

Ukrainian

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Editorial

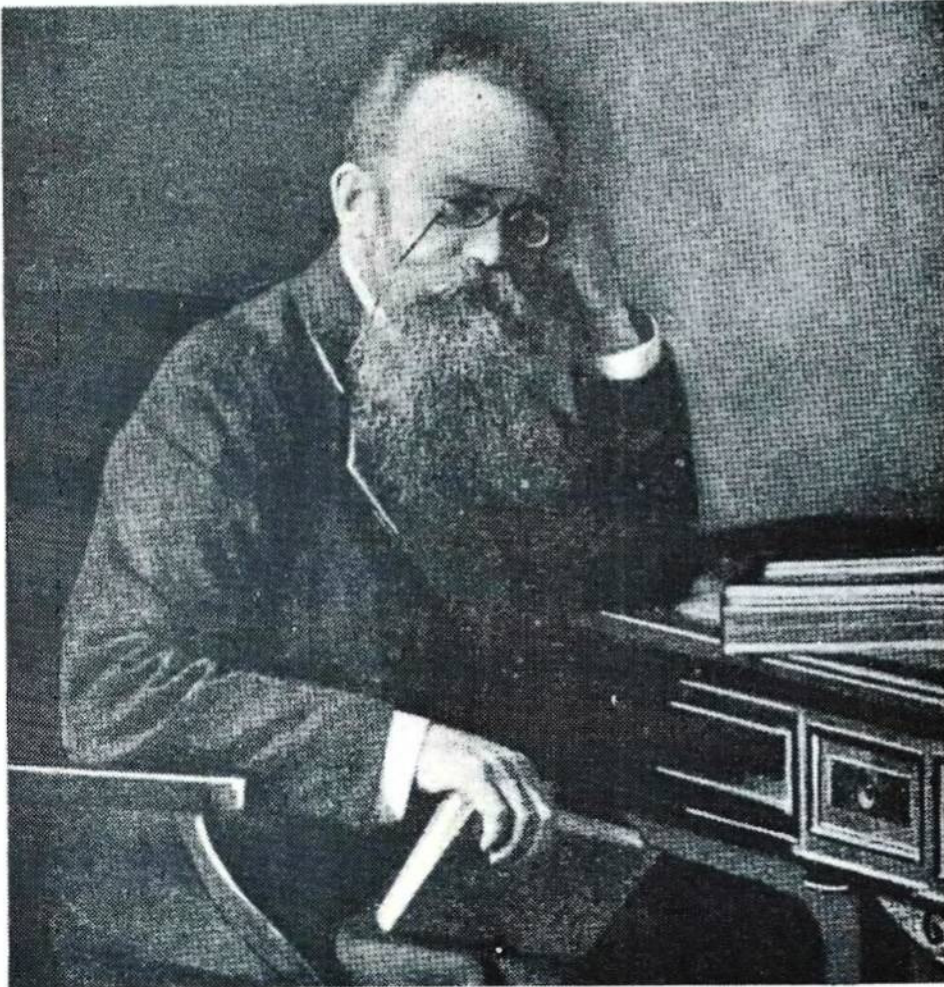
Sixty-Fifth Anniversary Of Ukraine's Independence

The year 1983 marks the 65th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence, which took place on January 22, 1918 and which was a milestone in the modern history of Ukraine.

In 1917 the far-flung Russian empire met its inevitable doom, and its fall unleashed a series of national revolutions which swept the enslaved non-Russian nations and brought them long-awaited freedom and national independence.

The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, although its rule over half a dozen Slavic nationalities was much more lenient than that of the Russian empire, also crumbled under the impact of ethnic and nationalist desires for freedom and

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Prof. Mykhailo Hrushevsky, President of the
Ukrainian National Republic

Report Execution Of Five Ukrainian Freedom Fighters

BALTIMORE, Md. ("Smoloskyp" Ukrainian Information Service). — For the second time in one year the Soviet authorities executed yet more Ukrainians, five members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) during and after World War II, almost forty years after their participation in these organizations which fought against the Nazi and Soviet occupation of Ukraine. These Ukrainian patriots were:

1. **Mykola H. Ohorydnychuk** (Kvyatkovsky), sentenced to death in the fall of 1982 in Ivanychi, Volhynia **oblast**, for his participation in the OUN and UPA during and after World War II.

2. **Petro P. Shpachuk**, sentenced to death in the fall of 1982 at a trial in Ivanychi, Volhynia **oblast**, for alleged membership in the OUN and UPA during and after World War II.

3. **V. Yu. Stasiy**, sentenced to death in the fall of 1982 in Ivanychi, Volhynia **oblast**, for membership in the OUN and UPA.

4. **Yakiv Ostrovsky**, former soldier in the Red Army, who served many years of imprisonment in Soviet labor camps; lived in the Krasnoyarsk territory after his release; sentenced to death in the fall of 1982 at a trial in Vyshnivets, Ternopil **oblast**, for his alleged membership in the OUN and UPA.

5. **Yefemiy Sotsky**, who served many years of imprisonment in Soviet slave labor camps, was sentenced to death in the fall of 1982 for his alleged membership in the OUN and UPA organizations. He was tried in Vyshnivets in the Ternopil **oblast**.

Fourth Congress Of World Congress Of Free Ukrainians To Be Held Dec. 1-4, 1983 In Toronto

Plenary Session of WCFU Secretariat To Be Held on April 23, 1983 in Toronto — Agreement Reached on Membership in Presidium of the WCFU

NEW YORK, N.Y. — (WCFU). — On Saturday, March 12, 1983, a session of the Presidium of WCFU's Secretariat was held at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York, in which twenty-four members from Canada and the U.S. took part.

At the session, presided over by WCFU President Ivan Bazarko, who made a brief statement on new proposals by members of the Presidium, a number of important matters were decided, which could have only a positive impact upon the future development of social-political Ukrainian life in the diaspora.

