. Keating; Dr. Lubomyr Ortynsky; Michael Plznak; Myron Dolnytsky; Mrs. Joan Mirchuk-Ratych; Joseph Lesawyer and Peter Sahaydachny.

**Volodymyr Sichynsky: DESTRUCTION OF UKRAINIAN  
MONUMENTS OF ART AND CULTURE UNDER THE SOVIET  
RUSSIAN ADMINISTRATION BETWEEN 1917-1957  
(1958)**

22 pages, 4 illustr.

Paper-bound: \$.50

**Dmytro Solovey: THE SOVIET UNION — A NEW DESPOTIC  
EMPIRE (1958)**

12 pages

Paper-bound: \$.30

**THE GOLGOTHA OF UKRAINE**

43 pages

Price: \$.50

**UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY**

96 pages

Price: \$1.00

---

**INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST TAKEOVER AND  
OCCUPATION OF UKRAINE**

H. Res. 346 and Lud. H. Res. 438

**Report of Hearings Before the Select Committee  
On Communist Aggression**

H. of Res. Eighty-third Congress, 1954

---

**CONSULTATION WITH IVAN BAHRIANY**

**Committee on Un-American Activities**

June 3, 1959

---

**PERSECUTION AND DESTRUCTION OF THE UKRAINIAN  
CHURCH BY THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKS**

By Gregory Luznycky, Ph. D.

Published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America,  
1960. 64 pages. Price \$1.00

---

**EUROPE'S FREEDOM FIGHTER: TARAS SHEVCHENKO,  
1814—1861**

Documentary Biography of Ukraine's Poet Laureate and National  
Hero. House of Representatives Document No. 445. 86th Congress,  
2nd Session, 1960. Washington, D. C.



