

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The most significant news stories and commentaries published in The Ukrainian Weekly.

Volume I  
1933-1969



# THE **2000** UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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published in The Ukrainian Weekly.

**Volume I**  
**1933-1969**

The Ukrainian Weekly  
Parsippany, N.J.

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# Introduction

Newspapers have been described variously as chronicles of the times, mirrors of society, purveyors of information, leaders of public opinion. Throughout its history, The Ukrainian Weekly – now in its 67th year – has been all of the above.

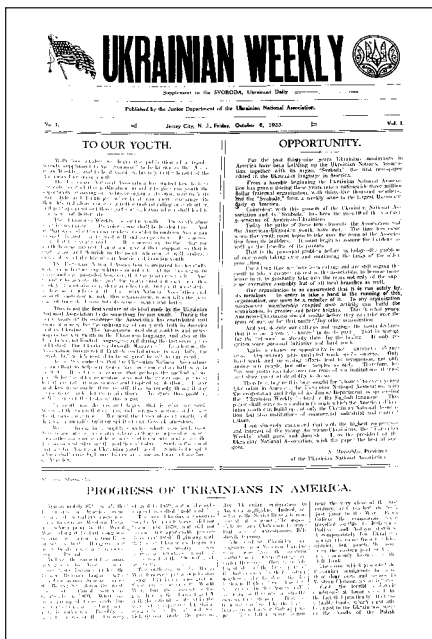
Born of the needs of a new generation of Ukrainian Americans and the mission of telling the world about the Great Famine-Genocide in Ukraine that had already decimated the populace, The Ukrainian Weekly published its inaugural issue on October 6, 1933.

It appeared as a supplement to the Friday edition of Svoboda, then the 40-year-old Ukrainian-language daily newspaper published by the Ukrainian

National Association. In its wisdom, the UNA, a fraternal organization founded in 1894, decided to publish a special newspaper “dedicated to the needs and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent.” And, it saw that this English-language newspaper, prepared by the young Stephen Shumeyko – truly a remarkable staff of one – would serve also as a source of information for non-Ukrainians about Ukraine and Ukrainians at a turning point in world history.

The Ukrainian Weekly is now serving its third generation of readers. With its readers it has grown and matured. Today, it is no longer for youth only, but for all generations. It is for all who are interested in Ukraine and Ukrainians, be they scholars, politicians, businesspeople or journalists. Today The Weekly is received at the offices of all members of the U.S. Congress, and among its readers are leading opinion-shapers and policy-makers.

The Ukrainian Weekly continues to be published by the UNA, but in 1981 it became independent of Svoboda. It has a professional and experienced staff, including a full-time correspondent in its Kyiv Press Bureau located in independent Ukraine – a goal about which founding editor Stephen Shumeyko could only dream. In a little less than seven decades The Ukrainian Weekly has expanded the number of its pages six-fold: what once was a four-page tabloid-format newspaper is now published in editions that typically are 20 to 24 pages, but have been as large as 56 pages. The newspaper also has its own official web-



The front page of the first issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, dated October 6, 1933.

site, The Ukrainian Weekly Archive, located at [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com).

The Ukrainian Weekly is what it is today thanks to decades of dedication and tireless efforts by all its editors and contributors. Each laid the groundwork for the newspaper's subsequent development and improvement over the years. Thus, it is fitting that – as we enter into a new millennium – we pay homage to our predecessors and highlight the results of their work in this special decade-by-decade review being published in two volumes.

The books, each nearly 300 pages in length, will encompass the major events covered by The Ukrainian Weekly since its founding in 1933 through 1999 – those we believe to be the most significant articles of the past century. Volume I will cover events from 1933 through the 1960s; Volume II, to be released later this

year, will cover the 1970s through the 1990s.

The editors of The Ukrainian Weekly are publishing this work to mark the end of one millennium and the beginning of a new one, to show our readers where our community and our nation have been, how their fates have been affected by events of worldwide significance, and how our newspaper and, by extension, the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities have reacted, adapted and transformed themselves.

Furthermore, we publish The Ukrainian Weekly 2000 as an expression of gratitude to all our faithful and dear readers – many of whom have supported our work for several decades.

– *Editor-in-Chief Roma Hadzewycz,*  
*Editor Irene Jarosewicz*

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**EDITORS' NOTE:** The historic news stories, features and commentaries in this volume are reproduced as they were published. We have left intact all spellings, transliterations, capitalizations, abbreviations, hyphenations, etc. Thus, for example, Kyiv appears as Kiev; Lviv as Lviw and Lwow; Stanislaviv as Stanislawow or Stanislaviw; Ternopil as Tarnopol; Khust as Hust; Mykolaiv as Nikolaiev; Dnipro as Dnieper; Kharkiv as Kharkoff, and so forth. In some cases, there will be inconsistencies in spellings of place names and proper names.

We have made an exception for the term “western Ukraine,” which, in the past, The Weekly always capitalized throughout, regardless of whether the term referred to that region of Ukraine, or the Western Ukrainian National

Republic, a distinct state. In this volume, in the interest of precision, we have opted to lowercase the word “western” in the aforementioned phrase when it denotes the region.

Another exception is the term “Ukrainian-American.” We have hyphenated it here only when it refers to the bilateral relationship between two nations, not the compound identity of Americans of Ukrainian descent.

As regards notations by editors: those in parentheses were written at the time of an article's publication; those in brackets are notations made by the editors of this book.

Finally, readers of this volume will notice differences in style from today's Weekly – these reflect the usage and accepted journalistic practice of the time.

### **A neophyte newspaper and the Great Famine**

by Roma Hadzewycz

On October 6, 1933, the first issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly* (or more properly the *Ukrainian Weekly* since the “the” was not then part of the newspaper’s name) rolled off the presses as a supplement to the 40-year-old Ukrainian-language daily newspaper *Svoboda*.

The lead editorial noted that the four-page English-language tabloid was not the first venture of its kind sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association, then, as now, the largest Ukrainian fraternal organization. During the previous seven years the UNA, via its *Svoboda* Press publishing house, had published *The Ukrainian Juvenile Magazine*; in addition, it had on occasion published English-language sections in *Svoboda*. And therein were the clues to the reason *The Ukrainian Weekly* was initiated.

Since the mid-1920s, the UNA leadership was becoming increasingly concerned with the younger generation: how to maintain its interest in the Ukrainian American community and how to prevent this generation from becoming completely assimilated into the American milieu. As early as 1925, certain UNA members proposed that an English-language publication for the younger generation be published; in the late 1920s some even suggested that *Svoboda* be published half in Ukrainian and half in English.

Then came the influence of current events of the 1930s: the Polish pacification campaign directed at Ukrainians liv-

ing under its rule and the brutal work of Joseph Stalin in Ukraine – the man-made famine. *Svoboda* published articles about both on its pages, but it wanted to tell the truth about the sufferings of Ukrainians to the general public. Thus, it began publishing selected articles in English, which would be accessible to all Americans. Soon thereafter in 1933, the UNA convention voted to begin publishing an English-language weekly supplement.

And thus *The Ukrainian Weekly* was born with a dual mission: to keep Ukrainian American youth involved in the Ukrainian community and to tell the world the truth about Ukraine.

In its inaugural issue the newspaper wrote about the Great Famine: “A series of mass meetings are being held by the Ukrainians throughout America and Canada, protesting against the barbaric attempts of the Bolshevik regime to deliberately starve out and depopulate the Ukrainian people in Ukraine. The purpose of this intentional starvation by the Bolsheviks is to forever quell the Ukrainian struggle for freedom.” *The Weekly* reported that the Soviets have been deliberately “carrying out of Ukraine practically all of the grain and other food-stuffs, with the result that over 5 million Ukrainians have died over the past year from starvation.”

The article went on to note that the Soviets had forbidden leading Western correspondents to enter Ukraine, and that

foreign aid to the starving population was not permitted. Meanwhile, “appeals are being made to the U.S. government not to recognize this Communistic dictatorship, as it is founded upon principles that are contrary to all rules of humanity and civilization,” noted The Weekly.

And so it went. The Weekly continued to publish any information it could obtain about the ravages of the Great Famine. It also continued to insist, albeit unsuccessfully, that the United States should not extend diplomatic recognition to the USSR. In addition, there was the matter of the continuing Polish reign of terror on western Ukrainian lands, demands for autonomy by Ukrainians in Czecho-Slovakia and the proclamation of a Carpatho-Ukrainian state, the plight of Ukrainians in Rumania and Hitler’s designs on Ukraine.

It was a turbulent time for a neophyte weekly newspaper with a staff of one, the young editor Stephen Shumeyko.

And yet, The Weekly succeeded also in focusing attention on problems here in America: the dearth of young leaders in the Ukrainian community, the need to learn about one’s Ukrainian heritage, and the role of Ukrainian youth in defending Ukraine and giving voice to its repressed aspirations – especially in view of Soviet propaganda.

The Weekly also published numerous translations of Ukrainian literary works, articles about Ukraine’s glorious historical past and sketches about Ukrainian culture. It provided a digest of articles about Ukraine and Ukrainians that appeared in the American press, and it recommended books of interest to Ukrainian Americans.

It spoke directly to the youth who

were unsure of their heritage: those who would Americanize their names, those who would identify themselves not as Ukrainians, but as Russians, Ruthenians, or Rusyny. It urged them to learn about their heritage. The Weekly gave much attention to the most prominent organization of the day, the newly founded Ukrainian Youth League of North America, and much space was devoted to what was called “the problems of the second generation.” There was plenty of sports coverage, too, along with stories about the achievements of young Ukrainian Americans.

In 1939, Weekly editorials issued a warning about Russo-American relations, noting how little the two nations actually have in common and pointing to Soviet “misrule” in lands under its domination, especially Ukraine. On August 26, The Weekly spoke loudly about the ramifications of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact. Soon after the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was concluded, the Soviets invaded western Ukraine. In short order, “elections” were held in western Ukraine for members of a national assembly that was to vote on whether western Ukraine should be incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR. That vote, of course, turned out to be unanimous for incorporation.

As World War II began, The Weekly, in an editorial titled “Allied War Aims Should Include a Free Ukraine,” noted the “callous indifference to the plight of the 45 million enslaved Ukrainian nation. Why do the Allies fail to include Ukraine in their war aims? The answer is simple. First, they would offend Stalin and thus perhaps cause him to plunge into the conflict on Hitler’s side. Secondly, in

admitting the justice of Ukraine's claim to freedom, they would thereby admit that the Poland they want reconstituted is not the chivalrous Poland of popular conception, but the imperialistic, oppressive and arrogant Poland that she actually was prior to her downfall."

As the decade came to a close, The Weekly commented on the lack of unity among Ukrainian Americans at such a crucial time in world history. It expressed hope that unity could be achieved at the first All-Ukrainian American Congress scheduled to be held March 16-17, 1940.

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*November 24, 1933*

## **Our Stand**

The Ukrainians in America have found themselves at the present time in a rather unenviable position. For – at the time when the United States Government has recognized Soviet Russia – the Ukrainians in America, although loyal American citizens, are forced to wage an unremitting campaign of protests against the Soviets for their barbarism in having caused by means of a deliberately fostered famine in Ukraine the death of millions of Ukrainian lives during the past year.

Needless to say, these protests are not intended to hinder the policies and the movements of the United States Government. We, American Ukrainians, are just as anxious as anyone else to cooperate with our beloved President in his efforts to liquidate the present depression and find new foreign markets for America's surplus wheat, cotton and other products. But nevertheless, we look dubiously upon the value of any benefits which America may obtain from having official relations with a government whose rule is based upon direct force alone, a government which has shown its inability to provide for its subjects even the most ordinary necessities of life, and which has shown itself capable of the most barbaric cruelty, as evidenced by its reign of terror and the present Bolshevik-fostered famine in Ukraine.

We should, therefore, continue to protest, notwithstanding the recognition of the Soviets by America. In our stand against the Soviets we believe we have the understanding, as well as the sympathy among a great many Americans. This is borne out by the sympathetic manner with which the American press reports our various protest mass meetings, protest parades and memorandums sent to the President and high governmental officials. This fact alone, aside from the more important humanitarian reasons, should spur us on to greater efforts in acquainting the civilized world with the terrible conditions prevailing in Ukraine under the Soviet rule: conditions which can be removed only by permitting the Ukrainian nation to live its own life in its own manner, for, as long as Ukraine remains under Moscow's rule, whether that rule be Czarist or Communistic, so long will it be an object of Russian persecution, exploitation and denationalization.

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*June 8, 1934*

## **Famine Under Soviets**

The Christian Science Monitor, the Boston daily so well known for its fairness, has been publishing lately a series of articles on Russia, which are of special [interest] to all those concerned about Ukraine. The articles were written by William Henry Chamberlin, for 10 years the staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Moscow. He is the author of two books on Russia, each of which has won a prominent place among the books on that subject. It was he who was prevented to visit Ukraine to investigate the reports of famine ravaging the Ukrainian countryside. Later on he was allowed to visit the region and observe the facts with his own eyes, but still he was not free to write, as all his writings were subject to the strict Soviet censorship. Only now, after he had been transferred from Moscow to serve as The Christian Science Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East, was he able to give the results of his observations to the readers of his paper, without the usual benefit of the censor.

Mr. Chamberlin has written 18 articles on the various sides of the Soviet "experiment," and in each of them he touches indirectly upon matters of vital importance to Ukraine under the Soviets. One article is exclusively devoted to Ukraine. The purpose of it is to investigate, though at so belated a moment, the reports of famine which were repeated again and again, and were stubbornly denied by Soviet officials. When inquiring about these reports, he was assured by smooth-tongued officials in Moscow: (1) that there had been no famine; (2) that only little food difficulties [existed] here and there and (3) that these were due to the machinations of the "kulaks," which were rich peasants, strictly individualistic in spirit.

Mr. Chamberlin was not satisfied with these glib denials as here was Mr. Kalinin, the president of Soviet Russia himself, who in a speech on the food situation in Ukraine uttered the ruthless words, "The collective farmers this year have passed through a good school. For some, this school was quite ruthless."

So Mr. Chamberlin went out to find out for himself how that school worked. He tells us how he investigated. As long as he was visiting the village houses selected by the accompanying local officials, they invariably proved to be the houses of local Communists or members of shock-brigades. So he picked out a house at random and entered.

It was a typical Ukrainian hut with a thatched roof, earth floor, with benches along the walls, an oven and a rickety bed as chief articles of furniture. The sole occupant of the house was a girl of 15, huddled up on the bench.

"Where is your mother!" she was asked.

"She died of hunger last winter," the girl answered in a flat, dull voice.

"Have you any brothers or sisters?"

"I had four. They all died, too."

"When?"

"Last winter and spring."

"And your father?"

"He is working in the fields."

By such direct inquiries conducted at various points in Ukraine and North Caucasus, Mr. Chamberlin arrived at the following conclusions:

1) that the famine affected great stretches of Ukraine, with a population of about 35,000,000, the North Caucasus, with a population of about 10,000,000 and some regions of the Middle and Lower Volga and Kazakstan, in Central Asia;

2) that it is probable that during the winter and spring of 1932-1933 there died from famine in Ukraine and the region of North Caucasus between 4 and 5 million people, that is over and above the normal mortality;

3) that famine was due only to a small degree to such natural causes as drought or food, but was mostly due to social conditions, such as the despair of the peasants as a result of the state measures, constant irregular requisitions of grain, squeezing out of the peasant of the capital for grandiose new industrial enterprises, and the general tendency of the Soviets to look upon the famine as the best means of teaching the peasant a bitter lesson, in short, to the Soviet system of class warfare.

Mr. Chamberlin supposes that this use of famine has perhaps broken



*Bodies of famine victims are carted away. (Reproduced from "1933: The Famine," a memorial book published in 1991 in Ukraine in memory of the millions who died in the Great Famine-Genocide.)*



down the peasant's resistance to collectivisation. To the adherents of the class warfare this might appear praiseworthy on the ground that "War is War," but luckily not all are adherents of such a war. The world still might be expected to ask. Does this victory pay?

– ER.

---

*June 29, 1934*

## **Present Conditions In Ukraine**

Several leading Ukrainian newspapers of western Ukraine, including Dilo, recently reported an interview by Serhey Khrutsky, a deputy in the Polish Sejm, with a Ukrainian teacher who had managed to escape from Ukraine under the Soviet misrule.

This lady teacher is described by Khrutsky as looking like some human being after a particularly severe illness who is not yet become convalescent and is in an almost complete state of apathy.

Asked about the Famine in Ukraine she answered as follows:

"Hunger is almost universal; it is a chronic condition. That it still exists may be seen by cases of cannibalism which are established beyond any doubt. In the town in which I lived a husband in a hunger delirium killed his wife. There were also cases of parents killing their children. The killing of children is not always due to cannibalism, but parents cannot see their children suffer when they cannot nourish them any more, and rather prefer to hasten their death sooner."

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*August 17, 1934*

## **Germany Press Reports Great Famine In Ukraine Under Soviets**

According to a front-page account appearing in last Sunday's issue of The New York Times, the press in Germany has made sweeping accusations that the Soviet authorities are deliberately interfering with the relief work designed to aid the starving millions of inhabitants in Ukraine and other parts of the USSR.

These charges bear earmarks of having their origin in official circles.

Speaking of Ukraine, The Times reports the German press as saying that "large areas in Ukrainia already are in the grip of catastrophic famine. One account states that conservative estimates warrant the conclusion that the number of persons who have met death through starvation in the vicinity of Kiev will not fall short of 1,500,000."

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*October 19, 1934*

## **Famine – Deliberate Soviet Weapon**

In the face of the assiduous propaganda on the part of certain agencies that everything is “rosy” in the USSR and that no famine exists or existed, we have ever newly appearing reports of impartial observers to the contrary.

William Henry Chamberlin’s (the newspaper correspondent who served 12 years in Soviet Russia and who was forced to leave because of his insistence to report what he saw and not what the Soviet censorship told him to) latest book, “Russia’s Iron Age,” is a moving document, one that deserves the attention of all interested in Soviet Russia and Ukraine under its misrule.

In this book the author tries to be scrupulously fair. Looking back at his long stay in Soviet Russia, he says: “... the first outlines of Russia’s new system of planned economy have been written on the living bodies of the present generation as sharply as if with a sword.”

His characterization of Soviet Russia is: “Unlimited propaganda plus unlimited repression ... And a government by terror.”

Speaking of the great famine in Ukraine during 1932-1933, which he witnessed with his own eyes and which he charges as being “deliberately employed as an instrument of national policy, as the fast means of breaking down the resistance of the peasantry to the new system,” the author says that “There is something especially and indescribably tragic in this enormous dying out of millions of people, sacrifices on the altar of a policy which many of them did not even understand.”

“The horror of this last act,” writes Mr. Chamberlin, “in the tragedy of the individual peasantry is perhaps intensified by the fact that the victims of it died so passively, so quietly, without arousing any stir of sympathy in the outside world. The Soviet censorship saw to that.”

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*August 23, 1935*

## **The Famine In Soviet Ukraine**

The Eighty-Sixth Annual Report of the Evangelical Continental Society recently published states:

“Unfortunately there is adequate incontrovertible evidence that there are famine-stricken areas of wide extent where still, in the third year of failing harvests, some millions of people are suffering the pangs of prolonged hunger. The famine is intensified by the Soviet seizure of food to maintain the military forces, the industrial classes, and for export. The actual cultivators of the soil are deprived to supply the artisans of the cities. The ministers of religion especially were placed in a category which deprived them of the

necessaries of life by the denial to them of the food cards granted to the working classes, who were said to be the only section of economic value to the country, and loyal to the government." (p. 15)

The Report refers to a previous issue of their organ, *The British Missionary*, which published the following account of the conditions in Soviet Ukraine:

"Estimates of the number of deaths from hunger vary, as, in a country that equals the remainder of Europe, and with a population scattered over provinces as large as some European countries, was inevitable, but the *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Soviet Government, recently stated that 'it is likely that seven millions have perished.' In the Crimea, North Caucasus, Volhynia, Ukraine, scores of millions are suffering horrors, some of which haunt the memory of those who have read of them. It is well established that cannibalism, as in ancient besieged cities, has been openly practiced in some districts, and crimes have been committed by victims driven to frenzy by hunger. In North Caucasus, while the people had a little money, they paid high prices for small portions of potato parings, a gourd or a turnip. Afterwards they hunted for grass, husks or any kind of garbage that could be made edible. There are villages in which eighty percent of the population have perished, and the survivors were so emaciated and weak that they were unable to gather in what remained in November of the very poor harvest. In large areas the land is deserted. Great pits are dug in which mass burials take place. Round Kharkoff, with men mostly dead, starving women and children were transported on wagons nobody knew where."

(Ukrainian Bureau, London)

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*November 29, 1935*

## Who's On Trial?

Twelve young Ukrainian students, including two girls, are on trial in Warsaw, Poland, on the charges of complicity in the assassination last year of the Polish Minister Pieracki. Before it is over, it may be that not they, but Poland herself, will be on trial – before the forum of civilized world opinion.

The trial, entering upon its second week, is an unusually tense human drama, replete with mystery and suspense, and surcharged with unusual significance to the seven million Ukrainians under Polish misrule. Far more is involved in it than the ultimate fate of these twelve young Ukrainian students.

And yet, glance at the American newspaper and you will be lucky to find a bare item concerning the trial tucked in some out-of-the-way corner. Sordid murder and the vilest of other crimes – that is news, in big letters, too, but most certainly not the struggle of a nation striving to free itself of the cruel and rapacious rule of its oppressors. No, such news is only a handy space filler!

Be as it may, however, there is no doubt but that the present trial of the twelve young Ukrainian students in Warsaw is an event of outstanding political

significance in the struggle of the Ukrainian people to wrest their national freedom from Poland.

It is interesting to note that none of the accused twelve are charged with direct participation in the assassination. What the Polish prosecuting attorneys seek to prove is that the accused had some, as yet unknown, manner of connection with the assassination. To do this, they are depending upon the testimony of over one hundred witnesses, most of them Polish police officers, spies and agents provocateurs.

We do not know, of course, who killed Minister Pieracki. But we do know, however, that numerous attempts in the past have been made by Poles themselves to assassinate leading Polish figures. The very first president of the present Polish state, Narutowicz, was assassinated by a Pole, Niewiadomski, a member of conservative Polish circles no less. Therefore, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Pieracki could have been killed by some Pole, too.

However, it is also possible that Pieracki fell victim to Ukrainian vengeance, perhaps in retaliation for the prominent part he played back in 1931 in the notorious Polish "pacification" of Eastern Galicia that evoked such a strong worldwide protest. Its barbarism and vandalism is too deeply engraved upon the consciousness of western Ukrainians to allow itself to be erased by the passage of a few years. Many of its victims that survived are crippled permanently or bear marks that they will carry to their dying day.

And then, too, it is possible that the assassination was committed by some Ukrainian student who desired by this act to call the civilized world's attention to the misrule of Polish authorities over the Ukrainians. Either or both of these motives were possible, as well as others.

Standing by themselves, perhaps to many people these possible motives may not appear important enough to make understandable the assassination. But if they would step back and regard the entire canvas of the sufferings of the Ukrainian people under the Polish yoke, of the breaking by Poland of international treaties guaranteeing Ukrainian autonomy, of Ukrainians being deprived of their natural right of cultivating their national and cultural heritage, of many Ukrainian students denied the right to higher education, then perhaps the assassination and present trial of the accused would appear in a clearer light – but in such a case, however, Poland may find herself in a most embarrassing position of being on trial herself and not the Ukrainian students.

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*March 13, 1937*

## **American Ambassador In The Soviet Ukraine**

"Davies Back in Moscow from Trip to Ukraine Deeply Impressed by Factories" – reads a headline to an Associated Press dispatch in the March 5 issue of The New York Times.

“United States Ambassador Joseph E. Davies,” the dispatch opens, “returned today from a 1,250-mile industrial survey of the Ukraine, where, he said, he was deeply impressed by a dozen great plants. He visited Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk and Rostov, where several of the factories were designed by American engineers and built under the direction of American construction companies.”