The session confirmed the previously taken decision on April 1, 1982 that the Fourth Congress of WCFU will take place on December 1-4, 1983 in Toronto, Ont. and that the final WCFU Secretariat plenary session will be held on April 23, 1983 also in Toronto.

A compromise solution was also arrived at and accepted by the Presidium,

according to which, in addition to the six members of the UCCA delegation, Dr. John Flis and Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, will remain in the Presidium of the Secretariat, as accepted and confirmed by the last WCFU Congress.

This agreed-upon solution was successfully attained due to the support of the UCCA proposal by Metropolitan Hermaniuk of Canada and Metropolitan Sulyk of the United States.

It was also decided to recommend to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee that it raise its delegation to the WCFU to eight persons.

The session, which lasted from 1:00 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and was conducted in a business-like atmosphere, included the reports of Ivan Bazarko and Wasyl Bezchlibnyk, president and general secretary of the WCFU respectively. Mr. Bezchlibnyk also reported on the **Visnyk of WCFU**, and together

with Mr. Bazarko reported on the financial action for the WCFU in Europe.

It was decided to proclaim May, 1983 as "The Month of the WCFU," dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the famine holocaust in Ukraine.

The WCFU finances were discussed by Dr. Frank Martyniuk, financial secretary; William Kiriliuk, treasurer, and John Wynnyk, head of the auditing committee.

Sen. Paul Yuzyk and Mrs. Alexandra Kowalsky reported extensively on the activities of the WCFU Human Rights Commission, especially on the very close cooperation with Canadian and American parliamentarians in Madrid, as well as in Canada and the United States.

Metropolitan Hermaniuk of Canada and Metropolitan Sulyk of the United States provided extensive information on plans for the observances of the 1000th anniversary of Christianity in Ukraine. It was decided that, in addition to religious celebrations by all Ukrainian churches, the WCFU Secretariat Presidium would prepare for the forthcoming Secretariat plenary session a plan for a general observance by Ukrainian organizations.

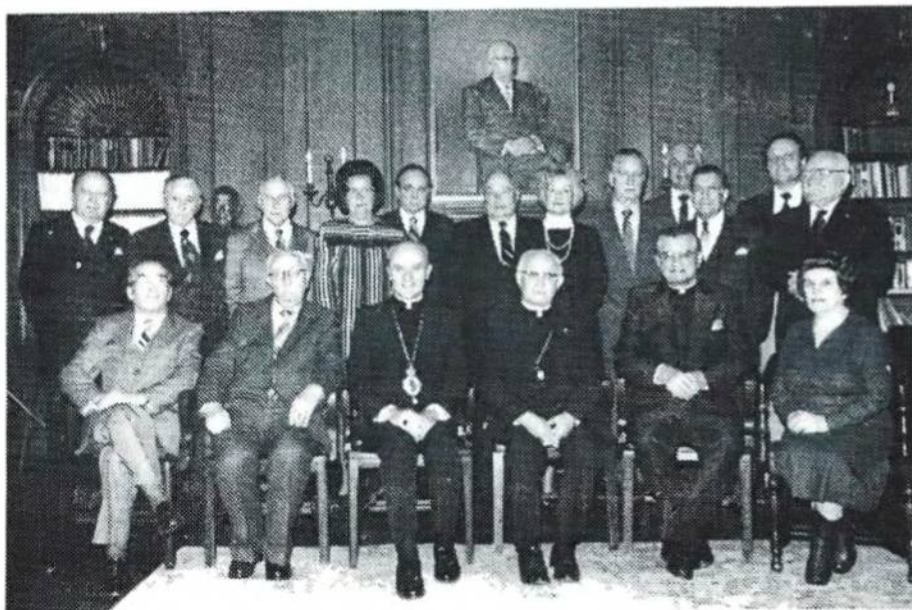
In turn, Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw reported on the world conference of Ukrainian youth, held in October 1982 in Toronto.

After an extensive discussion all the reports were accepted.

At the meeting a Preparatory Committee was elected and charged with the preparation of the 4th WCFU Congress. Mr. Bazarko, current WCFU President, was elected chairman of said committee. At the same time two other important committees were elected: an Organizing Committee to be based in Canada, and a Program Committee, to be established in the U.S. The Preparatory Committee will work with the two special committees for the preparation of the 4th WCFU Congress.

The Fourth WCFU Congress will be held under the motto of mobilizing Ukrainians in the free world to strengthen their struggle against Soviet Russian oppression of the Ukrainian people, especially against the policy of the insidious Russification of Ukraine.

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Seated, left to right: Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Ivan Bazarko, Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, Very Rev. Msgr. Myroslav Charyna and Mrs. Stephania Sawchuk; **Standing, left to right:** Volodymyr Masur, Dr. Walter Dushnyck, Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, Mrs. Alexandra Kowalsky, Mykola Plawiuk, Ivan Wynnyk, Mrs. Stephania Bukshowana, Ignatius M. Billinsky, Dr. Bohdan Dolishny, Dr. Mykola Kushpeta, Leonid Fil and Oleksa Kalynyk. (Missing from the picture because of later arrival are: Dr. Frank Martyniuk, Dr. John Flis, Dr. Yuriy Danyliw, Wasyl Bezchlibnyk, William Kiriliuk and Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw.)

Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine

THE FOURTH UNIVERSAL OF THE UKRAINIAN CENTRAL RADA
JANUARY 22, 1918

(Excerpts)

People of Ukraine:

By your power, will and word the Free Ukrainian National Republic has been established on the Ukrainian land. The age-long dream of your fathers, those fighters for freedom and for the rights of the working people, has come

true.

But the freedom of Ukraine is born in a difficult hour. Four years of fierce war have weakened our country and our people. Factories are not producing goods, work at plants has come to a standstill, the railroads are disorganized, money

is losing its value, bread has become scarcer — and famine is threatening...

In the meantime, the Petrograd Government of People's Commissars, in order to place the free Ukrainian Republic under its authority, has declared war against Ukraine and is dispatching troops into our land — the Red Guards and the Bolsheviks who wrest food from our peasants... they kill innocent people, sowing anarchy, death and crime...

We, the Ukrainian Central Rada, elected by the congresses of peasants, workers and soldiers of Ukraine, cannot abide this and will not support any new war, because the Ukrainian people desire peace, and such a democratic peace should come as soon as possible.

And so that neither the Russian government nor any other hinder Ukraine from establishing the desired peace, and to lead our country to order, to creative life, to the strengthening of the revolution and our freedom, we, the Ukrainian Central Rada, do hereby announce to all citizens of Ukraine:

From this day on the Ukrainian National Republic becomes an independent, subordinate to no one, free, sovereign State of the Ukrainian People.

With all neighboring states, such as Russia, Poland, Austria, Romania, Turkey and others, we wish to live in peace and friendship, yet none of them may interfere with the life of the Independent Ukrainian Republic... In the Independent Ukrainian Republic all nationalities enjoy the right of national-personal autonomy, granted to them by us according to the law of January 9 (1918)...

Ukrainian Central Rada'
Kiev, January 22, 1918



Simon Petlura, head of the Directorate of the Ukrainian National Republic and Commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian national armies.

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Declaration of Independence of Ukraine...

(Continued from p. 3)

OTHER LEGAL ACTS, BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL, AFFIRMING THE SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE (1918 - 1919)

In a period of over three years a number of important internal and external acts were effectuated by the Ukrainian people and their government in affirming and strengthening the independence of Ukraine. These acts were as follows:

a) *The Brest Litovsk Peace Treaty with the Central Powers:* On February 9, 1918 the Ukrainian Central Rada signed a peace treaty in Brest Litovsk with the



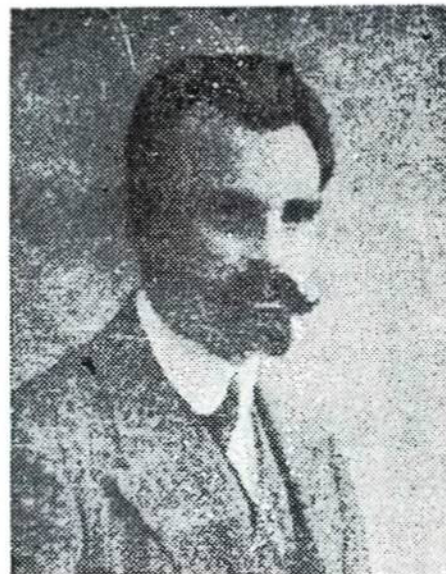
Dr. Evhen Petrushevych, president of the Western Ukrainian Republic

Central Powers whereby Ukraine received full *de jure* recognition as an independent state from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, the first international acknowledgment of a new Ukrainian state.

Signing the treaty for the Ukrainian side were: Alexander Sevriuk, Mykola Lubynsky and Mykola Levitsky, and from the Central Powers: Richard von Kuehlmann and Maj. General Max Hoffmann (Germany); Ottokar von Chernin (Austria-Hungary); Dr. V. Radoslavoff, A. Tosheff, Ivan Stoyanovich, Col. P. Gantcheff and T. Anastassoff (Bulgaria) and Talaat Pasha, Ahmet Nessimi Bey Ibrahim Hakki Pasha and Gen. A. Izzet Pasha (Turkey).

The treaty provided for the recognition of Ukraine's independence by the Central Powers, and for individual treaties between Ukraine, on the one hand, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, on the other.

On March 3, 1918 the new Communist government of Russia signed its own peace treaty with the Central Powers in Brest Litovsk. A treaty paragraph concerning rela-



Volodymyr Vynnychenko, Member of the Directorate, Ukrainian National Republic

tions with Ukraine, read:

„...Russia obligates itself to conclude a peace immediately with the Ukrainian National Republic and to recognize the peace treaty between that state and the four allied states. The Ukrainian territory must be cleared immediately of Russian troops and the Russian Red Guards.

“Russia shall stop all agitation and propaganda against the government and public institutions of the Ukrainian National Republic...”

Also, in January, 1918, the French government sent General Tabouis and the British government, Picton Bagge, as their special envoys to Kiev to extend *de facto* recognition to Ukraine as an independent state.

b) *The Ukrainian State under Hetman Paul Skoropadsky:* On April 29, 1918, the congress of Ukrainian landowners, proud of their Kozak traditions, elected General Paul Skoropadsky as the *Hetman* of Ukraine, thus superseding the socialist oriented Ukrainian Central Rada. *Hetman* Paul Skoropadsky was a descendant of the old Ukrainian family of *Hetman* Ivan Skoropadsky, and during World War I was a corps commander in the Russian Czarist



Representatives of the Directorate of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) greet delegates of the Western Ukrainian National Republic (WUNR). Left to right: Volodymyr Vynnychenko, Simon Petlura, and Dr. Lev Bachynsky, delegate from Western Ukraine.

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army, a corps which he Ukrainized immediately after the establishment of the Ukrainian Central Rada.

In his "Manifesto (*Hramota*) to the Ukrainian People," dated April 29, 1918, he established a monarchy in Ukraine. For a short time his rule brought order to Ukraine and the Bolshevik bands were expelled from the whole of Ukraine.

The defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary in the fall of 1918 brought about also the collapse of the *Hetman* government in Ukraine. A new Ukrainian government, known as the Directorate of the Ukrainian National Republic, was established which lasted until the fall of the Ukrainian state in 1920.

c) *Establishment of Western Ukrainian National Republic:* The collapse of the Austro-Hungarian empire in the fall of 1918 spurred the Ukrainians of Eastern Galicia, Northern Bukovina and Carpatho-Ukraine into greater efforts for freedom and self-determination.