Further on we read that:

“The Ambassador termed the ‘striking impression’ of his trip the use of profit throughout industry as an incentive to workmen.”

This trip that he made was “in a private car supplied by the government,” the dispatch reports. And when he returned to Moscow he gave an interview to the authoritative newspaper *Izvestia*, in which he “warmly commended the Soviet Union upon its industrial program.”

The dispatch concludes with the following:

“Mr. Davies said he visited factories where Stakhanofites, or expert workmen, received as high as 800 to 1,000 rubles monthly, while the average factory [wage] was 300 to 500 rubles.”

These excerpts that we have quoted above illustrate the general tone of this AP dispatch.

Looking back over them, we cannot help but think how pitifully inconsequential is all the hoarse shouting and arm-waving of our well-known wild-eyed “fellow voikers” Red agitators. What necessity be there for these poor fellows to veritably work themselves up into a foaming oratorical frenzy in praise of the “workers’ paradise” (i.e., the Soviet Union), when no less a personage than the American Ambassador himself takes the words out of their mouths. They might as well pick up their soapboxes and steal away into the night, and let someone whom the world will heed spread their propaganda.

We do not in the least question Mr. Davies’ good faith in making the statements attributed to him in this AP dispatch. Ah, no. He, no doubt, was really impressed with what he saw – or rather, to put it more correctly, with what he was permitted to see. And even if he wasn’t impressed, even if he realized that there were many things he was not permitted to see, still, under the circumstances, he had to act the gentleman and show his appreciation. After all, it’s not often that one gets an opportunity of touring the vast USSR free of charge, and in a private railroad car no less. Then, too, as a new Ambassador he had to make a good impression upon his hosts, especially to offset the one his good wife had made when she brought with her from America a large supply of milk for the American Embassy, for, as she was supposed to have said, she doubted whether they had any in the USSR. Such capitalistic insolence would never do in this proletarian paradise.

All this we realize, of course. Especially since in our eyes an Ambassador is like a king, he can do no wrong.

Yet we cannot help but feel a little sorry for our poor selves. Here, for years, we, Ukrainian Americans, have been assiduously uncovering facts upon

facts, showing how tyrannical and brutal the Soviet regime is, how mercilessly it crushes all opposition, how callously and deliberately it fostered a terrible famine in Ukraine, how inimical it is to the principles of freedom, justice, truth and humanity, how shockingly it exploits its peasants and workers, and how terribly oppressed are the Ukrainian people there – and in the face of all this we read the statement of the American Ambassador that things are just fine over there. It's enough to cause us to throw up our hands in despair.

And, to make matters worse, this is not the first instance of its kind. Very often, our charge (and, naturally, that of many others as well) that Bolshevism stands for anarchy, ruin and death, is met with the argument that this cannot be so, for witness the statement of Senator or Congressman Whosis (or any other such recognized authority on Soviet affairs) who has just returned from a flying trip through the USSR to the effect that everything there, even in Ukraine, is O.K. Just like that!

What gives us hope in this matter, however, is the growing realization among the American public of how notoriously little do these "observers" really know about the USSR and how easily their rhapsodic generalities concerning it can be upset with a few (as Lenin would put it) stubborn facts.

We are speaking, however, of ordinary mortals. Let us return to Mr. Davies.

His statement about the scale of wages paid there, for example, would have been far less misleading had he done what a Swedish committee of "left-ists" recently did upon returning from its tour of the USSR. This committee had also noted the scale of wages paid to the Soviet workmen. In several instances it had noted even higher figures than those quoted by Mr. Davies. Yet this committee was careful to point out that, although at first glance the Swedish workman suffered in comparison with the Soviet workman, yet in reality he was much better off, because the purchasing power of his wages was three to four times that of the Soviet workmen. Now, why didn't Mr. Davies bring out a similar fact in respect to the American workman?

But it is not our intention to dwell upon each of Mr. Davies' generalities, for we haven't the space. All that we can say is this:

It is a source of pleasure to us that an American Ambassador visits the historic steppe-lands of our forefathers. Yet, we would be much happier, and justice and truth would, too, if he depended more upon his own observations and common sense, and less upon what the Soviets would have him see and believe; if he talked with truly typical peasants and workers, and not with well-drilled parrots; and if he looked less upon factories and machines, and more upon the living human beings suffering there.

Yet, if he finds himself unable to do this, which is more than likely, it would then be best for him to say – nothing. This is infinitely better than to go off into paeans of praise of the Soviet regime, which in reality is one of the most brutal and exploiting that the world has ever seen.

In this way he will not only aid the oppressed under this totalitarian regime but also hamper the efforts of Communist agitators here in his native America.

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*June 4, 1938*

## **Colonel Eugene Konovaletz Murdered By Soviet Agent**

Colonel Eugene Konovaletz, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, was murdered by a Soviet Russian secret agent in Rotterdam, Holland, Monday, May 23, 1938.

The murderer accomplished his purpose by slipping a bomb into Konovaletz's pocket while the latter was eating in a coffee house. The bomb exploded when he emerged outside, killing him on the spot and wounding two passers-by.

The murderer escaped, presumably on board a Soviet freighter which coincidentally called at Rotterdam just at that time. It is declared, reports *The New York Times*, that the murder was planned years ago, but was carried out only after the agent had succeeded in gaining Konovaletz's confidence by purporting to be an ardent Ukrainian Nationalist. The Netherlands Government has appropriated a considerable sum to trace the murder.

One revelation as a result of the explosion is that many Russian secret police activities in recent years have been initiated in Holland. Rotterdam police say that it is now certain that a GPU agency was established in the Netherlands as early as 1933, when a Soviet delegation attended an international conference in this seaport.



*Colonel Eugene Konovaletz (front row, fifth from right) at the first meeting of officers of the Sitchovi Striltsi held in Kyiv on January 19, 1918.*

Colonel Konovaletz is chiefly known for his services as leader of the Sichovi Striltsi troops, which distinguished themselves in the war for Ukrainian independence and then as the leader of the post-war UVO (Ukrainian Military Organization), which served as a basis for the present OUN, Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, which strives to free Ukraine of foreign rule.

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*June 11, 1938*

## **The Slaying Of Konovaletz By A Soviet Agent**

Undoubtedly the most shocking news the Ukrainians have received in a long while was that of the recent murder of Colonel Eugene Konovaletz by a Soviet secret agent on the streets of Rotterdam.

The crime was perpetrated by means of a time bomb which the murderer had either slipped into Konovaletz's topcoat pocket while the latter was lunching in a restaurant, or had given it to him in the guise of a package; exactly how the bomb was planted on him is not yet certain. When Konovaletz emerged from the restaurant and proceeded to walk down the street, the bomb exploded, killing him on the spot, and wounding a few passers-by.

As for the identity of the murderer, enough evidence has been uncovered to prove that he was a Soviet agent. The police, however, have been unable to lay hands upon him; and it's very unlikely that they will, for it appears that he escaped on board a Soviet freighter that "coincidentally" called at Rotterdam just at that time.

Such, then, was the tragic and untimely end of a man who, as the leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists – a body dedicated to the liberation of Ukraine, had caused considerable perturbation in the highest quarters of both the Soviet and Polish governments.

His death brought to a close a long and eventful career, linked closely with the vicissitudes of the Ukrainian struggle for national freedom. Already as a law student at Lviv University, Konovaletz exhibited some of those positive qualities of character and ability that were to distinguish him in later years. The arisal of the Ukrainian National Republic found him in Kiev to where he had escaped from a Russian prison camp, where he had been kept over a year and a half following his capture in battle as an officer in the Austrian Army. Here, in Kiev he organized the famous Sichovi Striltsi, among the most dependable troops the Ukrainian government had, consisting of very patriotic elements drawn from western and eastern Ukraine. As their commander, Konovaletz had a hand in steering the very difficult course of the newly freed Ukrainian state. Following its destruction by the combined might of the Bolsheviks, Poles, Royalist Russians and other enemies,



Konovaletz organized with the aid of others the militant Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO), predecessor of the present-day Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. It was as the acknowledged leader of the latter organization that he became a marked man, especially and presumably from the time when Stalin himself had to admit – at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party, held in January 1934 – that “in Ukraine the deviation towards Ukrainian nationalism” has become “a major danger.” As a result, Konovaletz’s extermination became the object of various plots of the GPU. During his stay in Geneva, the police there warned him several times of these plots and even provided him with protection once or twice. And yet, judging by the circumstances surrounding his murder in Rotterdam on May 23, it appears that Konovaletz scorned this threat upon his life, and did not take much precaution to protect himself. For, if he had, then perhaps death would not have caught up with him so soon.

And thus, in the cause of a free and independent Ukraine, died Col. Eugene Konovaletz, slain by order of Moscow.

It is worth noting here, that exactly 12 years ago (May 25, 1926) by similar order and from the same source there was slain on a Parisian street, General Simon Petlura, who in the eyes of the Communists was the very symbol of Ukrainian national aspirations.

Nevertheless, neither these nor any other such slayings of Ukrainian leaders will in the least affect the strength or course of the Ukrainian national movement. For, in the place of those slain, new ones are arising. Under their guidance, and with the full support of all Ukrainians, neither murders nor brutalities can stop the arisal in the near future of a free and independent Ukraine.

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*June 25, 1938*

## **Ukraine – Front Page News**

The new Soviet purge in Ukraine, and the fact that it was front-paged last Monday by such an outstanding daily as The New York Times, is clear evidence of the growing intensity of the struggle for national freedom over there.

What makes it all the more so, is (1) the appointment of a Russian, Nikita Kruscheff [Khrushchev – ed.] to conduct the purge, in place of one native to Ukraine (though not necessarily Ukrainian), as has been the case in previous such purges, and (2) the recent slaying by a Soviet agent in Rotterdam of Col. Eugene Konovaletz, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, whose activities, including those among the Ukrainian elements in Gen. Bluecher’s Red Army in the Far East (reported to be about 40 percent of the entire force there), hastened his untimely and tragic end.

That the latest purge is of more than local interest, Mr. Harold Denny,

The Times correspondent in Moscow, himself stresses in his telegraphed dispatch. Ukraine, as he says, is the most important region of the Soviet Union by reason of its enormous wealth of grain, coal and iron, and its all-year-round port of Odessa. In fact, it is an empire within itself. Furthermore, in the event of a possible war between the Soviet Union and Germany, this region would be the first to be attacked, especially since Chancellor Hitler has many times avowed his covetousness of it. Most important of all, however, as Mr. Denny brings out, Ukraine has been the field of a strong nationalist movement from the very beginning of the Bolshevik revolution. This always latent nationalist feeling flared up with renewed energy in 1932 when the Soviet-fostered famine took such a tragic toll in Ukraine, and all efforts to dim it by such ruthless Stalin appointees as Postysheff [Postyshev – ed.] and Kossior have been in vain. All these factors combined, Mr. Denny concludes, make the newest purge of more than ordinary significance.

The Times, however, is not the only daily that senses the growing importance of the Ukrainian fight for freedom. Other newspapers during the past week have sensed it likewise. Last Sunday's New York Journal and American, for example, contained an article by Arthur Mac Pherson (described as a former political observer for the British Government in Eastern Europe), in which he foresees the possibility of an autonomous Ukraine, subject to German influence. The trouble with this and many other similar articles, however, is that they are based on the supposition that the dominant role in any possible change in Ukraine's status will be played by foreign interventionists, when in reality all past and present signs indicate that such a role will be played by the Ukrainian people themselves. Foreign powers, friendly or unfriendly to Ukrainian aspirations, may by some act set things into motion, but the direction this motion will take, as well as the force propelling it, will be furnished by the Ukrainians.

Still another reference to Ukraine in the American press this week is the editorial which appeared in last Wednesday's issue of New York's Daily Mirror. It is headed by a cartoon showing Joseph Stalin firing through a machine gun a new purge against the "Spirit of the Ukraine" which is represented as rising from a grave over which a tombstone reads "Starved to Death, 1932" – referring to the famine then. Over the cartoon a caption reads: "You can't kill a ghost, Joe"; while beneath it, over the main body of the editorial, appears the following in bold type: " 'New Purges in the Ukraine' read the headlines; what a ghost story is behind that! The vast Ukraine, breadbasket, coal bin and battery of giant Red Russia, has been purged and starved to the grave time and time again. And always, new rebellion grew from the grave."

The movement for national freedom in Ukraine must be growing strong indeed if the American press is beginning to take such unusual interest in it.

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*October 15, 1938*

## **Carpathian Ukraine Gains Autonomy**

Carpathian Ukraine, officially known as Ruthenia, has received full autonomy, according to latest press reports from abroad.

The new autonomous state within Czechoslovakia will be headed by Andrew Brody, premier, and the following ministers: Rev. Augustine Voloshyn, Julian Revay and Edmund Bachynsky. Stephen Fencik has been named minister's plenipotentiary for the negotiations leading to the fixing of the Slovak-Ukrainian boundary.

### **Hungary's Annexation Attempts Continue**

Meanwhile, Hungary continues to press her efforts to annex Carpathian Ukraine. In this she is being aided by Poland. Such annexation of this Ukrainian populated region would give both countries a common frontier, which for strategic reasons they strongly desire.

Hungarian terrorist bands are reported to be filtering into the region from the south, while Polish terrorists are doing likewise from the north. Their clearly manifest aim is to create disturbances and thus provide an excuse for the entry of Hungarian and Polish troops. In fact, this was admitted by a number of those captured. Among the latter were seven members of the Hungarian terrorist organization Szabad Czarpat, captured last Tuesday near Berehovo. They were armed with German automatic pistols that they had received in Magyarovar, Hungary, reports a New York Times dispatch. They said that another detachment had been sent from Sopron with orders to blow up bridges and provoke disorders.

### **UNA Sends Protest**

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association sent the following message last Thursday to the four-power International Commission in Berlin:

"In view of press reports that Hungary, assisted by Poland, foments disorders in order to create false impressions of discontent among the Ukrainian population of Ruthenia and thus pave the way for armed intervention and occupation of Ruthenia, the Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, the largest Ukrainian fraternal order in America, vigorously protests against high-handed imperialistic designs of Hungary and Poland, and urges you to use your good offices to prevent this new injustice to Ukrainians of Ruthenia."

It was signed by Nicholas Muraszko, President; Gregory Herman, Vice-President; Mary Malevich, Vice-Presidentess; Dmytro Halychyn, Recording Secretary; Roman Slobodian, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

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October 22, 1938

## **Poland Rushes 20,000 Police To “Pacify” Ukraine; Report Political Foes Being Beaten**

**By Donald Day**

*(Chicago Tribune Press Service.)*

RIGA, Latvia, October 18 – Twenty thousand Polish police are assisting the army in another “pacification” of Polish Ukraine, dispatches from Warsaw said today.

The Polish police are a specially organized force of heavily armed men which Poland uses to quell peasant riots. They are similar to the GPU (secret police) army of Soviet Russia.

Following a series of riots in Lwow, Stanislawow, Stryj, Przemysl, Tarnopol and other Galician centers which cost many lives, Polish authorities ordered a house-to-house search for arms. Many arrests were made. Using lists compiled by their spies, the Poles are reported to be beating mercilessly Ukrainians who are active in political and cultural organizations. The Ukrainians are seeking an autonomous state.

### **Recall Previous “Pacification”**

The “pacification” is following closely that of November 1930, when 1,000 villages were sacked, hundreds of men arrested and beaten by the police, and uhlans (Tatar militia).

Poland’s efforts to keep in subjection her Ukrainian minority, which Ukrainian leaders say numbers about 8,000,000 and which the government admits to be more than 5,000,000, is not mentioned in the Warsaw press because of censorship.

Foreign newspaper correspondents also were advised against visiting Lwow. Reports of Lwow correspondents for Warsaw newspapers were not published.

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November 5, 1938

## **Part Of Carpathian Ukraine Ceded To Hungary**

A verdict in the Hungarian-Czech dispute announced in Vienna last Wednesday by von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano, German and Italian Prime Ministers, gave Hungary 4,787 square miles, with 1,064,000 population, of which the Hungarian is put at not above 900,000. Over the protests of Ukrainians, this allocation includes the most fertile portion of Carpathian Ukraine, with its capital, Uzhorod, and cities of Mukachiw and Koshytsi.

The major portion of Carpathian Ukraine, however, remains intact, a fact which causes Poland considerable perturbation, for she fears that this region will become the starting point for the national unification and independence of the 45 million Ukrainians under Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Rumania.

"Carpathian Ukraine" is now the official name for this region, and the N.Y. Times correspondent in Berlin used it yesterday.

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*November 19, 1938*

## **Voloshyn Declares World Recognizes Ukraine**

The New York Times published last Wednesday the following wireless by G. E. Gedye from Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Statements made by the new Premier of Ruthenia, Father Augustin Volosin, today are of special interest in view of the intention attributed to Germany of making of the remnants of Ruthenia "a Ukrainian piedmont" on the basis of which there could be built up at the expense, first, of Poland, and, finally, of Soviet Russia, a State to include the 6,000,000 (correct figure is over 7,000,000) Ukrainians of Poland and the 30,000,000 (correct figure is over 35,000,000) population of Soviet Ukraine.

Father Volosin said there would be no further alteration of Ruthenian frontiers and that all intrigues now progressing (that have the aim of establishing a common Polono-Hungarian frontier) would be useless. Ruthenia, he said, was to serve as a bridge from the west to the east.

"The world already recognizes the Ukrainian nation and its efforts to build up a Ukrainian State," he said. "Representatives of Germany and other States promised moral and material help to Ruthenia."

Father Volosin has already indicated that the new Ruthenian State is to change its name to Carpathian Ukraine. He said that roads and railways would be built with foreign assistance so that there would be food and work for all. Ten thousand men, he said, would be employed on a great motor highway running from east to west through the republic.

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*January 21, 1939*

## **Premier Voloshyn Discusses Ukrainian Question**

According to the correspondent, as reported in the Times, Father Voloshyn received him cordially at the Prague headquarters of his government and said, "We are a small country with great ambitions." The Premier expressed his confidence that Carpatho-Ukraine could be made self-supporting within the framework of the Czecho-Slovak confederation when her com-

munications – broken by the Vienna award – had been restored.

Answering a question regarding claims for boundary revision, Mr. Gedye further reports, Father Voloshyn said that his country, unlike Slovakia, cherished no irredentist hopes of revision, to Hungary's disadvantage, of the terms of the Vienna award.

"The Vienna terms are hard," he said, "but apart from minor adjustments that might be made by the Frontier Commission, they will have to stand both for Hungary and ourselves. I do not believe that Slovak revisionism will be successful."

Father Voloshyn said there were plenty of inquiries from foreign capitals seeking opportunities of investment, some also from Ukrainians in America. Belgium and Germany were two countries he mentioned as seeking to make such an investment.

### **No Anti-Semitism**

Regarding the Jews in Carpatho-Ukraine, the Premier made the following definite statement to Mr. Gedye:

"There will be no racial legislation against our Jews who amount to 12 percent of our population. We regard them exactly as any citizens.

"They are scattered throughout the country. Every village has its proportion of Jews. There may be legislation against certain evils with which some Jews are connected, such as charging too high rates of interest to peasantry, but that will certainly not show either racial or religious discrimination."

Mr. Gedye further writes that he then asked Father Voloshyn whether he agreed that he had been correctly interpreted in a previous interview as saying that he hoped the Ukrainians everywhere would drop their differences and concentrate on the national ideal that made Ukraine great, that he did not believe that so great a nation as the Ukrainians could be denied a State of their own and that, though probably it would be difficult, he believed this ideal would be realized in the future.

### **Question For The Future**

"That is quite correct," the Premier is reported to have answered, "but Carpatho-Ukraine cannot work for the creation of a Great Ukraine. Our little country is far too small to mix itself up in matters of that kind.

"Of course, we Ukrainians feel that a nation like ours of more than 40,000,000 must some day be able to form its own State, but I would not like to fix the date by saying that this would happen in the near future. Such a remark might be taken as a provocation abroad. In any case, the foreign policy for Carpatho-Ukraine, as well for the rest of the republic, is the business of the Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia.

"As the Soviet Constitution allows to any member state rights of decision so wide that it can even vote itself out of the Union (in theory – yes, but

certainly not in practice – Editor) and as in Poland a Ukrainian autonomy bill has been introduced into the Parliament – even if there it was not accepted – there would seem to be perfectly legal peaceful means for all Ukrainians to secure the proper liberty.”

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*March 18, 1939*

## **Carpatho-Ukraine Invaded**

### **BULLETIN**

Hust was captured late last Thursday after desperate hand-to-hand fighting between Hungarian troops and the Ukrainian Sich Guards. The latter have retired into the mountains where it will be difficult to dislodge them. Many of them are reported to have vowed to fight until death.

### **Ukrainians Battle Hungarian Troops**

Declaring its independence and defying a Hungarian ultimatum to surrender, Carpatho-Ukraine is at present engaged in a desperate struggle for its existence with invading Hungarian troops.

Although the latter have penetrated deep into the country, and at two points have even reached the Polish border, the Ukrainian Sich Guards, irregular fighting forces of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Government, numbering about 12,000, have repelled the overwhelming Hungarian forces at several points.

Meanwhile Premier Count Paul Teleky of Hungary announced in Budapest that Carpatho-Ukraine has been annexed by the “Kingdom of Hungary.” He said it would be autonomous.

Premier Augustin Voloshyn of Carpatho-Ukraine is reported to have arrived in Rumania as a refugee before the Hungarian advance. He had previously received a note from Foreign Minister Stephen Czaky of Hungary demanding he cede all power to the Commander in Chief of the Hungarian forces in order “to avoid bloodshed.” Voloshyn’s reply was that he was sending a delegation of three to Budapest to negotiate the matter. He also requested a suspension of hostilities pending the delegation’s arrival. Count Czaky replied that the delegation would be received, but that for technical reasons military operations could not be suspended.

According to a dispatch from London, the Carpatho-Ukrainian Government has sent a plea for intercession in the crisis to each of the four powers that took part in the Munich Conference, namely: Germany, Italy, England and France. No reply has been reported from either as yet.

Trains and trucks were rushing more Hungarian troops into Carpatho-Ukraine as the resistance of the Ukrainians showed no signs of relaxing. Artillery and machine guns were used to stem the Hungarian advance.

Bridges were also wrecked for the same purpose.

Among the thousands of refugees pouring into Rumania from the wartorn region were many women who said their husbands had remained behind to fight the Hungarian invaders.

Hungary's annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine is having the full support of Poland, which has massed troops on the border, ready to help her ally if need arises. Poland greatly favors such annexation on the grounds that it would give both countries a common frontier, strategically beneficial to both and, more important yet, it would remove from existence Carpatho-Ukraine, which Poland fears will become the base of operations for the national unification and independence of the 45,000,000 Ukrainian nation, including the portion under her own misrule.

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*August 26, 1939*

## **Berlin-Moscow Pact And Ukraine**

Although it is too early as yet to predict how the Soviet-German non-aggression pact will affect the fortunes of the Ukrainian national movement, still several possibilities may be envisioned in this direction.

In regards to Soviet Ukraine, it is quite safe to assume that since the Soviets are now on Germany's side, the so-called Western democracies, including America, are likely to begin to take some interest in the national aspirations of the 33 million Ukrainians under Moscow's misrule. There will no longer be any reason for them to ignore or gloss over the terrible conditions under which the Ukrainians are forced to exist over there, as they have done in the past. For Russia has definitely shown to them that she is no longer with them. America, furthermore, will now have additional proof of the fact that, as we pointed out here last week, as a democracy she never had nor ever can have anything in common with Russian autocracy. The policy of the democracies, therefore, will, in all probability, be aimed at weakening Russia and thereby depriving the Axis powers of a possible ally in case of war. And one of the ways to do it, of course, will be to advocate freedom for the various nationalities now in that "prison house of nations," especially for the Ukrainians, the most numerous and powerful of them all. For without Ukraine under her control, Russia will become just a third- or fourth-rate power. Such a policy, incidentally, can be pursued by the democracies in time of war or peace.

Just how far, however, will the democracies commit themselves to the policy of advocating such a dismemberment of Soviet Union will largely depend on the strength of the Ukrainian national movement in Soviet Ukraine and also upon how skillfully the representatives of this movement abroad play their hand. In connection with the latter, it is to be hoped that Ukrainian foreign diplomacy, if we may call it that, will avoid the mistakes it



was guilty of some twenty years ago when the fate of Ukraine rested in the balance and when skillful diplomacy might have tipped the scales of international relations in favor of Ukrainian independence. The lesson learned then should be borne in mind today.

When we come to consider what the future may hold for western Ukraine, now mostly under Poland, we find the matter more involved than in the case of Soviet Ukraine, and dependent upon whether Germany and Poland go to war with one another. If no such war takes place, we are likely find that the democracies will soft-pedal the Polish mistreatment of Ukrainians, for Poland is now definitely on their side. In the interest of preserving internal stability in Poland, they may, however, from time to time urge Poland to mend her ways in this respect. But perhaps Poland may do that of her own volition, in an attempt to win Ukrainian support in the event of any struggle with Germany or any of the latter's allies. On the other hand, Poland may persist in the policy favorite with autocracies in such cases – and generally excused on the grounds that a state of war-emergency exists – that of attempting to cow her minorities by savage repression. In that case, of course, there is a possibility that such repression might cause the Ukrainians to become desperate and to revolt, the consequences of which are incalculable for both sides.

Suppose, however, Germany and Poland do come to blows, and that the former, as it is quite likely, speedily brings Poland to her knees. What will happen then will depend upon whether Germany will partition Poland with, let us say, Russia, and perhaps some other power, such as Hungary or even Rumania, or whether she will prefer to rule Poland herself. In the former case, outside of Germany herself, Russia will probably get the largest slice of Ukrainian territory, probably what she had before the last war. In the latter case, the Ukrainians are likely to get some autonomy, probably more than they have at present. For despite the reported German assurances to Russia that no attack against Ukraine is contemplated, Germany is not likely to overlook the advantages to her of having a powerful bloc of Ukrainians living on their native territory outside the boundaries of the Soviets. Such a bloc, even if it be limited to Eastern Galicia, will be a constant threat to the Soviets and their hold upon Soviet Ukraine.

Yet, whatever degree of autonomy one may expect for the Ukrainians under German rule, one may be quite certain that abuses of it will speedily ensue, mainly by the Poles. To put this matter in a nutshell, Germany will probably rule her Polish and Ukrainian minorities in the same traditional manner of the old Austro-Hungarian empire, by playing off one against the other and by strongly favoring the Poles, who will use their influence to dominate and persecute the Ukrainians, just as they did before the World War.

In addition to all these possibilities, there is also the possibility that in the event of a Polish-German conflict the western Ukrainians will seize the opportunity (just as the Poles themselves did during [the] Sudeten crisis by seizing Teschen) to rise and establish their own independent state, similar to the

Western Ukrainian Republic of 1918. If this happens then the democracies will have a chance to redeem their broken promises made to the Ukrainians twenty years ago and thereby show that they are democratic in spirit as well as in name.

Such are some of the possibilities that appear now with the signing of the Berlin-Moscow accord. Each of them is charged with many other possibilities, nevertheless all of them point unswervingly to the utter necessity for all Ukrainians to strengthen themselves as a nation and to center their reliance for their salvation upon no one but themselves.

In the meanwhile, it would be well for all powers to realize, once and for all, that no solution of European troubles is possible as long as the 45 million Ukrainian nation is denied its freedom and independence.

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*September 23, 1939*

## **Russian Invasion Of Western Ukraine**

Preceded by military talks between Russians and Germans in Berlin early last week about Nazi operations in Poland, Germany and Soviet Russia, [negotiations] were reported September 14 to have agreed on a partition of Poland, which immediately raised the question in minds of many of what was going to happen to western Ukraine, most of which up to now had been under Poland.

Some light on this question was thrown by a sharply worded editorial in the September 14 issue of Moscow's Pravda, mouthpiece of Soviet rulers, attacking Poland on the grounds of her chauvinistic treatment of minorities. "Poland is guilty of repression, especially of Ukrainians and White Russians, who object to the crudest, most shameless expropriation by Polish landowners," wrote Pravda. The hint was unmistakable. Russia would annex the Ukrainians and White Russians and incorporate them into the Soviet Union.

But before the Soviets could embark upon any such step, they first had to protect their rear. So the following day, Friday, September 15, they agreed with Japan to an armistice in their "vest-pocket" war on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia border in a move which some observers regarded as a fore-runner to a non-aggression pact, but which to date has not materialized.

The expected blow fell last Sunday morning at 4 a.m. Moscow time (11 P.M. Saturday in New York), when Russian troops marched into Poland. Shortly before the Soviet Government informed the Polish Ambassador, Dr. Wacław Grzybowski, that the troops would cross the frontier along its entire length "in order to protect our own interest and to protect the White Russian and Ukrainian minorities." The Soviet government also declared that it maintained its neutrality despite its military action.

Evidently to further justify this invasion of Poland, the Soviet Premier-Commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov [Vyacheslav Molotov – ed.] delivered a

speech over the radio Sunday from Moscow, in which he declared that the "Soviet Government deems it its sacred duty to extend the hand of assistance to its brother Ukrainians and brother Byelorussians inhabiting Poland."

Such sudden solicitude for the Ukrainians under Poland fooled no one, of course. Soviet policy towards Ukrainians within its own borders has been most repressive, marked by imprisonments, mass executions and deliberate starving of several million of them, all in an attempt to subjugate them. The Soviets' evident aim in striving to seize control of Polish Ukraine is to destroy the strong nationalist movement there, and thereby "protect" Soviet Ukraine from its influence.

An estimated force of about 200,000 Red Army troops headed by planes and tanks, therefore, pushed into Eastern Poland, including most of western Ukraine, and late Sunday night (Moscow time) penetrated at one point as far as forty miles. Since then their march has been steady, encountering but little resistance from what remains of the Polish forces. In rapid succession they occupied various Ukrainian towns and cities, including Tarnopol, Stanislaviw, Lutsk, Volodimir Volynski, Sokal, Brody, Bibrka, Rohatyn, Dolina, Kowel; but whether they have captured Lwiw, capital of western Ukraine, is as yet uncertain.

Pravda reports that "Our brothers, the Western Ukrainians and the Byelorussians, meet with joy and jubilation the valorous Red Army freeing them of national oppression of the yoke of the Polish landed gentry."

Reports from more impartial capitals, however, reveal that already the Reds are seizing all prominent Ukrainian patriots, including members of the Ukrainian representation in the Polish Parliament, and either imprisoning them or shooting them outright. And it is hard to believe that the Ukrainian populace is of its free will joyfully greeting the Reds, for what the Reds did in Ukraine twenty years ago and since then is well remembered by all. Communism, furthermore, has always been alien to the Ukrainians.

At present the Germans and Russians at Brest-Litovsk are arranging how much each is to receive in the partition of Poland. It appears that Russia will get Ukrainian territories up to and including Lwiw, while the rich Drohobych oil region will remain in German hands.

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*September 30, 1939*

## **Soviet Occupation Of Western Ukraine**

The "glorious advance," as Moscow calls it, of the Red Army into former Poland has, during the past week, occupied practically all of former Polish Ukraine.

Soviet activity in this region during the past week appears to have been concentrated upon firmly establishing their rule over it. Realizing the danger to them of a hostile native population, the invaders are striving in every way possi-

ble to win their good will, if not friendship. Taking their cue from Soviet Premier Molotov's declaration over the radio on the eve of the invasion, that the "Soviet Government deems it its sacred duty to extend the hand of assistance to its brother Ukrainians," the Soviet propagandists have swung into action to convince western Ukrainians that they are being liberated.

One of the first acts of the Red invaders has been to confiscate and distribute among the common people the large estates of Polish landowners.

Secondly, they are conducting a systematic hunt of fugitive Polish police and army officers, which in the past had been guilty of many violent excesses against the Ukrainians, and either "liquidating" them on the spot or interning them into the depths of Russia.

Thirdly, they decorate every village, town and city they occupy with a mass of Red banners, Communist slogans and signs of welcome to them, in order to give the impression that the populace is meeting them with great joy and happiness.

Furthermore, they are re-opening many Ukrainian schools which the Poles had closed, as an apparent sign that they will do their best to promote Ukrainian cultural development.

Finally, in setting up municipal administrations in various centers, they are permitting members of the local populations to serve in them, together with their Red Army representatives.

In brief, they are striving to give effect to the words of the Moscow daily *Izvestia*, which in its editorial last Sunday declared that: "The dark days of injustice and misery for the Ukrainians ... previously ruled by the Poles are past. With the support of the Soviet Union they are beginning to build a new life with freedom for their national culture, schools and literature."

The advance of the Soviet forces has reached, at the time of this writing, a line 40 kilometers (about 25 miles) southwest of Drohobych, center of Galicia's oil district. In their retreat, the Poles are said to have dynamited the oil wells and destroyed pipelines and super-structures, making the wells useless for about a year. The invaders are making every effort to repair all damages. In Boryslav, famous not only for its oil wells but also as the locale of many of Ivan Franko's stories, 140 oil wells are reported to be working now.

Everywhere the Soviet propaganda machine is working full blast to show to the populace the greatness of the Soviet Union and its great solicitude for the formerly Polish-oppressed western Ukrainians. Motion pictures showing achievements under the Soviet regime are displayed at every opportunity. Soviet newspapers are being established wherever possible. Printed leaflets from the Soviet high command are distributed among the people. One such proclamation is signed by Semyon Timoshenko, "Commander of First Rank, Ukrainian Front Army." It is addressed "To the workers and peasants of western Ukraine."

“With arms, scythes, pitchforks and hatchets,” it reads in one spot, “beat your eternal enemies, the Polish pans [pany - ed.] who have converted your land into a colony of injustice, who have Polonized you, trampled your culture into the mud and converted your children into serfs and slaves.”

It further calls upon the people to follow “the example of settling accounts with your enemies that the Russian people, led by Lenin and Stalin, has shown.”

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*October 14, 1939*

## **Allied War Aims Should Include A Free Ukraine**

If any proof is still needed that the belligerents in the present war are in it mainly to promote their selfish interests – specifically to enhance or defend their power – and not, as they would have the world believe, for the sake of promoting peace, justice and security among nations, that proof can be found in their callous indifference to the plight of the 45 million enslaved Ukrainian nation.

Hardly anyone, of course, expects that either Hitler or Stalin are interested in freeing subjugated people. Their record of aggression is too vivid in one's mind to allow such thoughts. But much is expected of Chamberlain and Daladier. For both of them represent the so-called Democracies. Both say their countries are fighting in this war to preserve freedom and democracy in Europe, and to destroy aggression and oppression – which they label “Hitlerism,” although “Stalinism” is an equally apt label. Both are also unanimous in declaring that the reconstitution of Poland is one of [the] Allied chief war aims. And yet, neither of them, nor those beneath them, utter at least a single word about the 8 million Ukrainians that Stalin has now absorbed or about the 35 million of them under Soviet misrule since the downfall of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1919. They are ready to free the Poles, the Czechs and the Slovaks, but not the Ukrainians.

Assuredly, the Chamberlains and the Daladiers do not ignore the Ukrainians because they are not aware of them. Prior to the war both the English and French press alone had enough about the Ukrainian national movement to make them familiar with it.

Nor can it be that they doubt the strength of this movement. As students of history, they must know that it has survived centuries-old repression of the most savage sort, and that today it is more powerful than ever. The heroic defense of Carpatho-Ukraine last spring, not to mention the even more heroic war the whole Ukraine waged twenty years ago for freedom, should be sufficient evidence for them that, given the slightest fighting chance, the Ukrainians can be depended on to win their national freedom and independence.

Why then do the Allies fail to include Ukraine in their war aims? The answer is simple. First they would offend Stalin and thus perhaps cause him

to plunge into the conflict on Hitler's side. Secondly, in admitting the justice of Ukraine's claim to freedom, they would thereby admit that the Poland they want reconstituted is not the chivalrous Poland of popular conception but the imperialistic, oppressive and arrogant Poland that she actually was prior to her downfall. Such an admission, needless to say, would weaken their cause. It would also offend the Polish "government" that exists in Paris today.

No matter how much danger from Soviet displeasure the Allies would court, however, and no matter how embarrassing to themselves and offensive to the Poles may such an admission of the real nature of pre-war Poland be, still the Allies will benefit immeasurably if they apply their noble utterances about freedom and democracy to the Ukrainian situation as well, and make one of their chief war aims the reconstitution of Ukraine, too.

By doing this, they will, first of all, remove all doubts in the minds of many people as to the sincerity of their oft-reiterated declaration that they are fighting in order to preserve freedom and democracy in Europe. And such a courageous manifestation of their sincerity as we propose will be of incalculable aid to them, especially among those who are inclined to think that essentially the present war is a struggle for imperialistic power and nothing more, and who are also inclined to recall that precedents for Nazi and Soviet aggression can be found in English and French history, too, and who, therefore, see no reason why they should give any support, least of all shed their blood, to promote the imperialism of this or that Power.

Furthermore, by championing the Ukrainian cause and helping to reconstitute a free Ukraine, the Allies will thereby create an effective bulwark against any future Russian or German aggression in that portion of the globe.

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*November 4, 1939*

## **Western Ukraine Incorporated Into USSR**

The Supreme Soviet voted unanimously last Wednesday to admit western Ukraine, formerly under Poland, into the Soviet Union, reported G.E. Gedye from Moscow in *The New York Times* last Thursday.

The session of the Supreme Soviet was opened at 6:25 a.m. for the purpose of admitting western Ukraine into the USSR. It was presided over by Chairman Andrey Andreyeff. When the members of the presidium had filed in and taken their places, the special delegation from western Ukraine entered the hall. Gedye tells how the delegation, preceded by four huge red banners, lined up on the main floor of the hall with their backs to the raised stage on which the membership of the presidium and Soviet officials were seated. Following applause for Stalin by the whole assemblage, batteries of lights were turned on the Ukrainian delegates, who throughout the first part of the proceedings remained standing, facing the audience. In the center,

writes Gedye, stood a workman and a girl holding up a big red leather book with embossed lettering and a portrait of Stalin, and containing an address of the Western Ukrainian National Assembly asking for admission into the Soviet Union. Among the Ukrainian delegates were women and girls wearing Ukrainian embroidered blouses.

When Mr. Andreyeff rose to open the proceedings, an appropriate ovation was renewed, continues the Times account. The first speaker, Panchristonos (perhaps Panchyshyn – Edit.), one of the Ukrainian delegates speaking in Ukrainian, gave a speech thanking Stalin for delivering western Ukrainians from the Poles. He repeated the voting figures showing the composition of the National Assembly. Then he asserted that the Red Army restored to Ukrainians a chance to live a free life. He announced the measures taken to confiscate estates and nationalize banks and industries, and asked for the admission of western Ukraine into the USSR as part of Soviet Ukraine. Finally he called for cheers for “a friend, teacher and leader, Comrade Stalin.”

Following this speech, the western Ukrainian delegates were seated toward the front of the hall.

### World War II and its aftermath

by Roma Hadzewycz

At the beginning of the 1940s, The Ukrainian Weekly focused on internal Ukrainian American affairs, while keeping an eye on war developments in Europe.

Much space was devoted to news connected to the first Congress of American Ukrainians, which was sponsored by 19 national organizations, including the "Big Four" fraternalists: the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, the Providence Association and the Ukrainian National Aid Association.

The one-day congress was held Friday, May 24, 1940, in Washington, with 805 delegates representing 1,425 societies in 18 states participating. The conclave organized the Congress Council (which evolved into the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America) to continue to coordinate actions in support of the movement for Ukraine's independence.

Throughout the decade, The Weekly continued to focus attention on the work of the UCCA and its second, third and fourth congresses, all the while urging unity and political maturity in pursuit of Ukrainians' common causes. Another prominent Ukrainian community organization of the time was the Ukrainian Youth League of North America. Judging by the amount of coverage it received on the pages of The Weekly, it was one of the most active as well.

Major milestones marked by articles

in The Weekly were the 50th anniversaries of Ukrainian settlement in Canada (1941), Svoboda (1943) and the UNA (1944).

At the same time, the newspaper wrote about the plight of Ukrainians in the "old country." There were news reports on the starvation in western Ukraine as Russia, then experiencing a food shortage, was taking foodstuffs out of the recently annexed western Ukrainian lands; on the persecution and exile into "inner Russia" of Ukrainian activists, and about anti-Soviet protests in that region.

The Weekly exposed the "Russo-American friendship myth," and in its editorial of November 22, 1940, called for "realistic talk." "If our government is to remain true to democratic principles, if it is to remain the hope of all the oppressed and the downtrodden throughout the world, and if it is to command the respect of all men of conscience, then it must ... revise its present policy of condemning one totalitarian power and condoning another, by condemning not only Nazi Germany but Soviet Russia ..."

As the Nazis began their occupation of Ukraine in June 1941, The Weekly reported: "Retreating Reds massacre Ukrainians in western Ukraine," noting that thousands (a figure of 14,000 was cited in one story) were reported killed by the Soviets and many others were exiled to Siberia. Soon thereafter, there was news of Nazi atrocities: "Nazi execute



200 in Ukraine,” “52,000 massacred in Kiev.” Simultaneously, there was more and more information on Ukrainian revolts against the Nazis in the western regions of Ukraine.

On July 28, 1941, The Weekly outlined “Our Stand.” The landmark editorial noted that Ukrainians were opposed to both Hitler and Stalin and explained why Ukrainians could not cheer for a “Red victory.” The Weekly concluded, most precisely: “The best we can do is hope that both these predatory powers, Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia, exhaust themselves in their war to the extent where neither they nor their anti-democratic systems will menace world progress and civilization.”

At about the same time, The Weekly expounded on the need for a Ukrainian information service or press bureau in the United States, since Ukraine is “one of the chief battlegrounds in the titanic Nazi-Soviet conflict,” and its history and the aspirations of its people were being grossly distorted and misrepresented as pro-Nazi and fascist. Indeed, The Weekly expended much effort on countering the disinformation campaign aimed against Ukrainians – much of it Communist-inspired.

In August 1941 The Weekly reported on historic events in western Ukraine where independence had been proclaimed on June 30. Yaroslav Stetsko became head of state, and a Ukrainian National Revolutionary Army was established to continue the fight against foreign domination of Ukraine. Soon afterwards, the leaders of this short-lived independent state were arrested by German authorities.

After the United States entered the

war in December 1941, The Ukrainian Weekly and the entire Ukrainian American community strongly supported the war effort. The paper carried numerous promotions for war bonds and reported extensively on Ukrainians in the American armed forces – their accomplishments, heroic deeds and sacrifices. In 1943 The Weekly reported that the Congressional Medal of Honor had been awarded to the mother of Pvt. Nicholas Minue of Carteret N.J., who had died while on a courageous one-man charge against a German position in Tunisia. As the war went on, sadly, there were more and more reports of servicemen who had made the ultimate sacrifice.

On October 9, 1943, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America sent a memorandum to U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, which argued: “The Ukrainian people desire equality of treatment. They believe that in the post-war settlement their inalienable right to an independent free state in a free Europe should be granted and that the Ukrainian question should be included in any just and permanent settlement of Europe.”

After the disastrous Yalta Conference, The Weekly noted that “international justice, the right of a democratic people to determine their national destinies, played but a secondary role at the meeting. The emphasis was simply on power politics, and the devil take the hindmost.” Stalin, it was stated, “now has all of Ukraine, and exactly where he always had wanted it – in the palm of his hand. ... his hold upon western Ukraine, formerly under Poland, is now secure, for it has Churchill’s and Roosevelt’s approval ... Now, with all of Ukraine under Kremlin rule, the Ukrainian problem is definitely an

internal Soviet problem, to be dealt with in any manner that the Kremlin sees fit.”

Then, as the San Francisco conference on international organization, at which the United Nations was created, approached, *The Weekly* emphasized that “the agenda ... appears to preclude any possibility of even discussing the inalienable right of the Ukrainian people to national independence.” The *Weekly* Editor Stephen Shumeyko, who was president of the UCCA, led a protest in San Francisco to focus the world’s attention on the fact that the Ukrainian nation of 45 million people would have no voice at the United Nations Conference despite the seat voted to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic at the insistence of Russia.

As World War II ended in 1945, *The Weekly* noted: “The war brought liberation for many peoples. But not for the Ukrainians. And there lies the seed of future trouble, as the Ukrainians never have been and never will be passive to foreign rule and oppression.” For the rest of the decade there were reports of continuing underground activity by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) on Ukrainian lands.

The paper reported on the plight of war refugees and forced laborers who had been brought by the Nazis to work in Germany. And, it stood up in defense of scores of thousands of displaced persons who were threatened with forced repatriation to the USSR. The UCCA appealed to President Harry Truman and to the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in London to stop forced repatriations and to grant these refugees asylum. The protest action was joined also by the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, which had been founded in

1944. Later, the UUARC took its actions directly to Europe, establishing a warehouse for relief supplies in Munich and offices in several European cities.

In 1947 a Pan American Ukrainian Conference took place in New York and established a permanent Pan American Ukrainian Conference. It assailed the Soviets’ genocidal policies against Ukrainians and appealed to the United Nations to put a stop to such policies. The following year, the Secretariat of the Pan American Ukrainian Conference proposed summoning a worldwide congress of Ukrainians (which ultimately happened 20 years later).

Beginning in 1946 *The Weekly* focused much attention on religious persecution in Ukraine under the Soviet regime, in particular the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and repeatedly refuted Soviet assertions about religious freedom.

Of course, *The Weekly* continued its features on Ukrainian literature, history and culture through the 1940s. Among the personages and topics covered were: “The Ancient Ukrainian State of Kiev,” the Zaporozhian Kozaks, “The Scythians of Ukraine,” artist George Narbut, “If Charles XII Had Won the Battle of Poltava,” “Ukraine During the Last World War,” “The Ukrainian Movement in Galicia,” the centennial of Markian Shashkevych’s death, “Vinnytsia: Katyn of Ukraine,” “Ukrainian Women and Their Organizations” (a historical overview) and “Problems of Modern Historiography” (by Prof. Mykola Czubyaty).

The *Weekly* itself underwent some major changes in the 1940s, expanding in July of 1941 from a four-page tabloid to six pages, and in 1947 to eight. In 1945

the UNA decided that the paper would no longer be distributed gratis; a year's subscription was pegged at \$2 per year, or \$1 for UNA members. Then, in 1949, it adopted a broadsheet format, and appeared as a three-page supplement to Svoboda on Mondays. Its cost: 3 cents per issue in the United States (5 cents elsewhere).

As the decade came to a close, The pages of The Weekly reported on the post-war revival of Ukrainian community activity, including the founding congresses of the Ukrainian American Veterans and the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations in 1948, and the growth of the UNA, whose membership passed the 50,000 mark. As well, there was the establishment in Europe of the

Ukrainian National Council, a coalition of various Ukrainian political groupings comprising the Ukrainian liberation movement.

In 1949 the community witnessed the mammoth "Echoes of Ukraine" pageant at Carnegie Hall in New York. Featuring recreations of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky's entry in Kyiv, "The Great Ideal of Mazepa" and excerpts from the opera "Kozak Beyond the Danube," the concert was a benefit for the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

Also that year, the UUARTC's efforts to help war refugees bore fruit as the first group of Ukrainian displaced persons, 128 in all, arrived in January from Europe destined for Maryland. Their appearance on these shores was to change forever the face of the Ukrainian community.

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*June 1, 1940*

## **Resolutions Adopted At The Congress Of American Ukrainians In Washington**

Representatives of Ukrainian organizations in the United States of America, convened on May 24, 1940, at the Congress of American Ukrainians in Washington, D.C., resolve:

### **I**

We, American Ukrainians, condemn the merciless and barbaric violation of the sovereign rights of neutral countries by dictator states in the present European war and express our firm belief that these countries will regain the opportunity to live an independent life.