On November 1, 1918, the Ukrainian National Rada proclaimed the Western Ukrainian National Republic. In the proclamation the Ukrainian National Rada, representing all

Ukrainians in the Austro-Hungarian empire, stated:

"Standing on the principles of national self-determination, the Ukrainian National Rada, as a Constituent Assembly, hereby decides:

"1. The entire Ukrainian ethnographic territory in Austria-Hungary, especially Eastern Galicia with its frontier on the San, and with the inclusion of Lemko Land, northwestern Bukovina with the cities of Chernivtsi, Storozhynets and Seret, and the Ukrainian area of northeastern Hungary, all constitute a compact Ukrainian territory.

"2. This Ukrainian national territory hereby constitutes itself as the Ukrainian state. It is decided herewith to undertake all preparatory steps toward the realization of this decision.

"3. All national minorities on this Ukrainian territory — and the Jews are recognized as a separate nationality — are to organize themselves and immediately send their representatives to the Ukrainian National Rada in a number corresponding to their numerical relation to the total population.

"4. The Ukrainian National Rada will draft a constitution for

the established state on the basis of a general, equal, secret and direct right of vote with proportionate representation, and the right of national-cultural autonomy and the right of representation in the government of the national minorities.

"5. The Ukrainian National Rada, which acts for the Ukrainian territory constituted as a state, is to have its representatives at the peace conference.

"6. The present Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Burian, is hereby denied the right to negotiate in the name of this Ukrainian territory."

Within a period of two and half months, the Western Ukrainian National Republic united with the Ukrainian National Republic into one sovereign and independent state of the Ukrainian people.

d) *Act of Union:* On January 22, 1919, during the All-Ukrainian Labor Congress in Kiev, the "Act of Union" of the Western Ukrainian National Republic with the Ukrainian National Republic was effectuated. A proclamation of the Directorate of the Ukrainian National Republic read:

"In the name of the Ukrainian National Republic, the Directorate proclaims to the whole Ukrainian nation a great event in the history of our Ukrainian land.

"On January 3, 1919, in Stanislaviv, the Ukrainian National Rada of the Western Ukrainian National Republic, as the representative of the will of all Ukrainians of former Austria-Hungary, and as their highest legislative organ, solemnly proclaimed the Union of the Western Ukrainian Republic with the Ukrainian Dnieper National Republic in one sovereign National Republic.

"Greeting with great happiness this historic step of our Western brothers, the Directorate of the Ukrainian National Republic decided to take note of this union and



Proclamation of the Act of Union on January 22, 1919 in Kiev, capital of Ukraine.

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World Congress of Free Ukrainians Appeals to U.N., Raps Moscow on 60th Anniversary of the USSR

TORONTO, Ont. (WCFU). — "The Soviet Union — A Russian Communist Empire, Not a 'Federation of Free and Sovereign Nations,'" is the title of an extensive Memorandum submitted by the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) to the United Nations.

Signed by Ivan Bazarko and Wasyl Bezchlibnyk, president and secretary general of the WCFU, respectively, and dated December 30, 1982, it was addressed to Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the

United Nations, in New York.

At the beginning of the WCFU Memorandum, a brief history of the WCFU was stressed, including its membership throughout the Ukrainian diaspora. The Memorandum also reviewed the period of Ukraine's independence and its legal and diplomatic steps for the strengthening of the Ukrainian independent state, including the conclusion of the peace treaty with the Central Powers in Brest Litovsk, and *de facto* recognition of Ukrainian independence by France and Britain, and

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carry it out in accordance with provisions stated in the decision of the Ukrainian National Rada of January 3, 1919.

"From today on there shall be a united Great Ukraine encompassing Dnieper the centuries-separated parts of Ukraine — Galicia, Bukovina, Hungarian and Dnieper Ukraine. The centuries-long dreams, for which the finest sons of Ukraine lived and died, have been fulfilled. From today on there shall be only one independent Ukrainian Nation-

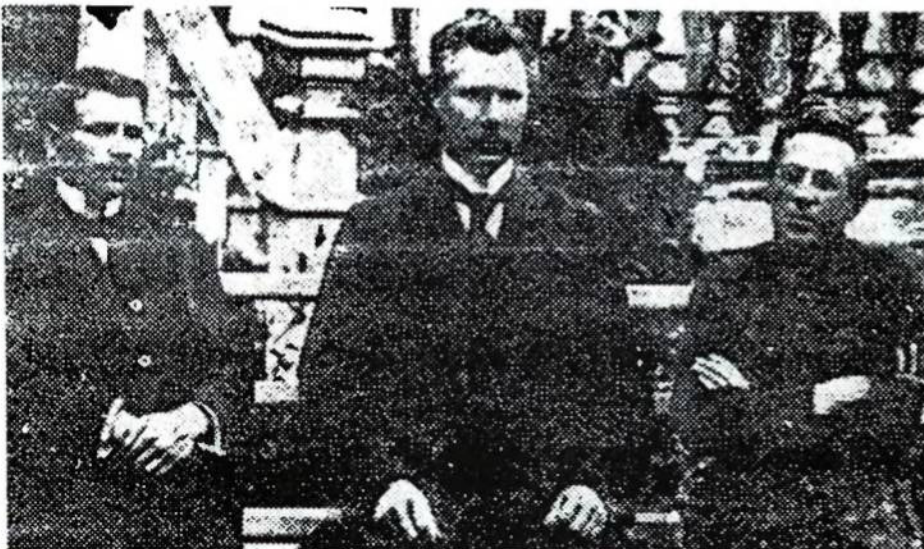
al Republic. From today on the Ukrainian people, freed by the mighty uprising of their own strength, have the possibility to unite all the endeavors of their sons for the creation of an indivisible, independent Ukrainian state for the good and welfare of the working people.

Head of the Directorate:

V. Vynnychenko

"Members of the Directorate:

Andrievsky, S. Petlura, Shvets, Makarenko."