In this connection we again call the attention of the American and other nations of the world to the fact that forty million Ukrainians, the second largest Slavonic people, have also been deprived of a state of their own, have been divided by foreign occupants, and are subject to ruthless political oppression and economic exploitation.

At a time when foundations for a lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world are being sought, we once more raise our voice on behalf of Ukrainian independence: Ukraine has the right to the same measure of

national freedom and independence which after the war will be enjoyed by all other peoples of Europe. In doing this, we express the desire of the Ukrainian people in Europe, who, because of foreign rule and its terrorism and censorship, cannot themselves voice their wishes.

In particular, the Ukrainian people shall never agree to the plans of some political circles which desire to rebuild Poland in the same boundaries as before the present war and thus again forcibly annex seven million Ukrainians of western Ukraine to such a state. The Ukrainian people on their native land are struggling against the Soviet, German, Rumanian and Hungarian occupations of their country, but at the same time they resolutely proclaim to the world: Polish rule must not return again to Ukrainian land.

## II

Therefore we affirm once more before America and before the world at large that Ukraine desires, can and should be an independent state, and that the recognition of her right to national self-determination is in the interest of her people and in the interest of permanent European peace.

Ukraine wants an independent state. The Ukrainian people have expressed this desire throughout the course of their history and they formed their own state whenever there was an opportunity to do so. A Ukrainian state existed in various boundaries from the ninth to the eighteenth century and lost its independence as the result of aggressiveness on the part of its neighbors.

In 1917 Ukraine was re-established as an independent democratic nation but, after several years of heroic struggle, was occupied by the military of Russia, Poland and Rumania; since then and to this day the will of the Ukrainian people for independence has manifested itself in bloody warfare, rebellions, revolutionary activities, organized mass resistance to occupant rule, as well as in terror, executions, imprisonments and in other methods of political oppression and economic exploitation made use of by foreign rulers. At this moment, as the result of latest European events, Ukrainian territory is partitioned and under the occupancy of Russia, Germany, Hungary and Rumania

Ukraine can be independent. She has a compact territory of some three hundred thousand square miles with a homogeneous population numbering forty millions which, together with small national minorities, live to the north of the Black Sea. The soil of Ukraine is known for its fertility and for its rich mineral deposits, which are useful for the development of industry. These natural resources, thus far exploited by foreign occupants, constitute the economic foundation for a Ukrainian state and for the welfare of its population.

Ukraine should be independent. In the hands of foreign states, her natural resources will continue to be the object of imperialist intrigues and designs by those who would like to use them. In her present or in a similar situation, Ukraine shall continue to be the source of unrest, revolutions, rebellions and

disturbance, which will affect peace in that and other parts of Europe.

Therefore, an independent Ukraine, established on Ukrainian ethnographic territories, would alleviate the tension in Eastern Europe and in great measure aid the stabilization of peace. Under conditions of free trade, her riches would be within reach of other peoples and states. She would become a good neighbor of and an effective intermediary between Western and Eastern Europe and Asia.

### III

The Congress of American Ukrainians is in complete accord with the present foreign policy of the President of the United States since it aims to free and widen the scope of international trade, to bring about gradual world disarmament, and to guarantee the right of all peoples to self-determination after the close of the present war. Taking into consideration, however, the present dangerous situation throughout the world, brought about by the dictatorial and totalitarian states, the Congress fully recognizes the need of all measures necessary for the defense of America and her liberties, and therefore appeals to American Ukrainians to support these measures of our government in every way, together with the rest of American people.

The Congress of American Ukrainians feels that the United States must be adequately prepared against external enemies and must be strong within in order to defend ideals of democracy. The defense of democratic liberties, one of which is the right of self-determination of peoples, is and should continue to be one of the chief aims of the Ukrainian people in Europe and of American Ukrainians.

### IV

The Congress of American Ukrainians is cognizant of the fact that an independent Ukrainian state can be created only by the efforts of the Ukrainian people in their land. The Congress appeals to the people and the government of the United States and to all liberty loving peoples of the world to recognize and to support this historic right of the Ukrainian people to build their own state and live as a free nation in peace with neighbors.

### V

The Congress of American Ukrainians instructs the Presidium of the Congress to present these resolutions before the American public and government, and to coordinate future action of Ukrainian organizations here in support of the Ukrainian independence movement and of the relief for the victims of the past and future struggle for that independence. The assembled delegates promise their full support of such action and urge all Americans of Ukrainian birth and descent to join.

## VI

The Congress of American Ukrainians expresses deep reverence to the memory of those Ukrainians abroad who fought for the freedom, independence, democracy and unity of Ukraine and who suffered persecution, torture and even death at the hands of Ukraine's oppressors.

The Congress salutes the Ukrainian people abroad and wants them to know that American Ukrainians are doing all in their power to present before their country and the world the just demands of Ukraine for national self-determination and to aid the Ukrainian people in the struggle for their rights. American Ukrainians promise to continue that help to the best of their ability until these aims are achieved. Taught by the misery which drove them from their native land and by the opportunities offered them here, Ukrainian immigrants, joined by their American children, express their most sincere hope that the Ukrainian people in Europe will unite all their forces in the struggle for an independent, united and democratic Ukraine, one similar to this Republic.

The strength of the Ukrainian people lies in the justice of their cause. Their destiny is inseparably bound to democracy, liberty and good will toward other nations.

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*June 1, 1940*

### **Congress Both Impressive And Inspiring**

By far the most impressive demonstration of Ukrainian American solidarity in support of the centuries-old movement for the liberation of Ukraine, was the American Ukrainian Congress, held Friday, May 24, at Washington.

Highly impressive though the congressional sessions were, they were overshadowed, however, by the inspiring qualities of the congress concert presented that evening by a mixed and male chorus under the brilliant direction of Prof. Alexander Koshetz.

The two events combined left those who attended them with their feelings fired by high resolution to devote themselves unswervingly to a great and noble cause – freedom for Ukraine and her people.

“Ungagged by any anti-democratic restriction upon our right of free speech and free press, it is our privilege and duty to become spokesmen and champions of the cause of our gagged and sorely-oppressed kinsmen in Ukraine – such, in effect, was the keynote of the entire congress, as expressed at the very outset by Nicholas Muraszko, congress chairman and president of the Ukrainian National Association; reiterated by the succeeding speakers of Ukrainian descent; echoed strongly by prominent Americans who addressed the congress; and finally crystallized in form of a resolution passed by the [congress].

Among the prominent American speakers were twenty senators and con-

gressmen, including Senators Davis, Guffey and Maloney, and Representatives Boland, Voorhis, Caroline O'Day, Sabath; L. W. Robert, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, also spoke. All of them declared themselves in favor of the establishment of a free and independent Ukraine.

Most of them were presented by Michael Piznak, New York attorney and president of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, while the remainder were introduced by Miroslav Sichinsky, president of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, Roman Smook, Chicago attorney and member of the UNA Board of Auditors; and Stephen Jarema, member of the N.Y. State Legislature.

Speakers of Ukrainian descent who addressed the assemblage were, in the order of their appearance, John Kiselicia, Mary Gambal, Stephen Shumeyko, Dr. Luke Myshuha, Miroslav Sichinsky and Prof. Volodimir Tymoshenko.

They had as their audience 805 delegates representing 1,425 societies from 18 different states, in addition to several hundred guests.

Both the congressional sessions and concert were held in Washington Hotel.

Before adjourning, the congress authorized the Congress Council, representing 17 national organizations, and its presidium, composed of representatives of the additional Big Four fraternal associations, to continue to coordinate future Ukrainian American action in support of the movement for Ukraine's independence.

The congress sessions, as well as the concert, received wide publicity in the local press, including the Post, The Evening Star and the Times-Herald.

Following a roll call by the convention secretary, Antin Curkowsky, who is recording secretary of the Providence Association, an appropriate invocation was made by the Reverend Volodimir Lotowycz, president of that association.

The congress was then formally opened by Chairman Muraszko, who, in enunciating the purposes of the congress, declared that in these crucial times it is necessary for Ukrainian Americans to acquaint America and the outside world with the true facts of the Ukrainian case, and to manifest before the entire world the right of the Ukrainian nation to free and independent existence.

A survey of Ukrainian American life from its beginnings to the present time was presented in a talk delivered in English by John Kiselicia, president of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America. He especially stressed Ukrainian cultural contributions to American life.

Mrs. Mary Gambal, former editor of the American Page of the Narodna Wola, spoke on the subject of Ukrainian aspirations for freedom and independence. She showed how these aspirations found expression several times in the past, and how of late they have grown in intensity to the point where there is nothing that can prevent their attainment.

In his address on "How We Can Help Ukraine," Stephen Shumeyko, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, examined Ukrainian-American efforts to aid

the Ukrainian cause in the light of the American Neutrality Act and found that they do not contravene the latter in the least.

A historical analysis of the centuries-old Polish-Ukrainian conflict was made by Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor of the *Svoboda*. This conflict, as he pointed out, was always the result of constant efforts on the part of Poland to enlarge her boundaries and increase her power and resources at the expense of Ukraine. The constant resistance the Ukrainians offered toward this policy of Polish aggrandizement, Dr. Myshuha said, weakened Poland to extent that she fell victim to her several partitions at the close of the 18th century. Following her revival at the close of the World War and her occupation of western Ukraine, he further declared, Poland once more embarked upon a policy designed to subdue the Ukrainians and thereby repeated her previous mistake, with similar fatal results – her downfall as a national state. Poland would do well now, he said, to profit by her past mistake and to renounce all her pretensions toward Ukrainian lands.

Speaking also in Ukrainian, Miroslav Sichinsky presented as his topic “Ukraine, Russia and Democracy.” He revealed some of the methods Russia, formerly Muscovy, used to conquer and enslave the Ukrainian nation, and then described conditions in Ukraine under Soviet misrule and terror. The ancient democratic traditions of the Ukrainian people, antedating those of many nations, were stressed by him, and he further explained how freedom and democracy have always been the basis upon which the Ukrainian national movement developed.

The final speaker in Ukrainian was Prof. Timoshenko of Stanford University, California, who addressed the congress on the subject of the “Economic Basis of an Independent Ukraine.” The national wealth of Ukraine, he said, will always be a tempting prize of warfare among her avaricious neighbors, and such warfare will stop only if a strong independent Ukrainian state is created. The natural wealth and resources of Ukraine together with her industries, he said, will serve her wants as an independent state, and at the same time be available to other nations on the basis of free trade agreements.

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*July 28, 1941*

## **Our Stand**

Some people seem to think that the British alliance with the Soviets has placed us, Americans of Ukrainian descent, in a dilemma. They say that our irreconcilable opposition to the Reds may be regarded with disfavor here, and even construed by some as pro-Nazi. They counsel us, therefore, to become less intransigent on this issue, or, at least, to soft-pedal it.

We fail to see their point. The fact that Stalin is fighting Hitler does not change our opinion of him in the least. We still think he is Freedom and



Democracy's Public Enemy No. 1 – with Hitler, of course, a close second. We give Pal Joey precedence here because his Reds have been far longer in power than the Nazis, their brutalities have been more cruel and on a far greater scale, their persecution of the Church much worse, and, finally, because their predecessor was the rapacious imperialist Tsarist regime which for centuries stood for autocracy in its most anti-democratic and oppressive forms.

Aside from this traditional anti-democratic character of Moscow, however, we also have to consider in this connection the fact that the Reds are fighting the Nazis not for the sake of any principles of freedom and democracy but simply and only because of self-preservation – to preserve Communism with Moscow as its center.

If freedom and democracy had ever meant anything to the Reds they would have joined forces with the Allies back in the summer of 1939. Instead they betrayed the Allies and tied themselves up with the Nazis. Then, when Hitler wolved Polish and western Ukrainian territories they acted as his jackals by seizing what he threw to them.

All appeals to them to assume a less ignoble role, to break their sycophantic relations with Hitler, to strike for the cause of freedom and democracy, especially when he was engaged in the West, the Reds cynically ignored, but kept on sending more and more food and supplies to Germany. Meanwhile, they engaged in marauding expeditions of their own, occupying the already-mentioned western Ukraine, as well as parts of Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and finally Bessarabia and Bukovina.

And thus the Soviets would have continued along this torturous course of betrayal, robbery and rule by terror had not Hitler suddenly become alarmed by the growing dimensions of his jackal and decided to get rid of it before it tried to become a wolf like him. As a result, we now find that jackal yelping to the four winds that it's fighting for world freedom and democracy, and calling upon the British Lion and the American Eagle to come to its aid.

We think it would be best for us Americans to realize once and for all that our enemy is not only Nazism but Communism as well. In fact, Communism was so active here that we had to jail the head of the Communist Party, drive Communist agents out of our schools and colleges; and fight against Communist agents in the labor unions, especially their attempts to wreck our defense program. To help, therefore, Stalin to win this war between Nazism and Communism, would be to strengthen Communism not only in Europe but even here. If Stalin wins a clear-cut victory it will be he, not our Roosevelt or England's Churchill, who will dictate the peace terms, and they will be just as bad as Hitler's terms.

So the best we can do is to hope that both these predatory powers, Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia, exhaust themselves in their war, to the extent where neither they nor their anti-democratic systems will menace world

progress and civilization. In the meantime, we should continue to strengthen that remaining European bastion of freedom and democracy – England.

Such, then, are some of the reasons why we refuse to get on the Soviet bandwagon and cheer for a Red victory.

But there is still another big reason why we, Americans of Ukrainian extraction, will never compromise in our antipathy towards Moscow. It is that Moscow represents that abysmal force which for centuries has kept the Ukrainian nation in slavery and chains, which has denied to the Ukrainians even elementary human rights, which has stifled much of their creative urges, which has oppressed and mistreated them barbarously, and which, finally, has killed off millions of them by famines, concentration camps, gal-lows and firing squads.

So long as Moscow continues to thus brutally enslave and despoil our kinsmen in their native land Ukraine, so long as it blocks their centuries-old movement to establish a free and independent and democratic Ukraine, so long will we and all other true friends of freedom and democracy keep up our fight against it.

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*August 25, 1941*

## **Western Ukrainians Declare Their Independence And Establish Government**

### **NAZIS ARREST AND THEN EXILE ITS LEADERS; INCORPORATE GALICIA INTO POLISH GOVERNMENT GENERAL**

A series of important developments in the Ukrainian situation have recently taken place in western Ukraine, centering in Lviw, according to reports reaching the Ukrainian daily Svoboda and the Polish daily Nowy Swiat here in this country.

They include the proclamation of Ukrainian independence; establishment of a Ukrainian government; its recognition by Metropolitan Sheptitsky; the arrest of its leaders by the Nazis; and the incorporation by them of Ukrainian Galicia into the Polish Government General.

### **Yaroslav Stetsko Proclaimed President**

The proclamation of Ukrainian independence, the Svoboda dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, reports, took place in Lviw June 30 – the date of that city's surrender by the Reds to the Nazis.

In the evening of that day, beginning at 8, reads the dispatch "at a great meeting of Ukrainians of western Ukraine, held in the Lviw headquarters of the Prosvita Enlightenment Society (oldest Ukrainian society in western Ukraine) the resurrection of Ukrainian Statehood was proclaimed and

Ukrainian home rule established, headed by Yaroslav Stetsko, vice-president of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.”

This regional government under Stetsko, reads the proclamation, portions of which were included in the Svoboda dispatch “will acknowledge the sovereignty of the Ukrainian National Government which will be established by the free will of the Ukrainian people in Kiev, capital of Ukraine.”

### **National-Revolutionary Army Created**

The proclamation further announced the creation “on Ukrainian territories” of a “Ukrainian National-Revolutionary Army, to continue the fight against (foreign) occupation and for a Sovereign Independent Ukrainian State, as well as for a new order throughout the world.”

The proclamation, according to its text, was made “by the will of the Ukrainian people, by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists under the leadership of Stephen Bandera ...”

It was announced over the Konovaletz Radio Station in Lviw at 11 a.m. of July 1.

### **Sheptitsky Hails Independence And Government**

On the same day, the Berne dispatch to the Svoboda reads, the venerable and greatly beloved Metropolitan Sheptitsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, issued a pastoral letter hailing the newly-proclaimed Ukrainian State and bestowing upon it his blessings, and calling upon the populace to give the new Ukrainian government their loyal support. “By your faith, solidarity and conscientious execution of duties prove that you [are] worthy of independent national existence,” Metropolitan Sheptitsky urged the people in his pastoral letter.

Similar recognition and blessings were accorded the new Ukrainian government by other Catholic and Orthodox ecclesiastics, including Archbishop Polikarp, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

### **Nazis Arrest Stetsko And Bandera**

Later, however, sometime during the early part of July, the German authorities, now firmly established in the city, intervened by arresting Yaroslav Stetsko, sending him in confinement to Berlin. At about the same time they also arrested and placed in “honorary confinement” Stephen Bandera, who in the proclamation of Ukrainian independence is referred to as the head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. Later this “honorary confinement” of Stetsko and Bandera was changed to outright exile, both being forbidden to enter Ukrainian territories. The Berne correspondent of the Svoboda states he received reports of this arrest and deportation of the two Ukrainian leaders from Budapest.

## **Refuse Recognition**

"As yet," he continues, "the Germans have not recognized the Ukrainian government ... or the Ukrainian State." The Germans, he says, consider this attempt to set up an independent Ukrainian state as "premature."

### **Galicia Incorporated By Government General Poland**

Evidently it was more than premature for the Nazis. For on August 1, according to a London dispatch to the American Polish daily *Nowy Swiat*, the German governor of the Polish Government General, Frank, announced in the official organ *Verordnungsblatt* the incorporation of Galicia by the Nazi-occupied Polish territory. This incorporation, Governor Frank declared, was by order of Hitler himself.

Various assurances are given in Frank's proclamation to the Galician Ukrainians that "the terrible times will never return again" but that "if possible all wrongs will be righted, private ownership restored, and freedom in daily life, culture and religion secured." The guarantor of all this, Governor Frank stated, is Hitler himself, "who believes that after their terrible experiences they (populace) will do their utmost to help construct a new Europe." German will be the official language for both the Poles and Ukrainians in the Polish Government General, with the Polish and Ukrainian languages being "admissible." All decrees will be announced in the three languages. Galicia is divided into the Lwiw, Ternopil and Stanislaviw Districts. Dr. Lash is to be the Galician governor.

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*September 2, 1941*

## **Many Victims Of Soviet Terror In Western Ukraine Identified**

### **MORE THAN 14,000 EXECUTED BY THE REDS**

A recent dispatch to the *Svoboda* from Geneva, Switzerland reveals some horrifying details concerning the mass executions and tortures of Ukrainian patriots by the NKVD (formerly GPU – Red secret police) during the Soviet occupation of Galicia and Volhynia.

It is estimated that during their occupation of western Ukraine proper the Reds executed well over 14,000 persons.

In prisons, churches and public buildings heaps of dead civilians were found when the Reds evacuated western Ukraine before the Nazi advance. Many of them were evidently executed by bombs for their bodies were mangled and torn. Others showed signs of tortures. Some of the priests, for example, had crosses cut out on their bodies. Corpses of soldiers bore medals nailed into them. Even bodies of women and children bore signs of wanton mutilation.

Some of the victims of the Red terror have been identified, reported the Geneva dispatch to the Svoboda. Among them are the following:

### **Seminary Professor Among Victims**

Rev. Dr. Mikola Konrad, a professor of the Bohoslovska Academy (theological seminary) in Lviw, whose body together with that of Volodimir Priyma, a cantor, was found in the Birok Forest in July 3; Michael Kozlaniuk; Vasile Klimchuk, a farmer from Podzimir; Michalchuk, a professional man from Merwich; Yurko Brey, a peasant from Worotsow; Hnatovich, a peasant boy from the village of Paripys; Michael Werkhola, Stephen Markush, John Markush, Dr. Zvir Michailo, Halapats Yaroslav, Sachik Zenoviy, Myron Pelensky, George Malinowsky, and Prof. John Kushnir of Lviw.

In the town of Komarno the bodies of the following Ukrainians executed by the Reds were found: Mikola Fiderko, a high school teacher; Dmytro Radovich, a gymnasium graduate; Andrew Sorokivsky, a shoemaker; Michael Lenets, Dmytro Lenets and Michael Hubich, peasants.

Town of Sambir: Horbaty, a village shoemaker; Rev. Tursky and his son; and a Red Army Ukrainian man, Kniaziv.

Town of Zhovkva: Machoshyn, John Hrabovich, Vasile Stopnitsky, Hlinian, Volodimir Khomyn, Gregory Harhil and John Rak.

Kunyna village: Eugene Hradiuk.

Skvariava Nova town: Stephen Zavada.

Saposhina village: John Bisyk.

Filina village: Michael Onyshko.

Town of Chaykovichi: Here, sometime during the night of June 26, NKVD (GPU) agents murdered the well known Volhynian figure, Semen Zhuk, once a member of the Polish Sejm.

Town of Peremysliani: Volodimir Senitsia, a former employee of the "Maslosoyuz" dairy cooperative; Bohdan Senitsia, a student; and Vasile Lubinets.

### **Doctor Tortured**

Village of Bibrka: Dr. Kulchitsky, a lawyer. The Red agents tortured him by cutting off his ears and nose, and then threw him into boiling water. Seventeen other persons were tortured to death here too.

Town of Kaminka Strumilova: Stefanovich, a lawyer; the two Mulkevichi brothers; Prof. Michael Lytwyn; the three Lukashevsky brothers; Prof. Melnyk; and Kuts, a townsman. Many others were murdered in this town, but their identities are not revealed in the Geneva dispatch.

Town of Sudova Vishna: Eustace Fostach, a noncommissioned officer of the former Ukrainian Galician Army found murdered in the fields.

Another prominent Ukrainian victim of Soviet terror was Porfir Buniak, former director of the Dilo daily publishing company, and former editor of

Vpered and Zemlia i Volia. He died in a Russian concentration camp. The wife of Dr. John Makukha, a lawyer from the town of Tovmach, died in exile. What fate has befallen M. Strutinsky, editor, and Orest Radlovsky, a director of the Centrosoyuz cooperative, Otamaniuk, another cooperative director, and the others who are known to have been imprisoned by Reds, is not yet known. It is generally believed, however, that they too were murdered.

### **Abbot Of Basilian Monastery Slain**

From very reliable sources, says the Geneva report, comes the news that in the Dobromil and Khiriv districts, the Red terror left in its wake over 700 murdered persons. Among those victims were Rev. Osip Halabarda, Abbot of the Basilian Monastery in Dobromil; Rev. P. Dutko of the Kniazhpil village; M. Kurchak, a Dobromil businessman; Tozhuvets, an officer in the Dobromil Cooperative Association; Vozniy of Liatsko village; Tisovsky of Kniazhpil village; and two Dobromil teachers.

### **Priest Crucified**

The Geneva dispatch to the Svoboda further quotes a portion of a letter received there from a Ukrainian writer in Lviv: "One can hardly fully describe the cruelties the NKVD agents committed on the unfortunate prisoners. They crucified Rev. Chemerensky on a wall and mutilated a pregnant woman in a most horrible manner. Many prisoners had their eyes taken out; others had their faces mutilated. Among the victims was Vasile Ben, who was taken out of his cell and shot on the street. Bohdan Khamula was tortured to death.

In the village of Pidbuzhi near Nahuyevichi (Ivan Franko's birthplace – Editor), the bodies of the following were identified: Kaminsky, school principal of Nahuyevichi; Yurinets, school principal of Pidbuzhia; Drohobitsky, a school teacher of Nahuyevichi; Antin Smolianik of Kropinivka village; the Onatsky brothers of Pidbuzhia; Tsutsuriak John, head of the Kropivniki village soviet; and Chaplia of the Nahuyevichi village.

### **Nikolaiev And Zolochiv Victims**

Among the murdered in Nikolaiev on the Dniester, the following were identified: Dr. Valodimir Zdevsky, lawyer; Dr. Gregory Hontarsky, a notary; Volodimir Spodar, school principal of the Rozwadova village; Stephen Zanevich, former officer of the Ukrainian Galician Army; Stephen Savarin, telephonist; John Holderbaum, a former non-com of Ukrainian Sitchowi Striltsi Corps; his brother, Gregory, of Drohovizh; John Kharchyshyn, a cooperative official of Rozdol; and Daniel Fik, a cooperative official of PISOCHNIY.

In the city of Zolochiv, near the Buh river, 649 persons were tortured to death by the Reds. Of them 47 Ukrainians were identified, including Roman Romaniw, Vasile Palamar, John Korenetsky, Eugene Havrachinsky, Myron

Kalinovich (a former communist – Editor) Roman Halatyn, Julian Strusevich, John Dobak, Michael Hawrys, Michael (Nicholas) Kukhar, Leo Preslopsky, Volodimir Dzendrovsky, Lida Yoyko, Roman Corn, Vasile Hranichka, Roman Vano, Peter Sheliuk, Volodimir Shandro, Julian Sabat, Volinets, Peter Slovitsky and Bohdan Sadowsky.

Among the victims from the Pochapiv village, near Zolochiv, were Peter Pochap, Paul Olenchak, Vasile Olenchak, Eugene Fedchyshyn, Volodimir Rudy, Roman Serba, Volodimir Havris.

Sokolivka village: Yaroslav Kuzyk.

Shliakhiv village: Michael Gupalovsky and John Moka.

Novosilok village: Roman Yaremovich, Andrew Chuchman, Onufrey Schelnyk, Gregory Boyko, Michael Mudriy, John Hupalovsky, Volodimir Baran, Mikola Khmil, Vasile Boroschovsky, Paul Pawlyshyn, Yatsko Dowbas and Peter Figura.

### **Judges Interned In Russia**

Among those from Zolochiw who were interned somewhere in the depths of Russia, the following are reported: Judge Hrytsak and family; Judge Oleksiuk and his brother's family (a high ranking Communist in that district – Editor); Judge Levitsky and family; Judge Mykytyn; a government official, Zayats, with family; Shipailo, a former officer of the Ukrainian Galician Army; Bezpalko, an attorney-at-law, with family; the wife of a bank official Kravchuk; farmer Troyan and family; farmer Soptivsky and family; farmer Bezpalko of Beneva village with family; John Pawlyshyn, a carpenter, with family; Mrs. Sahatykh and her daughters; Dzendrovsky, a letter-carrier, with family; Daniel Hoshovsky, a retired tax collector; and Mikola Vahula.

In the town of Kaminka Strumilova, Rev. Sarok of the Neznamiv village was tortured to death, besides those reported earlier. In the village of Busk the following were identified among the 40 mutilated corpses: Dr. Mikola Vania, a young practitioner; Mikola Chuchman, well-known co-operative official; Peter Didik, a church cantor; Kuzhelia, school principal of the Pobuzhan village.

### **Many Girls Murdered In Busk**

In the chapel near the estates of Count Badeni (former Polish governor of Galicia under Austria – Editor) in Busk, 50 bodies were uncovered, most of them of village girls, few of whom were recognizable. Bodies of other victims are constantly being discovered in the fields and forests in this district.

In the Yanchin village the Reds murdered Alexander Pelekh, a student, and Kost Andrukh.

### **2,500 Executed In Stanislaviw**

It is estimated that in Stanislaviw approximately 2,500 persons were executed by the NKVD agents. Two great heaps of bloody shirts and trousers, evi-

dently those of the victims, were found in front of the local prison. Within the prison courtyard itself a very deep ditch was found filled to the top with bodies, while three cells deep in the prison were packed to their ceilings with bodies. The latter were in a partly decomposed state, making identification impossible. In fact the decomposition had reached such a stage that no attempt was made to remove the bodies from the cells; the latter were just walled up.

In the Ottina town prison three cells were found filled with executed political prisoners.

In the Pasichny village three large burial mounds were found containing about 300 bodies.

It is estimated that the Reds murdered over 10,000 persons in the Stanislaviw district.

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*March 16, 1942*

## **Writer Says Nazis Drafted 400,000 Ukrainians**

### **REMOVED TO REICH FOR FORCED LABOR**

An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow dated March 10 reported that the Communist Ukrainian writer and playwright Alexander Korneichuk asserted in Izvestia of that day that Adolf Hitler had removed 400,000 peasants from the Kiev, Volyn and Podolsk Provinces to Germany for forced labor.

Germany also is pouring youthful "farmers, officers and colonizers" into Ukraine, the prominently displayed story in the official government newspaper continued. Korneichuk said that in the western provinces of Ukraine the Germans had founded 570 estates and removed the peasants.

The writer cited the words of the new German governor, Erich Koch, who stated the Nazis were "making the rich land useful for Europe."

The remaining peasants in occupied parts of Ukraine are waiting not for Spring planting, but for the approaching Red Army to liberate them, the writer concluded in the Izvestia article.

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*June 5, 1943*

## **"Sabotage" Publishers And Authors Retract Libel Of Svoboda, Its Publisher And Editor**

A complete and unequivocal retraction of the misstatements made in the best-seller "Sabotage" libeling the Svoboda, its editor, Dr. Luke Myshuha, and its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association, has been made by the book's publishers, Harper and Brothers, and the authors themselves, Albert



Kahn and Michael Sayre. A photostatic copy of the letter of retraction appeared in yesterday's Svoboda. Addressed to the libelled parties in care of Drewen and Nugent, their attorneys, the letter of retraction reads as follows:

"Dear Sirs:

"We are writing with the authority and approval of the authors with respect to the references to Mr. Luke Myshuha and Svoboda in the book 'Sabotage.' A careful examination of the facts indicates that there is no justification for including Mr. Myshuha and Svoboda in the chapter entitled 'Bombers and Killers.' You may be sure that any such references still be deleted from the said chapter in any subsequent editions. – (signed) Saxton, Vice-President.

"The undersigned Albert Kahn and Michael Sayre, authors of the book 'Sabotage', approve the above letter and authorize that the publishers, Harper and Brothers, send such letter to Mr. Luke Myshuha and the Ukrainian National Association as owner and publisher of the newspaper Svoboda. – (signed ) Albert Kahn, Michael Sayre."

Mr. Albert Kahn, it is worth noting here, has been editor of the Hour, a sheet which for the past several years has been vilifying the Svoboda, its editors and members of the Ukrainian National Association.

The nature of the complaint of the Svoboda et al against Harper and Brothers and Albert Kahn and Michael Sayre in connection with what appears in Chapter 5 of the book is contained in a letter addressed to Harper and Brothers written October 30, 1942, by Drewen and Nugent. The complete text of the letter appeared in yesterday's Svoboda.

In essence the letter expressed a "protest against the publication and sale" by Harpers "of the book 'Sabotage' on the ground that Chapter 5 thereof, in itself and as aggravated by the innuendos arising from the book as a whole, is a libel upon the Association and upon its official organ, the daily newspaper Svoboda."

In this chapter ("Bombers and Killers"), the letter continues, there is set forth a whole list of persons who, according to the author are kidnapers, murderers, rapists, terrorists and spies. "The last portrait in this gallery is presented as that of one Senyk-Gribiowsky," whom the authors describe as "Salesman of Terror." In connection with him there is printed in that chapter the following:

"On the last evening he spent in the United States before leaving for Germany, Senyk-Gribiowsky visited an office at 83 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey. He went there to pick up confidential mail which he was to carry to Europe and to leave final orders for ODWU work in the United States.

"Eighty-three Grand Street, Jersey City, is the headquarters of the powerful Ukrainian Nationalist Association and its official publication SVOBODA, which is edited by Luke Myshuha, otherwise known as the 'Big Mouse.'

“There are some facts worth knowing about the ‘Big Mouse.’”

The very inclusion of the UNA and its organ in the book’s purported exposé – the Drewen and Nugent letter to Harpers continues – “and the manner of adapting these, as the authors do, to the systematic maleficence which they claim to reveal is ... complete and damning innuendi. But Chapter 5, by a series of untruthful assertions concerning Svoboda and its owners, is directly defamatory as well.”

The letter then goes on to describe the high principles by which the Svoboda has guided itself consistently since its establishment in 1893, and its constant loyalty to their country and its ideals.

Here the letter continues as follows:

Our client denies that the person named Senyk-Gribiwsky, or any other person who may be described as undesirable, used the office of Svoboda for purposes not entirely proper, with the knowledge, assent or connivance of those there in authority.

Svoboda was never – “converted into an organ of Axis propaganda”; nor was it ever – “a medium for conveying instructions to ODWU spies” (p. 95 top).

The offices of Svoboda never “became a clearing house for espionage directives coming in from Berlin, Tokyo and Rome” (p. 95, top).

Our client asserts that never have “liaison officers from Germany and Japan made their headquarters at 83 Grand Street when they visited the United States” (p. 95, middle).

The offices of Svoboda are like those of any other newspaper, in that mail in volume is received there. If in this way the offices were at any time used for purposes at variance with proper and lawful conduct, it was with the secret knowledge and design of those so contriving and without the knowledge, assent or connivance of the editors or owners of the paper.

Svoboda is not the “official publication” of the “Ukrainian Nationalist Association” (p. 93, bottom), but of the “Ukrainian National Association.” This substitution of “Nationalist” for “National” is prompted, our clients charge, by a scheme to confuse the Association with those nationalist movements which, since the first world war, have arisen in fascist countries with policies and practices heedless of the rights and independence of other lands and peoples, and thus to give better semblance of truth to the libel.

Ukrainian National Association Inc. is a fraternal and beneficial organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. It has been in existence for forty-nine years continuously. Among its chartered purposes is the following:

“To secure their (American Ukrainians’) moral and mental development, to educate and instruct them in the principle of free government, American institutions and laws.” The by-laws of the Association provide:

“No person shall hold office who believes in, advocates, teaches or practices, or who is a member of, any organization or group that believes in,

advocates or teaches the over-throw, by force or violence, of the government of the United States, or all forms of law."

For such insinuated and asserted untruths as those now complained of there is, our clients urge, not the last excuse. The Association and by-laws are published and available in English. Its official organ is a daily newspaper that includes a weekly supplement whose editorials are printed in English. And how, honestly and fairly, can there be imputed to an openly lawfully circulated journal a character and policy directly at variance with those manifested in its printed and published word? Moreover at conventions of the Ukrainian National Association Inc., held quadrennially, the policy of Svoboda, the criticism and direction thereof, is an order of official business. The latest convention was that held in 1941, and the continued policy of the Associated organ as one devoted to democratic and liberal principles of government was approved.

Dr. Luke Myshuha, named in Chapter 5 of "Sabotage," has been for seventeen years last the editor of SVOBODA. He became editor as the result of an entirely legitimate and ingenuous transaction had in that regard by him with the trustees of the Ukrainian National Association Inc. In this nothing of the kind set forth in last paragraph on page 14 with reference to a call by Myshuha at the White House in Washington had any place whatever.

It has sometimes occurred, when copy was short for an issue of SVOBODA, that editors reprinted matter from a well known Ukrainian magazine published in Poland (in the city of Lwow) and known as Life and Knowledge. Life and Knowledge, before the German invasion of Poland, had flourished for about eighteen years. It was especially well known to Ukrainians living in Poland and was devoted to the popular dissemination of encyclopedic instruction upon subjects of a general scientific interest. The publication, our clients state, was generally comparable with the Scientific American or, somewhat less accurately, with Popular Mechanics. On one or two occasions it happened that the matter so reprinted in Svoboda had relation to the manufacture of explosives, and not at all unlike what may from time to time be read in the American publications mentioned and in otherwise similar thereto. It is this, and nothing more than this, which is the basis for the statement (p. 97, bottom) that:

"Myshuha printed in his newspaper detailed instructions on the manufacture of homemade bombs and explosives suitable for sabotage purposes. Here is an excerpt from these instructions printed in Svoboda just nine months before Pearl Harbor:

'An ordinary cotton out of which, for instance, our shirts are made can be changed into a "firing cotton" if you add to it the already mentioned "nitrate mixture": with this admixture the cotton changes its chemical composition and becomes explosive. The collodion cotton is one of the varieties of the "firing cotton" ...'

The evil character falsely ascribed to what SVOBODA thus printed, by

the accompanying assertion that it was done because "sterner measures were being called for by Berlin"; and that "the 'Big Mouse' (meaning SVOBODA's editor, Dr. Luke Myshuha) did not stop at propaganda"; and that the " 'Salesman of Terror' had departed but the 'Big Mouse' was carrying on," is, our clients charge, but another malicious and inexcusable libel. The evidence of this is not at all mitigated by the fact, probably well known to your authors, that throughout the existence of Life and Knowledge the Polish government administered rigorous "pre-printed" censorship. Certainly if the effect of the passage that is so wantonly imputed by your book were even conservatively tenable, that passage could never have been printed, more especially in view of its submission to the Polish censor by a Ukrainian organ.

Concerning the position of Dr. Myshuha as a subject of Chapter 5 of the book in question, we are authorized to say that insofar as it reflects the Doctor's character, conduct and right purpose, the vindication claimed by this letter is the minimum truth beyond which, our clients do not doubt, he is able to deal with you independently and on his own account.

This protest is made primarily without design or intent that its grievance should result in money damages to our clients. It is demanded, however, that complete, adequate and immediate amends be made in the way of sufficient and unequivocal retraction, in a manner calculated to be as extensive as the libel itself.

If this demand be not complied with we shall, needless to say, be compelled to have recourse to the law for such measures of compensatory and punitive redress as the law affords; and in which event also nothing contained in this letter or omitted therefrom shall be taken as a waiver of any publication of the libel already had.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) Drewen & Nugent

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*October 9, 1943*

## **Our Obligation**

At this time when the arms and cause of our country and her allies are proving victorious on the field of battle over the brutal might of Nazi Germany and her satellites, when our country is beginning to think of the shape of the post-war world to come, we believe it is necessary for Americans of Old World background, which constitute so great a proportion of our population, to give their government officials and fellow Americans the benefit of their special knowledge concerning the land of their origin or descent, so that the American approach to the problems of post-war European settlement, particularly in reference to the countries of such Americans' origin, shall be

based on a sound knowledge and keen awareness of all the factors and latent forces that shall enter into it.

This is especially applicable to us, Americans of Ukrainian birth or descent. For Ukraine today is under Nazi occupation or Soviet rule. Deprived of the national independence she enjoyed immediately following the last war, as well as during several other periods in her historic and turbulent past, Ukraine today has no government-in-exile or any other official form of representation abroad to speak for her. What, if anything, is said officially in her name is by her pre-war occupants, chiefly Soviet Russia and Poland. In her own right she has no voice, although her people are among the most valiant and sacrificing of those who are fighting the Nazis and their tyranny. Consequently, and as a last resort, the Ukrainian people are looking to us, their American kinsmen, removed from them at most by one generation, to take advantage of the freedom and democracy that are ours here and to make known the truth concerning them, particularly in regards to their hopes and aspirations.

In fulfilling this obligation, we Americans of Ukrainian descent are primarily concerned with the establishment after this war of lasting peace, freedom and democracy throughout Europe at least. For that is one of the principal reasons why our country is engaged in this great World War. That is why thousands upon thousands of our brothers, sons, relatives and kinsmen are serving in the armed forces of our country. Such peace, freedom and security, therefore, simply must be established after the war. Otherwise all the valiant efforts and sacrifices of our country shall have been in vain.

All this especially applies to Ukraine, "the sore spot of Europe," as it has been often called. For in Ukraine, as any fair-minded observer will recognize, there was before the war a remarkable lack of that peace, freedom and democracy for which this conflict is being waged. Discontent and unrest were rife throughout the land, chiefly on account of the highly repressive policies of its foreign occupants, which had seized and partitioned Ukraine following the collapse before the combined might of its enemies of the short-lived Ukrainian National Republic immediately following the last war.

When Hitler's hordes invaded Ukraine, however, her long-suffering people immediately lined up with their former oppressors against the common enemy. And since that time they have played a heroic part in driving the Nazis out of their beloved country. But whether, after final victory is won and the war is over, the Ukrainians will be content to return to their pre-war status, is a question that can hardly be answered in the affirmative. It is far more logical to suppose that they will insist upon a new and more equitable order for themselves, based on the principles of justice, freedom and democracy.

Exactly what the post-war status of the Ukrainian people shall be, whether it shall be complete national freedom or some sort of a federation, none of us here can foretell. The best we can do is to strive and hope for the

best for our kinsmen in Ukraine.

In this connection, however, we should bear in mind the following indisputable facts and principles, as were brought out by the widely-publicized Memorandum of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee to Prime Minister Mackenzie King last March:

1. Whenever the Ukrainian people have had a chance to express freely their wishes they have shown their desire for their sovereign rights and self-government. This was particularly manifest at the close of the last war.

2. The Atlantic Charter clearly and unmistakably lays down as a principle the right of a people to determine their political destiny. The United Nations have made this principle the basis of their present war objectives.

3. The Ukrainian people desire unity. They believe that whatever form the post-war settlement takes it should result in the final unification of territories inhabited by the Ukrainians.

4. The Ukrainian people desire equality of treatment. They believe that in the post-war settlement their claims to an independent free state in a free Europe should not be disregarded and that the Ukrainian question should be included in any just and permanent settlement of Europe.

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*January 15, 1944*

## **The “Curzon Line”**

In her timely column in *The New York Times* on “The Ukrainian Aspect of the Soviet-Polish Border Dispute,” the noted commentator on European affairs Anne O’Hare McCormick concluded her remarks with the observation that the “Ukrainians, in fact, are a third, though submerged, party to the dispute.”

“Submerged” is certainly the word for it. In the reams of copy being now written on the Soviet-Polish border dispute there is hardly a mention of that “Ukrainian aspect” to which Mrs. McCormick alludes. All, of course, admit that the Ukrainians constitute the preponderant majority of the population of the territory in question, namely western Ukraine. Yet hardly anyone attempts to present their side of the story – that they, like other enslaved peoples, also want their national freedom. Practically all press and radio commentators treat them as mere pawns in the game played by the occupants of their native land.

In reality, the Ukrainians are not pawns. They and their centuries-old struggle for national freedom have definitely shaped the history and national policies of Russia and Poland – something which for obvious reasons the ruling regimes of these two countries always tried to hide from the eyes of world opinion; in fact, they have even attempted to becloud the very national identity of the Ukrainians. Nevertheless, the influence of the “Ukrainian aspect” on the Russian and Polish policies has most always been an important one.

Mrs. McCormick recognizes this fact when she notes in her column that the "Ukrainian question is perhaps the strongest reason for the claim of the Soviet Union to the territory east of the so-called 'Curzon Line,' " because "Stalin is resolved not to have possible springboards for Ukrainian independence movements on the border of the Soviet Ukraine." Less informed and astute international observers, however, appear to be blind to this fact.

Such general ignorance concerning the Ukrainian situation enables those who would profit by it to even juggle with history in order to attain their ends. A case very much in point here is the recent Soviet statement itself on the frontier dispute.

In that official statement the Soviets declare that the future "Soviet-Polish border could approximately follow the so-called Curzon Line, which was adopted in 1919 by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers and which provided for the incorporation of the western Ukraine and western White Russia into the Soviet Union."

That is certainly juggling with historical facts. The statement is misleading. The truth of the matter is that in 1919 there was no Soviet Union. The Soviet Union did not come into being until several years later. Moreover, when the so-called "Curzon Line" was proposed by the Supreme Council in 1919, the issue then did not concern the Soviets. It was merely whether Eastern Galicia (chief part of western Ukraine) should go to Poland, or whether it should be allowed to exercise its right of national self-determination. The Soviets were no party to the proceedings then at all. They came into the "Curzon Line" picture later, but not in the manner the current Moscow statement portrays it.

To better see this picture, it is necessary to go back some twenty-five years to the time when Ukraine was in the midst of a merciless war to retain her new-won national independence. That independence had dawned when, following the Russian Revolution, the Ukrainians of Dnieper Ukraine established their Ukrainian National Republic, with Kiev as its capital. Exactly one year later, by the Act of Union of January 22, 1919, the Ukrainian National Republic incorporated the Western Ukrainian Republic, which had been established, with Lviw as its capital, following the collapse of Austria-Hungary. This inspiring union, incidentally, represents the national objective of Ukrainian patriots, then and since. Efforts of the Ukrainians then to retain their national sovereignty and unity, however, soon became frustrated by the hostility and ambition of their neighbors, by the ravages of a typhus epidemic and the lack of understanding in Western Europe of the Ukrainian problem.

From all sides, enemies converged upon the heroic Ukrainian republic. In the southwest, Rumania was seizing the provinces of Bukovina and Bessarabia, which had previously expressed their intentions of becoming part of the Ukrainian republic. From the west, Polish forces were steadily advancing deeper into western Ukraine, aided considerably by French

materiel and officers, and also by General Haller's Polish Army recruited here in America and trained in France – ostensibly to fight the Reds but actually used against the Ukrainians. From the east and south, the forces of the Ukrainian republic had to fight against the royalist Russian armies of Denikin. And from the north came another powerful enemy, the Bolsheviks.

In the course of this struggle for their national independence, the Ukrainians appealed time and again to the Allied Powers for support of their right to national self-determination, upon which they had relied when they had established their independent state. The Allied Supreme Council took cognizance of those appeals which pertained to Eastern Galicia; for by the Treaty of St. Germain, Austria had renounced its rights and title over that "Ukrainian Piedmont" in favor of the Allies. Thus, the question which group to recognize – the Ukrainian or Polish – came before the Supreme Council. In all fairness, it must be said that the Council really made efforts to give the western Ukrainians the right of self-determination. But every such effort was balked by the Poles, who desired to occupy all of western Ukraine, and who felt quite safe in their stand with French support behind them. Thus every solution advanced by the Council was rejected by the Poles, including even a proposed mandate of Poland over Eastern Galicia for 25 years, with a plebiscite at the end of that period. Finally, the Council made one more vain effort. To settle the Polish-Ukrainian problem it promulgated in December 1919 a tentative line of demarcation, running roughly along the San River. Everything west of this territory was held to be indisputably Polish; the territory to the east remained to be adjudicated.

This, then was the original "Curzon Line." As can be seen, the Soviets were no party to it at all. In fact, at that time, the Soviet forces were in a very precarious position, occupying but little of Ukraine. At about that time, too, the Allies were basing their hopes on the possibility that the Denikenites (royalist, "white" Russians) would be able to overthrow the Soviet regime. That is precisely why the Supreme Council, in setting up that forerunner of the "Curzon Line," left undecided the status of the territory east of it, although it clearly belonged to the Ukrainian republic.

The first contact the Soviets had with the "Curzon Line" was in the summer of 1920, in the midst of the Soviet-Polish war. The Poles were then in serious difficulties. They appealed to the Allied powers. It was then that the British Foreign Secretary proposed an armistice, recommending that the Poles should return to the Supreme Council's tentative line, but extending north of Eastern Galicia this time. Lord Curzon thus gave his name to the line but not, unhappily, to a settlement. The war continued with fluctuating fortunes until the Riga peace conference in October, at which the Poles got 450,000 square kilometers of Ukrainian territory.

And yet, even then there was no Soviet Union. The official participants at the Riga congerence were representatives of Poland, of an "independent



and sovereign" Ukrainian SSR and of the Russian SSR. It was not until after the Riga meeting that Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine concluded a military-economic union, which bound them closely but still left Ukraine independent diplomatic representation abroad. Furthermore, Ukraine was not fully occupied until 1921. And it was not until in 1922 that the Soviet Union assumed shape; the following year its first constitution was adopted. By that time, of course, Soviet Ukraine was completely ruled by Kremlin.

Thus the recent Moscow statement that the "Curzon Line" of 1919 provided for incorporation of western Ukraine into the Soviet Union, is misleading, to say the least. It merely goes to illustrate the methods used to keep the "Ukrainian aspect" submerged.