Directorate of Ukrainian National Republic in 1920. Left to right: Fedir Shvets, Andriy Makarenko, and Simon Petlura, head of the Directorate.

other European governments.

As concerns the origin of Soviet power in Ukraine, the document stated "that contrary to Communist propaganda (very often aired by anti-Communist Russians in Europe and America), the Soviet power in Ukraine was not installed by 'Ukrainian Communists,' but by Russian Communist troops on their bayonets."

It further cited the recognition of Ukraine's independence by the Soviet government on December 17, 1917 and statements of such Soviet Russian commanders as Col. Vladimir Antonov-Ovsienko and Col. Mikhail N. Muraviev to the effect that there were no Ukrainian Communists in Ukraine to speak of and that the "Soviet government in Ukraine" was established by Soviet Russian troops from the north.

The Memorandum also stated that during the "negotiations" for the creation of the USSR, the delegates from the Ukrainian Communist "puppet government in Kharkiv proposed a framework of a confederation, envisioning extensive rights and privileges for the union republics," but this proposal was beaten off by Stalin. The document said the Soviet Union, in fact, is a centralized and totalitarian Russian empire under the false shield of "a Socialist commonwealth."

The Memorandum cited Moscow's policies in destroying all aspects of Ukrainian independent life through Russification, man-made famines, mass deportations and unrelenting persecution.

Again, referring to the recent upsurge of Ukrainian opposition and dissent in Ukraine, the Memorandum made references to statements and pronouncements of the illegal Ukrainian National Front in Ukraine, which denounced Soviet Russian oppression and advocated a peaceful secession of Ukraine from the USSR.

Another document cited in the Memorandum was the appeal of the Ukrainian National Liberation Movement to the U.N. in 1979, in which 18 known Ukrainian political prisoners in the USSR "authorize the president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians to carry out the whole range of diplomatic and other tasks which are necessary to bring about the secession

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Seminar on Eastern Europe Held At State Department in Washington

Problems of Russification, Human Rights and Soviet Emigration Policies and Overall U.S. Policies, Ukraine and Ukrainians Discussed

WASHINGTON, D.C. — On Friday, March 11, 1983, a special seminar on U.S. policy on Eastern Europe and the USSR was held at the State Department for editors of Eastern European ethnic newspapers in the United States.

Attending the seminar were representatives of the Armenian, Byelorussian, Czech, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Slovenian and Ukrainian newspapers. The Ukrainian press

was represented by Mstyslav Dolnycky, with his wife, Tamara (Philadelphia), Ivan Smoley (Scranton, Pa.) and Dr. Walter Dushnyck (New York).

The conference-seminar, initiated by Edward J. Derwinski, former U.S. Congressman from Illinois and now a Counselor of the State Department, was exclusively on "background only," so no specific official can be referred to.

Subjects Discussed

On the whole, a total of nine highly specialized officials of the State Department spoke on such topics as overview of the present administration's foreign policy, Eastern Europe, human rights, U.S. - Soviet relations, emigration policies of the USSR and its satellites and arms control issues. After each presentation, attendants were allowed to question the speaker on the issue related to his presentation.

The overall image of the United

States abroad has improved considerably from what it used to be in the past. The rival of the U.S., the USSR, despite its massive propaganda, does not fare well abroad because of its aggressive policies in Afghanistan and Poland, to say the least.

U.S. policies regarding the six countries under discussion vary from country to country.

U.S. relations with Yugoslavia (included in Eastern Europe) are quite satisfactory, especially because it does not belong to the Warsaw Pact bloc, and the post-Tito "collective leadership" is trying to avoid taking part in the West-East conflict, but it does play a leading role in the Third World countries.

Bulgaria's stock in U.S. policies was almost down to a "zero" rating due to mounting evidence of Bulgaria's involvement in the assassination plot on the Pope. On that score, the U.S. government is cooperating fully with Italian authorities. The speaker flatly denied allegations to the effect that the CIA tried to cover up alleged links between the KGB and Bulgarian officials now implicated in the assassination plot on the head of the Catholic Church.

The American attitude toward Romania has cooled in the last weeks because of the so-called "educational tax," which the Romanian government is imposing on those citizens who want to emigrate abroad. One of the sharpest reactions of Washington was the withdrawal from Romania of the "most-favored-nation" clause resulting in higher tariffs for Romanian imports into the U.S.

Relations with Hungary are warm due to the fact that of all satellite countries there are minimal violations of human rights and oppression in general there. Hungary does enjoy "most-favored-nation" status with the United States.

As for Czechoslovakia, its rating in Washington is very poor due to its oppressive policies toward dissidents.

Poland enjoys a special interest of Washington due to the fact that there is a great Polish American community in the U.S. and because of traditional sympathy held for Poland since 1918. Yet, the government of Gen. W. Jaruzelski is continuing its anti-Ameri-

World Congress Appeals To U.S.

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of Ukraine from the so-called USSR and the creation of an independent Ukrainian state..."

The document concluded with an appeal to the United Nations to put the problem of Russian colonialism before the U.N. Special Committee of 24 dealing with decolonization processes in the world.



UKRAINIAN DELEGATION AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN BREST LITOVSK, February 9, 1918. From right to left: M. Levynsky, M. Levytsky and A. Sevriuk

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can policies, including curtailing of "cultural exchanges" with the U.S. and the expulsion of an American woman correspondent, which puts any improvement in relations between Washington and Warsaw in suspension.

Problems Related To Ukraine

At least two official speakers made reference to the oppression of the Ukrainian people. One, in commenting on Soviet jamming of "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe," said that "the Ukrainians and the Uzbeks in the USSR do not have self-determination." He also added that in the U.N. some thoughts are being expressed that the USSR should give Ukraine and Byelorussia "a full status of independence and have them establish embassies all over the world and end the anomaly that though being members of the United Nations they are not sovereign states" at home. The same diplomat further said that in a "not too distant future we are going to speak for self-determination for Ukrainians."