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*February 19, 1944*

## **Fifty Years Of Service**

Fifty years ago, on February 22, 1894, a group of early Ukrainian immigrants met in Shamokin, Pa., and there founded a fraternal mutual benefit society which became known as the Ukrainian National Association. Their primary purpose was to provide insurance protection for those dependent upon them in the event of their death. With the passage of years and the development of Ukrainian American life, however, the organization took on an added and more diverse character. Besides providing its members with various forms of modern life insurance, it became the foundation of their fraternal and cultural activities.

Today, as the largest Ukrainian organization of its kind on this continent, the UNA, as it is popularly known, has over 42,000 members in 467 different lodges throughout the country and in Canada. Its assets are about 7 1/2 million dollars, which represents about 2 million dollars over and above statutory standards. To date it has paid out approximately 6 1/2 million dollars in death benefits. In addition, it publishes in Ukrainian the daily *Svoboda* (founded 1893) and in English "The Ukrainian Weekly" (1933). All this is the product of mutual and cooperative efforts of its members, and it is on this broadly democratic basis that the UNA rests, with each member having an equal voice, through his lodge and the quadrennial conventions, in the organization's policies and management.

In examining the development of the Ukrainian National Association for the past fifty years one finds that, aside from its primary objective of providing insurance protection to its members and promoting fraternal relations among them, the UNA has also been active in (a) serving America in peace and war, and (b) helping Ukraine regain her national freedom.

In those years, for example, when Ukrainian immigrants were landing on these shores, the UNA conducted an intensive and successful campaign

among them stressing the benefits as well as obligations of American citizenship. One result of this Americanizing program conducted by the UNA was that during the last war, when the Ukrainian immigrants, mostly of poor but sturdy and thrifty peasant stock, were struggling to make their first difficult adjustment to their new and strange environment, when as a nationality group they were the least numerous and least known, they managed nevertheless to achieve the distinction of making a notable contribution to America's war effort then (*Literary Digest*, November 1919). For this the UNA as the outstanding Ukrainian American organization then, as now, deserves considerable credit.

By way of another example – in the present war the UNA and its members have purchased War Bonds amounting to over \$10,000,000.00 thus far. As for the number of UNA members in the armed forces of our country, the returns are as yet incomplete, still out of the total of 467 lodges 310 have reported, and these 310 UNA lodges list 3,614 of their members in service, of which 1,055 are non-commissioned officers and 187 are commissioned officers; many of them have been decorated for heroism. Naturally, when the remaining 157 lodges make their returns, the above figures will be higher.

In striving to serve America, the UNA has also constantly encouraged the Ukrainian American people, especially their American-born youth, to cultivate here on the free American soil some of the finest and most adaptable elements of their Ukrainian cultural heritage, in order that they may be introduced into American cultural life thereby help to enrich it.

In the latter connection, a pertinent commentary is that of Prof. Clarence A. Manning, acting director of the Department of East European Languages of Columbia University. Writing in an article for the forthcoming UNA Golden Jubilee Book, he notes:

“Such organizations as the Ukrainian National Association have come to play an even more varied and important role in the cultural life of the United States, especially among the groups of non-Anglo-Saxon origin. Originally intended as fraternal mutual benefit societies, they have extended their influence into far wider spheres of activity and it can be confidently predicted that they will continue to broaden the scope of their activity and become a still stronger factor in American cultural life. The Ukrainian National Association has long been one of those groups which have visualized their opportunities. Under its wise and progressive leadership it has for years been seeking to establish firm contacts with all outstanding organizations in American cultural life and to utilize every possibility for securing desired results without wasting its resources in duplicating already existing facilities.”

One illustration of the UNA's activity in this direction has been the numberless booklets and books it has caused to be published on various Ukrainian American cultural topics, including literary and historical works,

notably Hrushewsky's "History of Ukraine" and Vernadsky's "Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine," both published by the Yale University Press. Soon to appear under UNA sponsorship are several other important works, including one on Ukrainian literature by Prof. Manning. The UNA has also sponsored lectures on similar topics at such educational institutions as Columbia University and the University of Chicago.

Concurrently with these activities in the service of the American way of life, the UNA has played the leading role in the efforts the Ukrainian Americans have made from their very advent here to help their kinsmen in their native but foreign-occupied and now war-torn Ukraine to gain their national freedom. Today, in exerting all their energies to help our country win this war against the Nazis and the Japs, the UNA and its members find inspiration, too, in the cherished hope that when victory is won and tyranny dethroned, the Ukrainians there will be given an equal right with other enslaved peoples to establish their own independent Ukrainian state. That is their inalienable right. And to the upholding of that right the UNA has been dedicated from the very first days of its existence.

Numerous other services of the UNA come to one's mind in contemplating the vista of its 50 years of development. Among them, for example could be cited the great and well-known help the organization has given the Ukrainian American younger generation in their various group activities and development. This help, needless to say, has been a very sound investment. It has, to say the least, made our younger generation definitely UNA-conscious. When the war is over and our boys and girls in service return home to normal life and activities, the younger generation's interest in the UNA will undoubtedly be manifested in a constructive and beneficial way, thereby assuring further years of progress and service for the UNA.

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*December 30, 1944*

## **A Tribute To Metropolitan Sheptytsky**

**By L. Biberovitch (Ottawa)**

On November 4 the Moscow Religious News Service reported the passing in Lviw, western Ukraine, of the Metropolitan Archbishop Count Andrew Sheptytsky in his 79th year of age. His death has brought to a close one of the most interesting careers of contemporary Central Europe, and the Ukrainian Catholics all over the world, in fact all Ukrainian people, have lost in his person one of the greatest spiritual and cultural leaders they ever had.

Born in 1865 as a son of Count John Sheptytsky and Sophie, nee Countess Fredro, Roman Marian Alexander (these were his baptismal

names) Sheptytsky went with brilliant success through public and intermediate schools and studied law at the University of Cracow, where in 1888 he received his L.L.D. degree. It seemed only natural that this highly talented young aristocrat, an accomplished linguist and of a striking appearance (he was 6 feet, 7 inches) would select the imperial diplomatic service as his life's vocation. Yet Providence had apparently different plans for him. Young Count Sheptytsky, like his father John, studied assiduously his family history and he discovered that some of his illustrious ancestors had become high dignitaries of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and left a heritage of loyal and utterly fruitful leadership and service to their people. It is also likely that his acquaintance with the distinguished Russian-Ukrainian religious philosopher Solovyev, whom he met in Moscow in 1887, directed his thoughts toward spiritual things. At any rate, immediately after his graduation as Doctor of Laws, young Roman Sheptytsky entered the Basilian Order and started his theological studies and was ordained in 1892 as a Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priest. When, seven years later, the young and talented Father Andrew (the name he adopted as a member of the Basilian Order), was consecrated as Bishop of the Greek-Catholic Diocese of Stanislaviv, the Ukrainian people looked with a certain degree of amazement at this young aristocrat who had renounced the most brilliant opportunities of a layman to assume the simple garb of a Basilian monk and to devote his life to the service of Christ. There was also a thought of distrust in their minds. This, in view of the mass desertion of the Ukrainian nobility in the 18th and 19th centuries to the Polish and Russian camp, could be easily understood.

### **Archbishop In 1900**

The new bishop proved himself so capable and efficient in the exercise of his responsible duties that, after a very short time, he was elevated to the highest position in the gift of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and became in 1900 Archbishop and Metropolitan, with his seat at the ancient city of L'viv.

### **Ukrainian Position**

The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church occupies a special position in the Catholic world. Having joined Rome at the end of the 16th century, it received from the Holy See various privileges, such as the preservation of the Oriental rites, Slavic language, etc., so that it appears a natural connecting link between Rome and the vast millions of the Greek-Orthodox Ukrainians and Russians of Eastern Europe. Thus, the Ukrainian Metropolitan in L'viv, who bears amongst others the significant and proud title of the Metropolitan of Kiev, is called upon to carry on a mission which was already visualized by Pope Urban VIII when, in 1629, he exclaimed: "O mei Rutheni, per vos ego Orientem convertendum spero!"

## **Achievement**

It is impossible to give here more than a brief glimpse of the manifold administrator or his Church, but also a true leader, friend and father of his people. Practically no sphere of life remained without the imprint of his labors of love. He built churches and monasteries, schools and orphanages, homes and hospitals, contributing generously millions of dollars from his own private purse. His particular pride was the Ukrainian National Museum at Lviw, which he established forty years ago, and he spent a fortune in providing it with selected objects of art.

And how many Ukrainian artists, painters musicians and singers owe their training in outstanding academies of Western Europe and their subsequent careers, to his unstinting and generous support?

No wonder then, that when in 1936 Archbishop Sheptytsky celebrated the 35th anniversary of his accession to the ancient Metropolitan throne on St. George's Square in Lviw, this event, originally intended as a quiet domestic affair, gave rise to an enthusiastic national manifestation of love and gratitude as never seen in Ukrainian lands since Bohdan Khmelnitsky's triumphal entrance into golden-domed Kiev.

## **Great Churchman**

However, the greater part of his life was devoted to the development of his Church, and the great work of the reunion of the Churches of the East and West. He founded in Lviw a theological academy, conforming to the highest standards of the European theological school. His was the initiative responsible for the famous international religious congresses in Velehrad, where every year leading representatives of the Catholic and Oriental Churches were meeting in a congenial atmosphere in order to study ways and means toward achieving a final reconciliation.

The Ukrainian Religious Committee, later renamed as Unio Catholica, founded in Vienna in 1921 under the auspices of the late Cardinal Dr. Piffl, and which under the capable management of its president, Rev. Father Augustinus de Galen, has so strongly advanced the idea of the Ukrainian religious unity, can also be justly regarded as a product of His Excellency Archbishop Sheptytsky's friendly inspiration.

In spite of his high office Archbishop Sheptytsky was undoubtedly one of the most democratic Church dignitaries in the world, and his door was always open to the humblest petitioner and the poorest peasant who sought his help and consolation. As a true shepherd, he never abandoned his flock, even in the most perilous moments. When, in 1914, at the outbreak of the Great War, the Imperial Russian armies occupied Lviw, the Metropolitan never forsook his post, although his fidelity led to deportation and a long imprisonment in Siberia. But a great triumph was in store for him. In 1917,

when the revolutionary Kerensky government set him free and permitted him to travel home via Sweden, the Ukrainians of Russia, though non-Catholic, accorded Archbishop Sheptytsky a royal reception in Kiev, before his departure paying enthusiastic homage to this great son of the nation; and the City Council in historic Poltava, where once another great Ukrainian, Ivan Mazeppa, had vainly tried to break the military power of Peter the Great, named a students' home after His Excellency Archbishop Sheptytsky, an example which soon found many imitators.

In 1923, on his return from an extended voyage to the Americas in the capacity of a Papal Visitor, he was made prisoner by the Polish government, and barely escaped a like fate in the autumn of 1930 when, in a special pastoral letter, he protested against the well-known punitive expeditions in Eastern Galicia.

### **Visited Canada**

Archbishop Sheptytsky visited Canada twice, the first time back in 1910, when he took part in the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal and then again in 1921 in his capacity as Apostolic Visitor to Ukrainian Catholic communities in South and North America. He made here, as everywhere he went, countless friends, who could not help being deeply impressed by his exquisite erudition, his natural kindness of heart and his unassuming, truly democratic manners.

Today, when his passing is reported by the world press, millions of Ukrainians turn mourning to his bier in boundless love and respect. Wherever beats a Ukrainian heart – in the Brazilian jungle of Parana and Curitiba, the coal pits of Pennsylvania, the Canadian prairies, the war factories or war fronts, but most fervently in the vast expanse of Ukraine, from the Tatra mountains to Caucasus – his name is spoken with love, gratitude and reverence; it has become a symbol for unswerving faith and unselfishness, for religious, cultural and national progress and unity. His memory will live forever among the Ukrainian people as that of a guiding tower of light in the greatest darkness they have ever encountered in their thorny historical path.

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*February 17, 1945*

## **The Yalta Conference And Ukraine**

One thing the Yalta tri-power conference definitely revealed is that it will be easier for the Big Three to win final victory than to establish a lasting peace. For the military decisions reached by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin have established a closer working relationship among the general staffs of the Allied powers, which is a considerable accomplishment in itself, for now

there is bound to be better synchronization of the attack from all sides upon Germany, and an earlier victory; likewise there is hope that the Soviets will join us in the war upon Japan.

From the political viewpoint, however, the Yalta conference was not as successful as it was in the military sphere, especially in the matter of securing post-war peace in Eastern Europe.

The main reason for this, as it appears to us, is that international justice, the right of a democratic people to determine their national destinies, played but a secondary role at the meeting. The emphasis was simply on power politics, and the devil take the hindmost.

In all probability Roosevelt did his best at Yalta to adhere to the spirit and letter of the Atlantic Charter. But Stalin's imperialistic urge, more powerful even than that of his tsarist predecessors, plus Churchill's "hard-headedness," which enables him to relegate principles to the background when "need" arises, proved too much for Roosevelt.

Perhaps if Roosevelt's hand had not been weakened by the three-fold fact that (1) the Reds are in actual possession of part of eastern Germany and all of Eastern Europe, (2) the Red Army is the most powerful on the continent, and (3) Stalin has power to help us or not to help us in licking Japan – perhaps if it were not for these aces in Stalin's hand, Roosevelt might have been better able at Yalta to live up to the hopes of those who look to America to secure justice and peace after the war. As it turned out, however, Stalin had his way in practically everything, while the Atlantic Charter pledges – other than German disarmament, which is indispensable – came off a bad second.

Today Stalin must be indeed a highly self-satisfied man. One of the chief sources of his satisfaction, no doubt, is the fact that now he has all of Ukraine, and exactly where he always had wanted it – in the palm of his hand. To be sure, there is still the small Carpatho-Ukraine, but he is bound to get that eventually, in one form or another. What is most important to him now is that his hold upon western Ukraine, formerly under Poland, is now secure, for it has Churchill's and Roosevelt's approval, in form of the Curzon Line decision made at Yalta.

As Anne O'Hare McCormick wrote in her New York Times column a year ago, the "Ukrainian question is perhaps the strongest reason for the claim of the Soviet Union to the territory east of the so-called Curzon Line [because] Stalin is resolved not to have any possible springboards for Ukrainian independence movements on the border of the Soviet Ukraine."

Now, with all of Ukraine under Kremlin rule, the Ukrainian problem is definitely an internal Soviet problem, to be dealt with in any manner then Kremlin sees fit. No longer is there any appreciably Ukrainian territory upon which Ukrainian national life can exist today free of Moscow control. Eastern Galicia, itself, the core of western Ukraine and the Piedmont of the

Ukrainian independence movement, is now securely in Soviet hands. Behind the impenetrable barriers which the Red rulers have erected between their domains and the outside world, they will once more, as they did before the war, liquidate, purge, imprison and starve those Ukrainians who aspire to national freedom, who oppose the centuries-old Russianizing policies in Ukraine, and who know from history and bitter experience that under Moscow domination there can never be a free Ukraine.

To be sure, this time the traditional anti-Ukrainian policies of Moscow are likely to encounter far greater opposition than was possible before the war. For, as Edgar Snow recently wrote from Kiev in the Saturday Evening Post ("Ukraine Pays the Bill"), though the whole titanic struggle in Eastern Europe against the Nazis is dismissed by some as "the Russian glory," still "in all truth and in many costly ways [it] has been first of all a Ukrainian war." The Ukrainians have fought too much, and sacrificed too much, in this war, [and] now have emerged from it a tougher and more determined people.

The Ukrainian peasant himself, before the war browbeaten, terrorized and starved by commissars and OGPU, is today no ordinary man. Today he is a battle-scarred veteran of Stalingrad, of the bloody campaigns on the steppes, in western Ukraine and now on the approaches to Berlin. Today, too, he is probably feeling a resurgence within himself of the old Kozak spirit and glory. And when he returns home after the brutal Nazi power has been destroyed, he is not likely to submit to Moscow dictation and liquidation. Moreover, if as it is generally recognized, the nationalism of the Russian today is on the rise, so by the same token is the nationalism of this Ukrainian, even though Moscow has done its utmost to stifle it in him.

All this the framers of the Yalta agreement should have borne in mind, together with its possible repercussions on post-war peace in Eastern Europe. Perhaps some of them, perhaps the experts on East European affairs who accompanied Roosevelt and Churchill did bear that in mind, for the Ukrainian problem is no stranger to them. Perhaps they realized, too, that in reference to the Soviet-Polish border dispute, the least the conference could have done was to have proposed a plebiscite there, but a real one, not a sham Soviet-dictated one. A real plebiscite could well determine whether the approximately seven million Ukrainians in that disputed area prefer either Polish or Soviet rule, or whether, as we believe would be the case, they would prefer a free Ukrainian rule, a union of all Ukrainian lands, and the establishment of a free and independent Ukrainian republic. But then, to have proposed at Yalta such a plebiscite would have stirred Stalin to anger. So now the Reds have all of Ukraine and the prospects of post-war peace and order in Eastern Europe rest on very shaky foundations.

As for us, Americans of Ukrainian descent, though these days are dark in regards to the aspirations of our kinsmen over there to national freedom and democracy, we must continue nonetheless, and with greater power, our



efforts to inform American public opinion with the truth concerning Ukraine. At the same time we should hasten our help to the Ukrainian war sufferers, both in Ukraine and outside her borders; they need this help very badly. But, above all, let us bear in mind that final victory for our country is still far off, and that we must continue doing our utmost to hasten its coming.

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*May 26, 1945*

## **Text Of The Memorandum On The Ukrainian Situation**

**TO THE AMERICAN DELEGATION  
AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE  
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION**

**PRESENTED BY THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE  
OF AMERICA DELEGATION AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE**

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America represents Americans of Ukrainian descent together with their leading national organizations, Churches, institutions, clubs and societies in most communities throughout the United States. It was originally established at the first Ukrainian American Congress, held in Washington, D.C., May 1940, and attended by 700 delegates representing over 2,000 national and local societies and organizations, and reorganized at the second, also widely representative, Ukrainian American Congress held in Philadelphia, Pa., in January 1944.

It is the conviction of the undersigned delegation of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco that at this time, when our country is dedicated to the task of helping to establish at the San Francisco Conference a general international security organization, it is the duty of Americans of Old World background to give their government officials and delegates to the Conference the benefit of their special knowledge concerning the land of their origin or descent. In this manner the American approach at the Conference to the problems of post-war Europe will be based on a keen awareness of all the factors and latent forces involved.

### **No True Ukrainian Representation At UNCIO**

This duty is especially felt by Americans of Ukrainian extraction as practically all of Ukraine today is under the rule of Soviet Russia. Forcibly deprived of the national independence it enjoyed immediately following the last war, as well as during several earlier periods in her turbulent historic

past, Ukraine today has no truly representative government in Ukraine or any other true form of national representation of its own either at home or abroad to speak for her.

As a result, at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco the 45 million Ukrainian nation has no voice.

To be sure, there is present now at the Conference a delegation from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. But anyone acquainted with the totalitarian nature of the Soviet Union – where there is a notorious lack of freedom of expression and where everyone must act as a puppet of the Kremlin rulers – must perforce realize that under such circumstances the Soviet Ukrainian delegation is unable to express the true sentiments and aspirations of the Ukrainian people. Consequently, there is no true Ukrainian national representation at this International Conference.

Realizing that their kinsmen in Ukraine lack freedom of expression, and what they do manage to say is distorted by those who do or would rule over them, Americans of Ukrainian descent, removed from their kinsmen in Ukraine at most by one generation, have invested the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America with the duty of making better known the truth concerning their kinsmen in Ukraine, particularly in regard to their national sentiments and aspirations.

The Ukrainian national aspirations have always gravitated toward the ideal of a free and independent Ukraine. For centuries that has been the supreme ideal of the Ukrainian people, and for centuries they have fought, bled and sacrificed in its cause. At times they have been successful. Thus, resurrecting the glories of their mighty Kievan empire of the 10-13th centuries, and of the Kozak republic their world famous warriors of that name set up in the 17th century, the Ukrainian people rose upon the collapse of the Tsarist Russian and the Austro-Hungarian empires and established the Ukrainian National Republic. Although that republic eventually collapsed before the superior might of its enemies, mainly the Reds and Poles, it remains to this day an undying inspiration to the present and future generations of those to whom the cause of Ukrainian freedom is dear.

When the present world war broke out and the Soviet rulers of Ukraine were in an unholy alliance with the Nazis, the Ukrainian people hoped that out of it there would emerge some opportunity for them to strike out for their freedom. They hopefully looked to the democracies, particularly to America – to which they were especially bound by their traditional idealization of George Washington and by their reliance upon Woodrow Wilson's principle of national self-determination – to give them at least moral support when they made their bid for freedom. For a while prospects of gaining such moral support did not appear too dark to them. At the already cited Ukrainian American Congress in Washington, D.C., May 1940, twenty

United States Senators and Congressmen vouched for the justice of the Ukrainian cause and espoused the centuries-old ideal of a free and independent Ukraine.

Eventually, however, events took a different turn. Nazi Germany attacked its erstwhile ally, the Soviet Union, and the latter became our gallant ally. Much as they abhorred totalitarian Soviet rule, which had decimated them by many millions, the Ukrainians were outraged to find their native land invaded and defiled by another totalitarian power, Nazi Germany. Making a common cause with those who have always sorely oppressed them, they rose against the foul invader and in the armed forces and ranks of the partisans they drove the Nazis out of Ukraine. In doing this, it should be borne in mind, they suffered the most of any European nation in the loss of human lives and property damage.

And yet, though they fought in the cause of freedom, today the Ukrainian people find themselves, despite their heroism and sacrifices, once more in national thralldom. This is true not only of the overwhelming majority of them who before the war were under Soviet Russia but also of those seven odd million of them who before the war were under Poland and who by virtue of the Curzon Line decision at Yalta now find themselves under Soviet rule.

### **Ukraine – “Sore Spot Of Eastern Europe”**

The net result of it is that Ukraine has once more become “the sore spot of Eastern Europe.” Once again the national aspirations of the Ukrainian people are running counter to the attempts of their alien and ruthless rulers to quell them. Once more, as before the war, there will be in Ukraine a singular lack of that peace, freedom, justice and democracy in the cause of which the great conflict in Europe was waged.

Reports from reliable sources clearly indicate that in western Ukraine itself the Soviet commissars are conducting a ruthless campaign either to exterminate Ukrainian national consciousness and national life or make it conform completely to Communist-Russian ideology. In this they are following the familiar pattern of their national policy in Soviet Ukraine proper, including man-made famines, purges and executions, especially from the time (1930) when Stalin himself publicly declared that for the Reds Ukrainian nationalism constitutes a “grave danger.” Western Ukrainian institutions of a national cultural character are being shut down or destroyed, while patriotic and democratically-minded Ukrainians, irrespective of their station in life, both the educated and the unlettered, any and all who have espoused the cause of the Ukrainian freedom, are being liquidated by execution, imprisonment or deportation.

This tragic state of affairs in Ukraine is bound to continue as long as the Ukrainian nation remains under foreign domination. The only proper

and just solution of the Ukrainian problem would be to allow the Ukrainian people to reassert their centuries-old freedom-loving tradition and re-establish their Ukrainian National Republic of over a quarter of a century ago, founded on the traditionally Ukrainian democratic principles, and living in peace, security and close economic collaboration with neighboring states.

### **National Independence Only Just Solution Of Ukrainian Problem**

It is our sincere and well-founded conviction that the unbreakable and centuries-old will to control their national destinies and live their own life would be again clearly demonstrated by our Ukrainian kinsmen in their war-ravaged native but foreign-occupied land if they were to get the opportunity to express their will and wishes in the matter freely and without alien coercion or interference.

We repeat, the establishment of a free and independent Ukrainian state on Ukrainian ethnographic territories and embodying the 45 million Ukrainian population, is the only just and proper solution of the Ukrainian problem and an indispensable element to lasting peace in Eastern Europe. Otherwise Ukraine will continue to be "the sore spot in Eastern Europe," constantly seething with unrest and discontent, and ever a magnet to would-be conquerors who would exploit the unrest for their ends and thereby plunge the continent and the world into another great bloody war.

Since, however, the agenda of the San Francisco Conference appears to preclude any possibility of even discussing the natural right of the Ukrainian people to national independence, the least that can be done at the Conference is to take into consideration the fate of the stateless peoples under foreign rule, especially of those who find themselves living in totalitarian states, particularly the Ukrainians. The Dumbarton Oaks proposals in which the proposed international organization is outlined should be amended so as to include a Bill of National Rights and Sovereign Equality for Stateless Peoples.

### **Bill Of National Rights For Stateless Peoples**

Such a bill of National Rights for Stateless Peoples would have as its objective not only the preservation of the cultural and economic self-rule of foreign-ruled peoples, notably the Ukrainians, but also the opportunity of attaining by peaceful methods their sovereign equality with other nations. What makes such a bill all the more imperative is the fact that totalitarian rule in Eastern Europe with all its abuses of human rights is not likely to diminish now that the war in Europe is over; on the contrary, it may become even more rampant. Moreover such a bill could be a means of guaranteeing to nations the Four Freedoms proclaimed by our late President Roosevelt and in the Atlantic Charter.

## **Protective Council**

The inclusion, however, of the Bill of National Rights for Stateless Peoples in the charter of the international peace or organization would not of itself be a sufficient guarantee of those rights. To strengthen the international guarantee of them the world peace and security organization should have a Protective Council which would act as a guardian of stateless peoples charged with the duty of seeing that the provisions of the Bill of National Rights for Stateless Peoples in the charter are adhered to by the members of the international organization. The Council would be even empowered to act on its own initiative without requiring any formal bill of complaint, for the experience of the years following the last war has shown that in totalitarian or semi-totalitarian countries, where rule by force and terror is an established method and where the authorities do as they please, it is often extremely difficult, in fact dangerous, for those who would seek redress from an international body to make all charges against their misrulers.

## **Revision Of Peace Treaties**

Another measure worth giving serious attention at the United Nations Conference on International Organization would be one providing for the revision of peace treaties or for the rise of independent states without recourse to war. Anyone sincerely interested in the preservation of peace should accept the possibility of a change in the present world political order by peaceful means. After all, the aspirations of civilized albeit submerged people, particularly the Ukrainians, to become independent cannot be quelled forever, unless of course the proposed international security organization becomes a reactionary force, bound in principle to oppose any natural right of a people to freedom. For that reason the final charter of the proposed international organization being drawn up at the San Francisco Conference should allow for the possibility of a peaceable revision of frontiers as well as the rise of new states on the territories of present countries.

We sincerely hope that in formulating plans for a permanent international security organization the San Francisco Conference will give serious consideration to the measures proposed above and designed to ameliorate the conditions which are a breeding ground of unrest and revolts in Ukraine, and a constant danger to lasting peace and security in that part of the globe. To the end, Sirs, we earnestly petition your kind support.

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA  
Delegation at the United Nations Conference  
on International Organization in San Francisco  
Stephen Shumeyko  
Bohdan Katamay  
Prof. Alexander Granovsky  
Ivan Petrushevich

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*June 2, 1945*

## **Ukraine's Civilian Losses**

**TOTAL PUT AT 7,000,000 IN WAR, WITH 2,500,000 KNOWN DEAD**

Soviet Ukraine lost 7,000,000 civilians during the war, Guard Colonel Vladimir Mochalov said in the 26th number of the Army newspaper Red Star published in Moscow.

He said that 2,500,000 lost their lives outright, 1,500,000 are missing without trace, and 3,000,000 were shipped to Germany. Ukraine's population before the war, he said, was 40,000,000.

Mochalov said that the material loss to Ukraine during the war was more than \$100,000,000,000.

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*September 1, 1945*

## **Ukrainian War Emigration Surveyed In An Appeal For Help**

The various stages of Ukrainian political emigration and the much greater forced labor emigration during the last war into Central Europe, together with the present plight of these Ukrainian DPs (displaced persons), are described in an appeal for aid by a "Ukrainian Committee" at Bad Nendorf in Hanover province, Germany, sent to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and released by the latter for publication in the Svoboda (see August 23, 24 and 27 numbers) and other Ukrainian American and Canadian press.

### **Pre-War Immigration**

The reports state that the first emigratory wave left Ukraine at the close of the unsuccessful Ukrainian war for national liberation, 1917-1920. In the main it was drawn from those who had participated in that war, on both the fighting and home fronts. This wave was swelled subsequently by individuals fleeing from Polish persecution. It also included many who emigrated in search of better employment, especially to France. All in all, this Old Immigration, as it may be called, numbered at the opening of the recently-concluded war at about 100,000.

### **Beginning Of The New**

The second emigratory wave, or the beginning of the New Emigration, got under way following the outbreak of the war and the Soviet occupation of

western Ukraine during the Soviet-Nazi partition of pre-war Poland. Thousands of Ukrainian patriots fled westward in order to save themselves from imprisonment, banishment and execution at the hands of the new rulers. Those who did not flee in time suffered this fate.

At first these refugees went no further than the westernmost stretches of western Ukraine, beyond the San river, which did not fall to the Soviets in the course of the partition. This emigratory wave, which lasted until the opening of German-Soviet hostilities in June 1941, was not large.

### **Biggest Emigratory Wave**

The largest emigratory wave of Ukrainians during the war was between the opening of the Nazi-Soviet war and the re-occupation of Ukraine by the Soviets following the German debacle in Ukraine. Within that period the report estimates that approximately 4,000,000 Ukrainians were driven out of their homeland to Germany as forced labor.

Significantly enough, during this period there was hardly any voluntary Ukrainian emigration at all into Germany. For by then the Germans, by their brutal rule, pillage and anti-Ukrainian policies, had become deeply hated by the Ukrainians. Although before the war there was talk among Germans about the necessity of a free and independent Ukraine, yet from the very outset of German occupation every attempt by the Ukrainians to regain their national liberties was ruthlessly suppressed by the Nazis. This of itself fanned great bitterness among the Ukrainians toward the Nazis. One result of this was that during this period those who fled before the Soviets, because of the fate awaiting them as advocates of Ukrainian independence, went no further than western Ukraine, settling mostly in Galicia.

### **Last Wave Political In Character**

The fourth and last Ukrainian emigratory wave ensued following the complete occupation of all of Ukraine by the Soviets somewhere around August 1944. Formerly persecuted by the Nazis for their nationalistic sentiments, scores of thousands of Ukrainians from both eastern and western Ukraine now found themselves facing certain death, or at least banishment into the Siberian wastes, precisely on account of those self-same sentiments. For them it was a case of out of the frying pan into the fire. So they fled westward, and as the Allied armies in the west steadily forged deeper and deeper into the continent, these Ukrainian political refugees tried to get under Allied occupation. Quite a number of them eventually succeeded.

This last emigratory wave can be definitely characterized as political. Its number is said to be over 250,000.

Combined, these emigratory waves carried out of Ukraine into Central and Western Europe approximately 4,500,000.

### **What Sort Of People Are The Refugees?**

What sort of people are these Ukrainian forced labor immigrants and political refugees? The report describes them as being in the majority of the younger generation, who despite their many privations are still sound of body and spirit, idealistic and ambitious, good material to go into the making of a nation.

Among them can be found young peasants who are expert in the handling of farm machinery, who know the enslavement of collectivization, and who have not forgotten how their parents died from hunger during the infamous Moscow-fostered famine in Ukraine in the early 1930s.

Among them are workers from various industries, who despite their sufferings and hardships, first as victims of Soviet exploitation of the human body and spirit and then as slave labor under the barbarously cruel Nazi task makers, have become skilled and productive in their particular lines of work.

Then, of course, there are many intellectuals, scholars, engineers, chemists, architects, artists, writers, lawyers, musicians and other professionals.

### **Their Plight**

All these Ukrainians are scattered throughout the length and breadth of Germany and the countries formerly occupied by her. Often they are in dire want of food, clothing and shelter. They live in groups which have little or no contact with one another, because of the complete disruption of the transportation and communications systems. As could be expected under the conditions, they have no single representative body to represent their interests.

The Soviet government is moving heaven and earth to repatriate all these Ukrainians, to bring them back to the "Soviet paradise." Agents of the (NKVD), Soviet secret political police, circulate among them with blandishments and threats to return to the USSR.

It is problematical how many of these Ukrainian war immigrants would return to Ukraine under the Soviet rule. The report states that if they were given an opportunity to express themselves freely in the matter, without any pressure, threats or future reprisals on themselves or their loved ones, at least one million would refuse to return.

The report concludes with an appeal to Ukrainian groups in America, Canada, England and elsewhere to come to the aid of these Ukrainian political refugees with food, clothing and shelter, and to help them to obtain for themselves asylum in some country where they would be able to live amidst freedom and democracy.



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*October 13, 1945*

## **Describes Plight Of Children Refugees**

The plight of Ukrainian children war refugees and their parents is graphically described in a letter dated September 20 to the editor of *The Ukrainian Weekly* from a former New York City policeman, Pfc. Harry Polche, member of the UNA Branch 361.

At present a Military Policeman with the 9th Infantry Division, Pfc. Polche writes from Ingelstadt that, "I've been traveling through Europe and have seen many sights, but there is one in particular I want to tell you about. It concerns the welfare of a great member of Ukrainian people. It is only recently that I was stationed in Ingelstadt, Germany. I happened to take a walk through a park, and suddenly I heard Ukrainian voices. I looked into a grove of trees and there I saw a group of about thirty children ranging in age from three to seven years, and a teacher, a girl of about twenty years. "Sure enough they were saying a prayer in Ukrainian. After that the teacher began to teach them a verse. And then one of the children would recite out loud in Ukrainian. I was surprised and decided to inquire into this. First I went back to my barracks and got some candy, and then returned. I approached the group and introduced myself. I told her I was Ukrainian. She was glad to see me. She explained that there are many Ukrainians living there in the camp. The teacher then had the pupils recite for me and sing familiar Ukrainian songs. They sang very well with their childish voices. Then they played Ukrainian games, just as we used to in America, only they conducted these games in Ukrainian. I liked them very much and gave them all some candy. They were glad to get it for they seldom get any sweets here.

"Meanwhile other Ukrainian people hearing me speak gathered around. I found out that these Ukrainian people were taken from their homes in Galicia, western Ukraine, and forced to work for the Germans. These same people had been mistreated first by the Poles, then by the Russians and finally by the Germans. I spoke to some of them who came from my mother's town, Berezhane, and they said that it was greatly ruined. They told me of the dreadful conditions they endured at home and the cruelties the Germans inflicted on them. They were all poorly dressed. I gave the men cigarettes, which are a luxury to them. The UNRRA [United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration] helps them to keep alive, but that is about all.

"At our mess hall Ukrainian children beg for the leftover food and coffee. It made me very sad to see the Ukrainian children reduced to this. I visited the barrack where they lived and it was pitiful to see where they slept. Many people slept in a room on straw mattresses. I don't see how they will be able

to spend the cold winter in this manner. Their clothing is flimsy and they need something much heavier for the winter. They have just about one suit of clothes to their name."

### **Refugees Refuse To Return To Soviet Rule**

"They are a homeless people. They want to go home, but they know that under the Soviet rule they will suffer more. They all hate the Soviet rule and have suffered much under it. They do not want to go back to that sort of life. So they remain here as the lesser of two evils. These people are the same kind of Ukrainians that we are, and many of them have friends and relatives in the United States that could help them. I spoke to the young teacher's father, a priest, and he gave me a letter to enclose.

"I feel sorry for these, our people, and something should be done to help them. They need food and clothing, and most of all encouragement, by showing them that we will help them.

"In spite of their misfortunes they have managed to organize a very fine chorus. I was delighted to hear them and also to see them perform some fine Ukrainian folk dances.

"These people are living for the present and have no future before them. They are many in number, and they comprise all ages, from children to old people.

"As a Ukrainian I would not feel right if I did not try to help them. And you have been fighting all along to help better the condition of our people. An article in the paper would bring these present conditions to light, and I am sure that the Ukrainian American people would do all in their power to make life better for these refugees. I only hope that these Ukrainian people in Ingelstadt, Germany, can be relieved of their misery."

The letter enclosed in Pfc. Polche's letter is addressed to the editorial staff of Svoboda and is from Rev. Michael Hankevich, "pastor of the Ukrainian camp," and asks for help for the refugees.

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*October 27, 1945*

### **MP Urges Canadian Gov't To Help DPs**

A plea on behalf Ukrainian displaced persons in Central Europe threatened with forced repatriation by the Soviets was made in the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa early this week by Allister Stuart, MP of Winnipeg.

The Canadian government can demonstrate its sincerity in regards to the Atlantic Charter, he said, by coming to the aid of the Ukrainians whose

native land had been invaded by the Germans and who in return for their valiant fight against the invaders were ruined and deported. Thousands of them have returned to their native land, he continued, but thousands of others do not desire to return.

In conclusion Mr. Stuart urged that the Minister of Mines and Resources take a more liberal attitude toward the possible emigration to Canada of these displaced persons when the time comes to review Canadian immigration policies.

Mr. Stuart's plea on behalf of the Ukrainian DPs follows that of two other members of Parliament, of Mr. Anthony Hlynka and Mr. Walter Tucker, who spoke on the subject late last month. Since then, Mr. Tucker has become the Canadian Minister of Rehabilitation.

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*December 22, 1945*

## **Threatened With Forcible Repatriation**

Today, December 22, appears to be a veritable doomsday for Ukrainian displaced persons in a certain sector of the American occupation zone in Germany-Austria. According to recent cables from Europe, despite all their pleas and efforts to the contrary, today they will be sent to Soviet camps and from there to the USSR and to the persecution, suffering and perhaps death which will be their lot under Red totalitarian misrule.

### **UCCA Sends Delegation To Washington**

In an effort to save the DPs in this particular zone from being forcibly repatriated, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has sent messages of appeal to various government and military officials and at the same time sent a delegation to Washington to personally see what could be done there about the situation.

### **Text Of Cables**

One of the cables, sent by the Ukrainian Relief Committee in Belgium and immediately relayed last Sunday to the Ukrainian Congress Committee by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, reads as follows:

"Brussels is advised that Office Military Government APO 758 ordered all Soviet displaced persons must be sent December eighth to Soviet repatriation camps at Neunkirschen and Stuttgart 19001 East 3000 West Side American Zone. Threatened forcible repatriation. Food will be refused to unwilling people. Ukrainians requested delay limit for two weeks [ending today, December 22 - Editor] to die Christianly. Authorities agreed. Eight self-murders reported at Mannheim. Urgently request the obtaining of cancellation of above order."

A cable confirming the above was received December 18 from the Ukrainian Relief Bureau in Paris, France, by the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee in America. Its text follows:

“According to order of Col. Newman and Capt. Wallach of Grosshessen Military Government in Wissbaden of November 27, 1945, all Ukrainian former Soviet subjects have to cease work as German civilians before 22 December of this year and to gather in Soviet camps to be sent back to (Soviet) Union. Most of them are preparing to die and have received Holy Sacraments. Please do your utmost to have the order rescinded.”

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*December 22, 1945*

## **UCCA Cables Byrnes In Moscow To Stop Forced Repatriation**

Upon receipt of a cable from Ukrainian Relief Committee in Belgium concerning the forced repatriation of Ukrainian displaced persons in the APO 758 sector of the American Occupation Zone by Soviet authorities scheduled for today, December 22, Stephen Shumeyko, president of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, dispatched messages appealing for a cancellation of the military order decreeing the forced repatriation.

The messages were addressed to President Truman, General Eisenhower and several Senators and Congressmen, while a special cable was sent to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in care of the American Embassy in Moscow, where he is attending at present the Big Three Ministers Conference.

Text of the cable to Mr. Byrnes follows:

“Although at the Foreign Ministers Council meeting in London our country’s representatives took a stand against the forcible repatriation by Soviet authorities of displaced persons in the American zone of occupation in Central Europe, and although at about the same time General Eisenhower directed that no American soldiers lend themselves in any way to the forcible repatriation of the DPs, of whom the Ukrainians form the majority, nevertheless forcible repatriation of them continues to this day and threatens to get worse.

“The latest and most tragic incident of such repatriation is reported in a cable from the Ukrainian Relief Committee in Belgium, received December 16, by the Ukrainian Committee in Winnipeg, and relayed to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Text of cable follows [see “Threatened With Forcible Repatriation”].

The cable ended with an appeal to Secretary of State Byrnes to do every-

thing possible to help rescind the A.M.G. order dooming Ukrainian displaced persons to certain persecution, suffering and even death.

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*December 29, 1945*

## **Clare Luce And Vandenberg Ask Congressional Aid For DPs**

In an effort to help the displaced persons in the American zone of occupation from being forced to return to their native land under foreign occupation and there suffer persecution and hardships, the following joint resolution was introduced in Congress on December 11 by Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and Representative Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut:

Whereas there are now in the areas occupied by the Allied military forces many thousands of refugees, including persons who have been uprooted from their native areas to which they fear to return because of the probability of persecution for their political beliefs; and

Whereas following World War I so called Narlsen passports were provided under the auspices of the League of Nations to meet the need of such persons, and did meet those needs: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., that the State Department be requested to explore and promptly report on the subject of such refugees with a view to relieving immediately their present intolerable situation, either by means of appropriate international machinery within the existing framework of the United Nations Organization to legitimize and register the civil status of, and provide cards of identity for, all stateless persons who are now in any area occupied by any armed forces of a constituent member nation of the United Nations Organization, or by giving sufficient and proper authority for the above purposes to the International Committee on Refugees Problems now existing with the headquarters in London.

For the purpose of this resolution, a stateless person shall be understood to mean "any individual, free of criminal charges against him, who does not want to return to his former area because of the probability of persecution."

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*January 5, 1946*

## **Forced Repatriation Order In APO 758 Sector Reported Rescinded**

The rescinding of the order by the American Military Government in the APO 758 sector of the American Occupation Zone in Central Europe directing the forcible repatriation of Ukrainian displaced persons out of there into the USSR, was the welcome news received in this country in form of a cable

from the Ukrainian Relief Committee in Belgium addressed to the United Ukrainian Relief Committee of America.

The Belgian cable stated that news of the rescinding of the forced repatriation order came in form of an official announcement to the Belgian press from the American Embassy in Brussels that that particular order was issued as a result of the incompetency of a certain commanding officer, that it would be rescinded, and that care would be exercised in the future that such incidents would not be repeated. The Ukrainian Relief Committee cable says that the embassy announcement followed upon wide circulation in the Belgian press of the report of the threatened forced repatriation in the reported sector.

As reported on these pages December 22, the Ukrainian DPs in that particular sector had been ordered by local AMG to be removed forcibly to Soviet camps at Neunkirschen and Stuttgart, from where they were to be driven into the Soviet Union. The order had originally set December 15 as the deadline for this forcible repatriation. The Ukrainians pleaded for a two-week extension in order "to die Christianly." The extension was granted. Even before this grant of extension, however, eight Ukrainians were reported to have committed suicide in Mannheim.

Upon receipt of cable via the Ukrainian Canadian Committee reporting this threatened forcible repatriation of Ukrainian DPs, the Ukrainian Congress Committee immediately sent messages of protest to leading American government and military officials, including President Truman, General Eisenhower and Representative Clare Boothe Luce, and likewise cabled a similar message to Secretary of State Byrnes, then in Moscow. At the same time the congress committee sent a delegation to Washington to visit the proper governmental agencies, especially the War Department, and urge them to cancel the order directing the forcible repatriation of Ukrainian DPs in the reported area.

War Department spokesmen personally informed the delegation that there has been no change in the basic American military policy, as enunciated by General Eisenhower on October 4, suspending the agreement reached at Yalta providing for forcible repatriation of the DPs. After expressing complete surprise over the incident in the APO 758 sector, the War Department officials assured the delegation that a cable of inquiry would be sent there immediately.

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*February 2, 1946*

## **Adjutant General Outlines U.S. Policy On Ukrainian DPs**

The official American policy in regards to repatriation of Ukrainian displaced persons in the American Occupation Zone in Germany and Austria, is

outlined in the following letter received early this week:

### **Text Of Letter**

War Department  
The Adjutant General's Office  
Washington 5, D.C.  
24 January 1946

Mr. Stephen Shumeyko, President  
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America  
Post Office Box 721  
New York 8, New York

Dear Mr. Shumeyko:

Reference is made to your letter dated 17 December 1945, addressed to General Eisenhower, concerning certain alleged incidents involving Soviet displaced persons in the United States Zone of Germany. In your letter you quote the text of a cable reportedly received 16 December by the Ukrainian Relief Committee in Winnipeg and relayed to Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The War Department communicated the contents of this cable to the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater, with the request that the allegations contained therein be thoroughly investigated. I am now glad to advise you that the War Department has received a report from United States Forces, European Theater, concluding that there was no foundation in fact for any of [the] alleged incidents.

On the general subject of repatriation of Ukrainians to the Soviet Union, you will be interested to know that the policy of the United States government, which is being implemented by the United States military authorities, is to deal with Ukrainian displaced persons according to their nationality status as Soviet citizens, Polish citizens, Czechoslovak citizens, nationals of other countries of which they may be citizens, or as stateless persons. Ukrainian displaced persons in the above categories are not being repatriated to their countries of origin unless they so desire.

The only exceptions to this rule are those Ukrainians covered by the U.S.-USSR Yalta Agreement of February 1945 who were both citizens of and actually within the Soviet Union on 1 September 1939 and who come within the following categories: (1) those who were captured in German uniforms; (2) those who were members of the Soviet armed forces on or 22 June 1941 and were not subsequently discharged therefrom; (3) and those who on the basis of reasonable evidence have been found to be collaborators

with the enemy, having voluntarily rendered aid and comfort to the enemy.  
I trust this information will be of value to your organization.

Sincerely yours,  
Edward F. Witsell  
Major General  
Acting The Adjutant General

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*February 16, 1946*

## **Mrs. Roosevelt's Stand On DPs Praised**

**THE UNA, CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE  
SEND MESSAGES CONGRATULATING MRS. ROOSEVELT  
FOR WINNING UNO FIGHT AGAINST FORCED REPATRIATION  
AND GAG ON FREE SPEECH**

Messages expressing Ukrainian American thanks to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for leading a victorious fight against Soviet proposals in the United Nations General Assembly to allow the Eastern European countries, actually the Soviets and their sphere of influence, to control the refugee problem, to enforce repatriation, and to gag free speech among the DPs, were dispatched to the only woman member of the American delegation in London by the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and other organizations. Their texts follow:

### **The UNA Cable**

We read with great pride and admiration press reports about your valiant fight in the Assembly of the UNO [United Nations Organization] against the Soviet proposal designed to compel displaced persons to be returned to their native lands.

Since many of our members have some dear ones among those displaced persons, they were deeply touched by your courageous defense of this right of the downtrodden, distressed people not to be forced to be repatriated.

For this courageous stand we thank you from the bottom of our hearts in behalf of all the thousands of our members organized in the Ukrainian National Association, a fraternal benefit order.

Nicholas Muraszko, President  
Dmytro Halychyn, Secretary

### **The Congress Committee Cable**

On behalf of Americans of Ukrainian descent who are striving to help pre-



vent forced repatriation by Soviets of Ukrainian displaced persons in occupied Europe, we wish to express our gratitude to you for your just and courageous stand at the UNO Social Committee meeting against such repatriation. You have thereby saved countless lives of those who, because of their opposition to totalitarian ideologies, communist as well as fascist, and because of their strivings to win freedom and democracy for Ukraine, are foredoomed once the Soviets manage to repatriate them. Your stand is in keeping with the American way of life. Likewise it helps to give life to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. It is as our beloved late President Roosevelt would have had it.

Stephen Shumeyko, President

### **Text Of Relief Committee Cable**

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee Inc., registered with the President's War Relief Control Board, expresses its most sincere thanks for your humane and true American stand on behalf of War Refugees.

We implore you to take these most unfortunate people under your and United States protection according to the high ideals of Pilgrim Fathers and Founders of our glorious Republic, as well as the lofty principles of the Atlantic Charter.

Walter Gallan, LLD, President.