Another high-ranking diplomat, asked about the possibility of reopening the U.S. Consulate in Kiev, said:

"It was a great error to have closed the U.S. Consulate in Kiev, because it was the only way that we could have relations with the Ukrainian people."

He added that the closing of the U.S. Consulate in Kiev "was contingent on the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan." If Moscow withdraws from that Asian country, the reopening of the U.S. Consulate in Kiev would follow. He

Letter Of Prof. Lev Dobriansky To WCFU President Ivan Bazarko

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The following letter to retiring UCCA Administrator Ivan Bazarko, President of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, was written recently by Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, now U.S. Ambassador to the Bahamas.

February 28, 1983

Mr. Ivan Bazarko, President
World Congress of Free Ukrainians
203 Second Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10003

Dear Mr. Bazarko:

In winding down my operations for the leave of absence ahead, I cannot

said that the U.S. is still paying yearly rent for the Consulate premises in Kiev.

A Polish correspondent, asking about a statement made by a West German official regarding the reunification of both Germanys, was curious as to whether Poland "would also be entitled" to "eastern territories." Before being rebutted by another Polish editor saying that "these eastern territories" were the causes of Poland's partitions in the past, the American official denied any knowledge of said statement.

overlook what should have been done sometime ago when you resigned from your Administrator's position in UCCA. That is to put in writing what I declared orally in executive meeting at the time of your resignation.

Your decades of devotion and dedication to UCCA are indelibly imprinted in the national annals of this central and invaluable system of the Ukrainian American Community. I speak for every objective and honest member when I say that truly we are eternally indebted to you for your tremendous work and heavy contributions to the growth, stability and soundness of this institutional system. Of all the executive and council members of UCCA, I guess my continuous tenure is the longest. And on the basis of this personal experience I do not hesitate to state that it was only during the period of your long administrative and managerial supervision that the financial and organizational foundations of UCCA were finally strengthened and solidified for the system's long-run service to its loyal Community. Without overstatement or under, this is a plain, historical fact, and your successors have a deep, moral obligation to maintain these foundations that you so arduously and methodically contributed to. As then, so now, your passion for the unity of our Community in the system of UCCA is shared by me and our present executive body.

With all best wishes in your present position and warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,
Lev E. Dobriansky
President



Simon Petlura (center) on a reviewing stand with French and English officers in Kiev in 1918

"Radyanska Ukraina" Attacks Frank Shakespeare

KIEV, Ukraine. — In its February 10, 1983 issue, *Radyanska Ukraina* (Soviet Ukraine), organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine and the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, scathingly assailed Frank Shakespeare, president of the Board for International Broadcasting (BIB), for his recent testimony in Congress in Washington on appropriations for "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe," and also "Radio Cuba."

The newspaper wrote that by expansion of the psychological war against the socialist countries, the Reagan administration intends to sharply intensify the activity of these "subversive radio stations." The release issued by the Soviet news agency TASS further stated that F. Shakespeare demanded a total of \$116 million for these broadcasting stations for 1984, and an additional \$30 million for the current year of 1983.

It also stated that before the appearance of Mr. Shakespeare in Congress, an extensive report was made public with special emphasis on the role of "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe" in "the subversive and propaganda activity against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." The TASS release added that "these instigators of psychological warfare poison the air 1020 hours a



Frank Shakespeare, President of BIB,
Washington, D.C.

week, broadcasting in 21 different languages."

The release further stated the Reagan administration is still trying to fan out the "Polish crisis," in order to "provoke disorders in that country (Poland) and openly instigates and supports anti-socialist elements there."

It concluded that the CIA had spent a total of \$1.2 billion on these "anti-socialist" broadcasts since 1949.

Natalia Solzhenitsyn in Defense of Walter Polovchak

CHICAGO, Ill. — The wife of Nobel Prize winner Alexander Solzhenitsyn has written a letter, saying a 15-year-old Ukrainian boy who refused to return to his native land faces torture if he is sent back. The *Chicago Sun-Times* reported on December 8, 1982

The letter, signed by Natalia Solzhenitsyn and written to a lawyer for Walter Polovchak, was obtained by *Sun-Times* columnist Roger Simon.

"He will have a choice: be placed behind bars or 'repent' publicly and

degrade himself — which is the equivalent of non-physical but spiritual suicide."

Walter Polovchak came to the United States with his parents in 1980. He refused to return to Ukraine with his family and now is a permanent resident of the United States. But the American Civil Liberties Union is suing to have Walter returned to his parents in Ukraine. The legal cases are still pending in the Illinois Supreme Court and the U.S. District Court.

The letter, dated December 3,

1982, was sent to one of Polovchak's attorneys, Henry Mark Holtzer. Mrs. Solzhenitsyn, who now lives in Vermont with her exiled family, said the boy will face prison and punishment if he returns to the Soviet Union.

"I would never have believed that adults living on our planet in the 20th century might seriously consider the possibility of returning the boy to the USSR against his will.

"After all, this is not a puppy, not a kitten, this is a being possessing a soul — and it is precisely on his soul, on his free will, and not on his hands and feet that the enslaving government of the USSR is laying claim," she wrote.

Simon quoted Mrs. Solzhenitsyn as having written:

"He (Walter) himself saw American life. He himself preferred it to Soviet life — that is to say, if Walter were deported to the USSR, the authorities there would never allow him to mingle uncontrolled with other people and tell them of his experience — for he is a 'bearer of the enemy's ideology.'"

Michael Metrinko Gets Cracow Post

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Michael Metrinko, a U.S. Embassy political officer who was one of the Americans held hostage for 444 days by Iranian terrorists, has been assigned to serve in the U.S. Consulate in Cracow, Poland.

Frank Matthews, a public affairs officer for the U.S. State Department, told *The Weekly* that Mr. Metrinko will take up his new position as principal officer at the consulate sometime this summer.

While in Iran, Mr. Metrinko was stationed at both the U.S. Embassy in Teheran and the U.S. Consulate in Tabriz. He had been taken hostage along with other Americans on November 4, 1979, but it was not until April 14, 1980, that it was finally confirmed that he was among the captives.

He and the other hostages were released on January 20, 1981, and Mr. Metrinko arrived home to Olyphant, Pa., eight days later.

(Courtesy: *The Ukrainian Weekly*)

Pope Praises Ukrainian Catholics For Unity

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II on February 12 hailed the Ukrainian Catholic Church for its consistent contribution to the unity among bishops and to the communion of local bishops with the Pope.

Speaking to prelates at the close of a two-week-long synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the pope said that "for this great cause (the collegial unity of the church) your bishops have struggled unceasingly across the centuries, and not a few of them have even given their lives for it."

Presiding at the synod, held at the Vatican, was 90-year-old Cardinal Josyf Slipyi, exiled major archbishop of Lviv in Ukraine.

The pope called Cardinal Slipyi "a true confessor of the holy faith."

In 1945, the communist government imprisoned all Ukrainian Catholic bishops living in the Soviet Union. All but Cardinal Slipyi died in prison.

In 1963, upon the plea of Pope John XXIII and the intercession of Nikita Khrushchev, then president of the Council of Ministers, Cardinal Slipyi was released from prison and

allowed to come to Rome, where he has lived since.

Pope John Paul II reminded the bishops of their responsibility "to develop the holiness of the clergy, the Religious and the Laity," and emphasized particularly "the care for priestly and religious vocations and the preparation of the faithful for the great missions of the apostolate of the laity."

Through the bishops, the pope imparted his blessing upon Ukrainian Catholics, both those living inside the Soviet Union and those in other countries.

"I exhort them keenly," said the pope, speaking of Ukrainian Catho-

lics, "to listen through you to the voice of Christ and to correspond willingly and magnanimously to the call of Christ in our times."

"And these times," he added, "are not easy, either for you or for your church, particularly in the fatherland."

The bishops at the synod came from North and South America, Europe and Australia.

Ukrainian Catholics, the largest Eastern Rite in the church, number some 4.3 million world-wide, among whom 300,000 live in the United States.

Eight Dissidents Named Candidates for 1983 Nobel Peace Prize

Washington, DC — Five American Senators and six Congressmen wrote on January 31, 1983 a letter to the Royal Institute in Sweden, naming 8 most prominent Helsinki monitors in the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia as candidates for the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize for "their courageous work in promoting the human rights principles of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act."

The legislators, on behalf of the

Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), named the following candidates:

Yuri Orlov and **Anatoly Shcharansky** (from Russia), **Mykola Rudenko** (Ukraine), **Viktoras Petkus** (Lithuania), **Vaclav Havel** (Czechoslovakia) and **Lech Walesa**, **Jacek Kuron** and **Adam Michnik** (Poland).

In proposing these names, the CSCE also paid tribute to the continued suffering of the participants in the citizens' Helsinki human rights movement and stated as follows:

"Ten in the Moscow Helsinki Group are serving a total of 97 years of imprisonment; 31 in the Ukrainian Helsinki Group were sentenced to a total of 222 years; five in the Lithuanian Helsinki Group are serving a total of 17 years, while six people in the affiliated groups are serving a total of 48 years of imprisonment...; today (in Czechoslovakia) as many as 25 (Charter '77 and VONS) members are imprisoned or forced into exile... (In Poland) at least 1,500 Polish citizens remain in prison awaiting trials, and 2,500 others were convicted for martial law offenses..."

Signing the letter were Senators Robert Dole (R-KS); Orrin Hatch (R-UT); John Heinz (R-PA); Claiborne Pell (D-RI), and Patrick Leahy (D-VT), and Reps. Dante Fascell (D-FL); Sidney Yates (D-IL); Timothy Wirth (DDCO); Edward Markey (D-MA); Don Ritter (R-PA) and Christopher Smith (R-NJ).



Pope John Paul II presenting a gift to Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipyi during the Synod of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops in February, 1983, in Rome.

Editorial

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statehood.

The proclamation of Ukrainian independence in Kiev by the Ukrainian Central Rada was the culmination of the Ukrainian National Revolution which broke out immediately after the fall of Russian Czarism.

Between March and October 1917, the Rada had to deal with a weak and ineffective Russian Provisional government under Alexander F. Kerensky, who recognized the autonomy of Ukraine but refused to recognize its independence... In that period, the Rada created the Secretariat General as an executive branch of the Ukrainian government; it swiftly organized the Ukrainian national army, established Ukrainian schools, introduced Ukrainian judicial and administrative systems, prepared for an election for the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly and provided for vast autonomy for the national minorities in Ukraine.

On November 20, 1917, after the Bolshevik coup d'état in Russia, the Rada issued its Third Universal proclaiming Ukraine to be the **Ukrainian National Republic**.

Startled by these rapid developments in Ukraine and in other non-Russian countries, the Soviet government under Lenin issued on November 15, 1917 a "Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia," in which the new "socialist" government of Russia declared that all non-Russian people of the former Russian empire were entitled to "equality and sovereignty" and to all rights and privileges ensuing from the "principle of national self-determination."

At the same time, the Soviet government on December 17, 1917, sent a note to the Ukrainian Central Rada that read:

"The Soviet of People's Commissars of the Russian Republic recognizes, without any limitations or conditions, and in all respects, the national rights and independence of the Ukrainian Republic..."

But while granting recognition to Ukraine, the Soviet government sent an ultimatum to the Rada demanding that armed Communist bands be allowed to be stationed in Ukraine, and when the Rada rejected the ultimatum, the Soviet government launched an armed aggression against Ukraine.

On January 22, 1918, the Rada issued its Fourth Universal in Kiev, proclaiming the full and unqualified independence of Ukraine. In a lengthy document, it stated, among other things:

"... From this day on the Ukrainian National Republic becomes an independent, subordinate to no one, free, sovereign state of the Ukrainian people..."

The Rada further stated that **"with all neighboring states, such as Russia, Poland, Austria, Romania, Turkey and Bulgaria, we wish to live in peace and friendship, yet none of them may interfere with the life of the Independent Ukrainian Republic..."**

On February 9, 1918, the Ukrainian government concluded a peace treaty with the Central Powers in Brest Litovsk, whereby it received full-fledged *de facto* and *de jure* recognition as a sovereign state from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. France and Britain, major European powers, had granted *de facto* recognition to Ukraine earlier.

On January 22, 1919, the Western Ukrainian National Republic, including Carpatho-Ukraine and Bukovina, was united with the Ukrainian National Republic in Kiev by the Act of Union into one sovereign and democratic state of the Ukrainian people.

But the united Ukrainian Republic had to wage a gallant but lonely defensive war against the Red and White Russians in the east and against reborn Poland in the west. In March, 1921, the Treaty of Riga between Communist Russia and Poland put an end to the Ukrainian National Republic. The greater part of Ukraine, now under a Russian puppet government of the "Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic," was eventually made part of the USSR, while the Western Ukrainian lands were incorporated into Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania until the outbreak of World War II. Moscow

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New Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Installed in France



Rev. Father Michael Hrynchyshyn, CSsR, who has been named Apostolic Exarch for the Ukrainians of France.

PARIS, FRANCE — Tuesday, February 15, 1983, newly consecrated bishop Michael Hrynchyshyn, CSsR, was installed in Paris as Bishop Apostolic Exarch for the Ukrainian Catholic faithful residing in France. As previously reported, Bishop Hrynchyshyn was consecrated by His Beatitude Josyf and Archbishops Metropolitans Maxim Hermaniuk (Winnipeg) and Stephen Sulyk (Philadelphia) in the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Rome, on Sunday, January 30, 1983. The installation took place in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Germain with the participation of eight Ukrainian bishops with Archbishop Angelo Felici, the Apostolic Delegate, presiding over the ceremonies. During the Solemn Pontifical Liturgy, the newly consecrated Bishop preached the homily, while the Apostolic Delegate welcomed the new Bishop in France in behalf of the Holy Father.

Following the Liturgy, a banquet took place in honor of Bishop Hrynchyshyn.

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New Arrests and Deportations Reported from Ukraine

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Ukrainian Information Service "Smoloskyp"). — In June 1982 the Communist court in Uzhorod, Transcarpathian **oblast** of Ukraine, tried Halyna Maksymiv and her son, Aleksander Maksymiv. The mother was sentenced to one year of imprisonment, while the son was given two years. No charges against them were made public.

It is known that Alexander Maksymiv, born in 1959, refused Soviet citizenship when he was 16 years of age; he tried to emigrate with his mother to the United States, and wrote several petitions to the U.S. Congress. His mother also wrote an appeal to *Literaturnaya Gazeta* in Moscow, but to no avail. In 1980 Alexander was sentenced to one and half year's imprisonment, and after his release he was continually persecuted until the latest arrest and conviction.

Fourth Congress...

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Taking part in the session from Canada were:

Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, Mykola Plawiuk, Wasyl Bezchlibnyk, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Mrs. Stephania Sawchuk, Mrs. Alexandra Kowalsky, Dr. Frank Martyniuk, William Kiriliuk, Dr. Bohdan Dolishny, Dr. Yuriy Danyliv, Dr. Mykola Kushpeta and Leonid Fil.

From the United States the follow-

Two Ukrainian Catholic Priests Arrested

LVIV, Ukraine. — Two priests of the outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church were each sentenced to five years imprisonment and three years internal exile following a trial in the Ukrainian city of Lviv.

News of the trial, which took place in October, 1981, recently reached the West, when it appeared in *The Chronicle of The Catholic Church in Lithuania*, an underground publication.

Rev. Vasyl Kavtsiv, 49, and Rev. Roman Stepanovych Esip, 32, were charged with having engaged in actions "under the appearances of preaching religious beliefs" and "drawing minors" into such activities.

Ukrainian Dissidents Start Exile Terms

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Ukrainian dissident Petro Ruban, who completed a six-year labor-camp term late last year, has

started serving a three-year exile sentence, the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group reported.

Ruban, 43, will serve his exile in the village of Horodivka in the Vynnytsia **oblast**, some 120 miles southwest of Kiev. A woodcarver by trade, Ruban was arrested on October 13, 1976, for activities in the Ukrainian national movement. He had previously served two terms, the last being from 1965 to 1973.

Oksana Popovych, after serving her 8-year term in Mordovian camp, was sent into internal exile in Molchanovo, Tomsk **oblast**, for five years.

New Ukrainian Bishop In France

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shyn in the Hotel Lutecia, which all the bishops attended. Also present was the newly appointed Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, and various members of the Episcopal Conference of France.

Speeches at the banquet were made in French by Prof. Volodymyr Janiw, president of the Ukrainian Free University, and Metropolitan Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk. Archbishop Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk delivered the Ukrainian address, the text of which was printed in the Tuesday, February 22, 1983 issue of "America." Several hundred Ukrainian faithful of Paris and France attended the religious ceremonies and the banquet.

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destroyed the genuine Ukrainian government, yet did not dare to destroy the framework of Ukrainian statehood.

Significance of Ukrainian Independence

The 50-million Ukrainian people in their native land are forbidden to celebrate the historical date of January 22nd, in fact, this date has been expunged by Moscow from the annals of the recent history of Ukraine.

But there are over three million Ukrainians and their descendants in the free world to whom the freedom and independence of their ancestral Ukraine remains of paramount importance. They will continue to observe this date until full freedom and independence will come again to the Ukrainian people in their native land.



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