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*February 16, 1946*

## **Text Of UCCA Memorandum To British Ambassador**

February 12, 1946

His Excellency  
Earl of Halifax  
British Ambassador  
British Embassy  
Washington, D.C.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned committee, representing Americans of Ukrainian extraction and their organizations, Church parishes and institutions throughout the country, respectfully urges your intercession on behalf Ukrainian displaced persons in the British Zone of Occupation.

We have recently received information that on December 29 last an Order was issued by one of the Senior Army Headquarters in the British Occupation Zone to the various Units under it instructing that:

"1. H.M.G. do not recognize Ukrainian as a nationality, and persons coming from the Ukraine are classed as citizens of the country in which they had their residence as of September 1, 1939. No recognition can be given to any Ukrainian organization or representative as such.

"2. All persons who lived in Soviet territory are (to be) compulsorily returned to the USSR under the terms of the Yalta agreement as soon as they are proved to be such.

"3. Ukrainians of other than Soviet citizenship receive education and welfare facilities in the language appropriate to their citizenship, and for the time being it is impracticable for a variety of reasons to publish books or other literature in Ukrainian.

"4. All Ukrainian organizations will be disbanded forthwith, and where they are established outside of camps, the representatives will be brought into camps as normal DP's. All stationery pertaining to the organizations will be confiscated.

"5. Continuation of such activities is punishable under Article 26 and/or of Ordinance 1."

In regards to point number one of the above quoted order, we respectfully submit that non-recognition of Ukrainian nationality has neither ethnical, cultural nor political basis. The simple and uncontrovertible fact is that there is a Ukrainian nationality. The best proof of this is the Ukrainian people themselves, with their own distinct historical, cultural and religious traditions.

In regards to point number two, we desire to inform you that the Ukrainian displaced persons referred to under it had either been driven out of Ukraine during the war by the Nazis as conscript labor, or had fled to escape totalitarian Soviet rule, hoping to find sanctuary in Allied occupied Western Europe. Although they played a valiant part in the defeat of the Nazis, yet on account of their anti-totalitarian and pro-free Ukrainian sentiments they will be persecuted, imprisoned, banished to Siberia or executed outright once the Soviet authorities succeed in forcibly repatriating them. Moving appeals on their behalf have been received here not only from the displaced persons themselves but from many American and Canadian soldiers stationed in around there. The latter write that many of these refugees threatened to kill themselves, and in a number of cases have killed themselves, rather than allow themselves to be returned to Soviet-ruled territory.

We appeal to Your Excellency to prevail among your government to issue the necessary instructions to its military not to lend itself in any way to the forced repatriation of the Ukrainian displaced persons. Likewise we urge that consideration be given to already advanced proposals providing for these displaced persons an asylum, either in the New or the Old World, wherein they may live in freedom and democracy, a credit to their liberty-loving race and traditions, and an asset to the land of their adoption.

In regards to point number three of the order in question, we desire to draw your attention to the fact that with their native land Ukraine in national thralldom, and they themselves homeless and impoverished, suffering from want and privations, about the only remaining common possession the Ukrainian displaced persons have left is their rich cultural heritage, of which the Ukrainian language is the chief element. To forbid them the use of their native language in their education and literature is to hinder their national and cultural development, deny them freedom of expression and cause them much spiritual suffering.

Finally, in respect to point number four, we submit that to ban the union of law abiding persons for the purpose of working together toward certain common legal ends is highly undemocratic and against the very principles over which the war was fought.

Accordingly, we appeal to you, Your Excellency, to prevail upon your Government to direct the revocation or at least a modification of the above cited military order pertaining to Ukrainian displaced persons in the British Zone of Occupation.

Respectfully yours,  
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America  
Stephen Shumeyko, President

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*March 2, 1946*

## **Rebuke By The Pope To U.S., Britain Seen**

### **CRITICISM OF REPATRIATION BASED ON THE ENFORCED RETURN OF UKRAINIANS AND OTHERS**

Under the above heading Herbert L. Matthews, New York Times foreign correspondent, reported from Rome last Monday that, according to a high Vatican authority, the Pope's condemnation of forced repatriation in his important allocution of February 20 was aimed at the United States and Britain even more than at the Soviet Union, and specifically at the Yalta Agreement.

Mr. Matthews says that it can be stated with certainty that the Holy See is disappointed and unhappy over the policy pursued by the United States and British authorities in Germany, Austria and Italy of forcing Ukrainians and others back to their native but foreign ruled lands. This procedure is still going on, according to Vatican information, and Vatican information is normally very good.

One clause of the Yalta Agreement, signed by former Prime Minister Churchill and the late President Roosevelt, the Times dispatch continues, pledged Britain and the United States to consider as Russian citizens all those who left the Soviet Union after 1939 and to send back to present

Russian territory those claimed as citizens by Moscow, Vatican sources said.

This clause may still be secret, but, according to Matthews, an unimpeachable and very high source in Rome has seen in the text and, like the Yalta Agreement in general, it is considered by the Vatican to have been a betrayal of the morality and ideals for which the Allies fought.

According to Vatican sources, there are now about 81,000 refugees from Carpatho-Ukraine in Germany, Austria and Italy and elsewhere.

The Holy See wants to save them from what the Pontiff in his allocution called the "repatriation of men against their will and the refusal of the right of asylum."

It is claimed in Vatican circles that when these persons were sent back to Carpatho-Ukraine or Ukraine only too often they ended up in Siberia.

The question of who is a "war criminal" is another matter that arouses condemnation in the Vatican. It is felt at the Holy See that the term is being greatly abused and that the Russians, Poles and Yugoslavs are taking advantage of it to call their political enemies war criminals as well as Fascists.

On some occasions when the Sacred Congregation of the Oriental (Eastern Rite) Church in Rome here heard of specific cases where Americans and British were going to send Ukrainians back to their countries, Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, head of the congregation, went to the Pope, who personally intervened with the Allied authorities and saved the refugees, but it is asserted, says Mr. Matthews, that there were many occasions when the Holy See did not hear about the repatriation in time.

Hence the Pope's condemnation of repatriation in his allocation and the widespread denunciation of the Yalta Agreement by the Vatican.

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*March 23, 1946*

## **Russian Church Policy In Ukraine**

The Russian Orthodox Church's annexation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, reported early this week, was no surprise to anyone who is acquainted with Soviet methods and particularly with its Church policy. That policy is simply to use the Church as an instrument of the State. In Ukraine that instrument is to be but another means of denationalizing and Russifying the Ukrainian people, a policy which has its roots deep in Tsarist times, designed to create one super-Russian race, just as the Nazis attempted to create a super-German race.

In keeping with this policy, and the Bolshevik tenet that religion is the opium of the people, the Soviets have from the very outset attempted to destroy the traditionally deep religious faith of the Ukrainian people. At first they tried to do this by godless campaigns, by profaning God and His Son, by destroying churches or turning them into anti-religious "museums," by banning church services, and in general by persecuting religion and the faithful

at every step. When that failed to make the devout forsake their religious beliefs, and particularly when the war brought a revival of the faith, the Kremlin rulers decided to try and have religion serve the Soviet State's ends.

This they did by instituting a "New Religious Policy" (NRP) and reviving the Russian Orthodox Church. As its head they caused to be "elected" Patriarch Alexis of Moscow. Alexis is but a puppet. Thus, yesterday's persecutor of the Church, Stalin, is now styled by Alexis as the "God Chosen Leader of Russia." Moreover, among Alexis' "reforms" is the "Sovietization of the Russian Church." In the latter connection, it is interesting to note that in the current official ecclesiastical books in the USSR the Church is always spoken of as the Russian Church, or the Church of the Russian Nation; practically never as the Church of Christ. In the light of this fact it is only natural that the preaching of hatred upon the masses by agents of the Soviet state is freely and easily accepted and carried on by the Russian hierarchs. "The heart of a Christian ... distills only annihilating deadly hatred toward the foe," wrote a group of Russian bishops during the war.

### **Ukrainian Orthodox Church**

Having been revived, the Russian Church proceeded to dissolve the Autocephalous (independent) Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which had come into being in Eastern Ukraine in 1918. Prior to the Russian Revolution all Churches of Ukraine under Tsarist Russia were compelled to be part of the Russian Orthodox Church, which through the Moscow Patriarchal Synod was controlled as effectively by the Tsar as it is today by Stalin. After the Bolshevik invaders overthrew the young Ukrainian National Republic and had secured a firm grip upon Ukraine, they left the Ukrainian Orthodox Church unhindered for awhile, but, following the end of the Period of Ukrainization, they dissolved it, forcing its hierarchs to make debasing recantations of their faith. During the last war, however, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church became revived and soon had about 500 parishes in Eastern Ukraine. But after the Soviets reconquered Ukraine they immediately dissolved the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and compelled its faithful to enter the Russian Orthodox Church and acknowledge the Moscow Patriarch as their spiritual leader.

From the foregoing, one can readily see what the next step of Moscow would be. The Ukrainian Catholic or Uniate Church was the only remaining Ukrainian Church on Ukrainian territories, i.e., in western Ukraine.

### **Ukrainian Catholic Church**

At first following their reconquest and absorption of western Ukraine within the USSR, the Reds did not particularly molest the Catholic Church. But when its famous prelate Metropolitan Sheptitsky died, the blow fell. Soviet propagandists began to attack the Ukrainian Catholic Church for being "national-

istic." Metropolitan Slipy, Sheptitsky's successor, and all the bishops were arrested and thrust into prisons, where several of them died, Slipy reported among them. Hundreds of priests suffered a similar fate. Scores of them were executed. Meanwhile the faithful were terrorized in a like manner. All urgings of the Moscow Synod and its agents to the Ukrainian Catholics to desert their faith fell, with a few exceptions, upon deaf ears. Finally, with all the bishops and others of the opposition in jail or dead, several priests who had been released from prison for just this very purpose, were organized by Moscow agents into the Initiatory Group for the Reunion of Ukrainian Catholics with Russian Orthodoxy. Backed by the authority and power of the Soviet government, these "missionaries" proceeded to make "converts" to Russian Orthodox[y]. Yet though terrorism was used, they succeeded in "persuading" out of about 2,700 Ukrainian Catholic priests only 42 to go over to the Russian Orthodox Church. Finally, having control of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of western and Carpatho-Ukraine firmly in their grip, the Soviet agents announced early this week through Moscow (to be sure, Moscow it had to be) that the Ukrainian Catholic Church has severed its connection with Rome and has become a part of the Russian Orthodox Church.

In this manner then, the atheistic and totalitarian rulers of the Kremlin have finally gained full control of the Church – Orthodox and Catholic – within Soviet borders and are now proceeding to use it as an instrument of further persecution and denationalization of the helpless people of Ukraine.

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*March 23, 1946*

## **Forced Repatriation Of DPs Protested In Congress**

Following is text of address delivered on March 7 by Congressman Michael J. Bradley (D) of Philadelphia, Pa., before the House of Representatives in the nation's capital. Mr. Bradley is serving his seventh consecutive term in the House.

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania: Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct the attention of the House and of the American people to a deplorable situation which exists in Europe today with regard to the Ukrainian people whose homeland is in Galicia, or what is known as western Ukraine. The history of the Ukrainian people, who are also sometimes called Ruthenians, has been a tragic one. Today they are being subjected to a relentless persecution on the part of the Soviet authorities which is unparalleled in the history of Europe. Previous to 1939 most of western Ukraine was under the control of Poland and Czechoslovakia. This territory was seized by the Soviet forces immediately upon commencement of hostilities in Europe in that year. Since that

time the Red authorities have been systematic in their efforts to liquidate the population of this region or to force the Ukrainian people to accept communistic ideologies. Hundreds of thousands of persons have been deported as slave laborers into the depths of Siberia. Wanton cruelty has been practiced, characterized by the absence of consideration for even the elementary principles of humanity. This conduct is being pursued even to this date by the Soviet masters of this area. The most violent methods are being used to destroy the religion of the Ukrainian people and to eliminate them as a national entity.

In addition to this persecution in the homeland of the Ukrainian people there is another serious problem confronting the displaced people of Ukrainia who were seized by the Nazis when they made their drive to the east through Poland and across the Russian border. The German military authorities made captive hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians and placed them in labor camps in Germany and the occupied countries. Thousands of others fled from Ukrainia to escape the horrors to which they were subjected by both the Nazis and the Communists. They are now scattered throughout France, Italy, Germany, Austria and Switzerland. The Soviet government is demanding that the United States and our Allies, who are in control of the various localities where these people have sought refuge, forcibly return these poor people to territory under the domination of the Russians. To force them to return to Ukrainia or to any territory under the domination of the Communists is to condemn them to a fate worse than death.

### **They Know What Awaits Them**

Neither our Government nor our Allies should be a party to such an arrangement. To do so would be negative to everything for which we fought. These people know what awaits them if they are forced to place themselves at the mercy of the communistic regime, which the Soviet has installed in the Ukraine to stifle liberty and impose a way of life upon a people who have nothing in common with communistic atheism. They should be allowed to determine their own future and not be forced to accept the alternative of a firing squad or of an imprisonment from which death would be but a welcome relief. The American government has a responsibility at least for the Ukrainians who are present in the zone occupied by our troops and under no circumstances would we be justified in turning them over to the Soviet authorities or forcing them to return to Ukrainian under conditions presently existing there.

I have communicated with our State Department and have made vigorous representations that we should intervene on behalf of these helpless people and also protest the treatment which is being accorded to those still in the Ukraine. The Right Reverend C. Bohachevsky, Ukrainian Catholic bishop of Philadelphia, has written to me regarding this matter and has set forth in detail full particulars

with regard to the situation both in Ukraine and as it concerns the Ukrainian refugees through Europe, and his communication has been sent by me to the Secretary of State. There are over 1,000,000 Americans of Ukrainian birth or descent, thousands whom have served in the armed forces of the United States and have fought for liberty and democracy. They have the right to expect that our government will make every effort to assist those of their blood who are resisting an aggression that is just as despicable and reprehensive as were the practices of the Nazis. I sincerely hope that the American government will continue to resist the demands of the Soviet that the Ukrainian refugees who are in American controlled areas be returned to Russian dominated territory and that our government will use its good offices with other nations to the same end.

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*August 31, 1946*

## **Watch Out For “Genocide”**

Take the Greek word “genos” and the Latin suffix “cide” and you have a new word which you may as well add to your vocabulary because there’s a chance that the newborn babe is going to live. What does it mean? Literally it means the killing of race or clan or “the biological and cultural destruction of national, religious and other entities.” The word was concocted at the Nuremberg trials of the Nazi leaders and refers specifically to the Nazi crimes against the minorities whom they tried to exterminate by way of concentration camps, torture chambers and mass killings. The word originated with Professor Lemkin of Duke University.

If genocide is eventually considered an international crime, a new light will be shed on the responsibility of a government toward its people. One of the causes of the Second World War was the world’s unwillingness and inability to take some sort of punitive measures against a government that was hell-bent on destroying national, religious and political minorities.

It may offer an opportunity for peoples who feel that they are oppressed by a government to bring their grievances before some sort of world tribunal, as in the case of the democratic-minded Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians and others on home soil, sitting tight only because there is no way for them to air their grievances.

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*January 20, 1947*

## **How Reds “Repatriated” A Ukrainian Bishop**

Some idea of the brutal methods used by Soviet police in mistreating Ukrainian Catholic or Orthodox clergy is contained in a recent NC dispatch giving further details on the previously reported forcible repatriation by the



Reds of Bishop Josaphat Kotsilovsky of the Ukrainian Catholic Rite Diocese of Peremyshl in western Ukraine, along with his auxiliary, Bishop Gregory Lakota, and four canons. The full story of the forced repatriations has been received by the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church in Rome.

Bishop Kotsilovsky, whose diocese is split by the Curzon Line, had been arrested the first time by the Polish Secret Police on September 21, 1945, but was released after being imprisoned at Rzeszow for four months. During this time he had not been allowed contact with any priest nor had he been permitted to attend or offer Mass. His release occurred on January 24, 1946, after which he returned to his See. However, on May 14, 1946, a colonel of the Polish Secret Police and Ukrainian Tischenko, chief of the Russian deportation office, came to Bishop Kotsilovsky and proposed that he "voluntarily" transfer to Russia. The Bishop steadfastly refused, explaining that his duties as Bishop did not permit him to abandon his See. "Rome has placed me at Peremyshl, and only Rome can recall me from here," he declared. He was then told that he would be deported by force.

Early in the morning of June 20, 1946, a detachment of soldiers surrounded the Bishop's residence. The police chief told Bishop Kotsilovsky that he had orders to take the prelate together with the entire curia to Russia and said that he would allow them until six o'clock in the evening to pack their bags. The Bishop replied that under no circumstances would he leave his residence or pack his bags, even if his life was threatened.

### **Dragged Out**

At six o'clock in the evening the soldiers entered the Bishop's residence and dragged him down the steps, mistreating him with blows and curses. When the prelate refused to enter the motor vehicle waiting for him, he was lifted into it bodily and the car sped off for the Russian border.

On the following day Bishop Lakota and the four canons, Fathers Roman Reshetylo; John Kuzych, rector of the seminary; Nicholas Hrycelak, chancellor of the curia; and Kozalovsky; were arrested. After being taken to the railroad station, attempts were made to induce them to sign a statement saying that they were departing "voluntarily." However, they refused, were forced into the train and taken across the Russian border. The residences of the two Bishops and of the canons were then sacked and all their belongings sold on the street.

Before the war the Ukrainian Rite Diocese of Peremyshl had 640 parishes, 657 priests and 1,159,000 faithful. With the partitioning of the pre-war Polish state the greater part of the diocese became Russian territory, while the See and a small part remained assigned to Poland.

The Oriental Church Information service adds that conditions are deteriorating seriously in the diocese. Only a few priests are left, and these are obliged to live in hiding, it reports, adding that the faithful are rapidly being deported.

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June 2, 1947

## Ukrainian P.W.s Being Moved To Britain

Eight thousand Ukrainians who fought in the German armed forces in the war are being transferred to England from Italy, where they were held as prisoners of war by the British, according to recent dispatches.

Any of them who were Soviet citizens on September 1, 1939, will be repatriated to the Soviet Union whether they want to go or not, the report states. The others, mainly Ukrainians who lived in western Ukraine under pre-war Poland rule, will not be forced to return to hated Soviet rule.

In Britain they will probably be employed as farm labor. Many of them may apply for visas to the New World, particularly to Canada.

Most of these Ukrainians who served in the German forces joined them because they were led to believe that they would be fighting for Ukrainian national independence, and only against the Reds. They refused to fight against American or British troops, and when they were transferred from the Eastern front to the Western front they surrendered voluntarily en masse.

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June 9, 1947

## Solution Of Displaced Persons' Problems

**By Dr. Walter Gallan**

*Executive Director of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee*

*Before the Michigan Committee for Displaced Persons, Rackham Auditorium, Detroit, Michigan, Monday Evening, 8:30 p.m., April 28, 1947.*

It is indeed a great pleasure and honor to address such a distinguished audience on the subject that is so close to my heart, namely, Displaced Persons.

I shall follow very closely my written report, so as not to permit any erroneous interpretation of my remarks.

### **Who Are The Displaced Persons And What Is Their Number?**

Before my visit to Austria and Germany I was convinced I was well informed on this subject, as I had all official reports and statistics telling that there were 5,000 Ukrainians in Austria and none in Germany. At the United States Army Headquarters at Frankfurt, I received an official report stating that, as of December 26, 1946, there were 51,000 Polish Ukrainians in camps in the American Zone, and about that many outside the camps, all of them recognized as Displaced Persons.

A few days ago General Rooks of UNRRA increased that amount to 125,000 Ukrainians. Seeing such a discrepancy in statistics ... and statistics as you know is a science ... I started my own checking and found this: there are a total of 177,630 Ukrainians in the American, British and French zones of occupation in Germany.

Total of Ukrainian refugees in Austria: 29,241; in Italy: 19,000; a grand total of 225,871. Of this total, 136,063 were in camps.

In addition to that number, we have in France over 80,000 Ukrainian refugees who are already employed, in Belgium over 7,000; in Africa and Asia, 20,000. Grand total of 342,000 of all Ukrainian refugees in Western Europe and Asia.

I also found out that Ukrainian Displaced Persons are well organized; they have their own school system such as, for instance, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences with over 100 scholars within its membership, which publishes a number of scientific journals; the well known Free Ukrainian University, which existed in Prague before the war and has now been revived in Munich. Its Department of Philosophy has now 40 professors, instructors and lecturers, while its Law Department has 19 of them. The equally well-known Ukrainian Technical Agricultural Institute of Podedbrady in Czechoslovakia has been revived in Regensburg. Its Engineering Faculty consists of 33 members; Economic Faculty of 660 members, and Agricultural Faculty of 25 members. In Munich, the Ukrainian Economical High School has 28 lecturers, while the Greek-Catholic Theological Academy has 68 students attending its classes.

The Orthodox Theological Institute in Munich appears to be in its early stage of organization. In Innsbruck there now exists an Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Add to all this 28 Ukrainian high schools, the numerous grammar schools, nurseries and kindergartens, and numberless Ukrainian courses given in DP camps in agriculture, mechanics, English language, etc., and you will get some idea of the widespread extent of Ukrainian DP educational and cultural activities being conducted under seemingly impossible conditions, such as the not infrequent curtailing by the authorities of some of these activities.

Numerous periodicals and books are published under conditions which the Central Representative body of the Ukrainian immigrants in Germany has characterized as follows:

"Worth stressing is the fact that technical difficulties involved in issuing these publications appear to have no precedent in the Ukrainian publishing business. The entire Ukrainian immigration in Germany has, at its disposal, but one linotype and two print shops, where type is set by hand."

Why, then, was the fact of such a number of Ukrainian DP's not admitted and the public so grossly misinformed? The reason was, and still is, that UNRRA personnel did not grasp the responsibility.

Why are we debating today the Displaced Persons problem? We do so because we have on our hands over one million people without work, physical-

ly emaciated, a heritage that our Army will have to take over from UNRRA.

I am sure that all Displaced Persons will be very glad and happy when our Army will take over the management of DP Camps because:

1. The U.S. Army at the present time has most efficient officers in charge of DP Operations in Frankfurt;
2. The officers have most sincere and human understanding of DP problems.
3. The U.S. Army already has started to rehabilitate the DP's by providing camps with workshops, and trying to make all Displaced Persons self-supporting.

Had the U.S. Army taken the camps a year ago, 90 percent of the DP problems would have been solved.

How can the DP problem be solved? There are three ways possible:

1. by repatriation of Displaced Persons to their homeland;
2. by making the Displaced Persons self-supporting in the places where they are now located; and
3. by re-settlement of Displaced Persons to other lands.

### **No. 1 Repatriation**

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

In turn, I told Col. Miller the following:

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

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

### **No. 2. Self-Support**

We can settle the problem of Displaced Persons by making them self-supporting, even in Germany. While in London in August 1946, I had a conference with Sir Hitchcock Smith, Secretary of the Lord Beveridge's Committee for Defense of Refugees. Sir Hitchcock stated that the re-settlement of refugees – under most favorable circumstances – will continue from one to five years. In the meantime, the refugees should be made self-supporting in camps where they now are located by granting them some agricultural land and some German factories. While they will be made self-supporting,

they will, at the same time, prepare themselves for re-settlement in new lands. How easily that plan could be worked out will be understood by the fact that most of the DP camps are actually well organized communities. Take, for instance, the Ukrainian camp in Regensburg, with 5,900 camp inhabitants as of January 1, 1947, its population was divided, as follows:

Men: from 14 to 17 years, 106; from 18 to 44 years, 2,116; over 45 years, 647. Women: from 14 to 17 years, 92; from 18 to 44 years, 1,548; over 45 years, 425. Children: under 1 year, 214; from 1 to 5-years, 396; from 6 to 13 years, 366.

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

### **No. 3. Re-Settlement**

Eventually all of the Displaced Persons from Italy, Austria and Germany must be resettled in other lands. In case of resettlement of Ukrainians, Poles, Lithuanians and others – except Jewish Displaced Persons – it is not only a question of finding a new territory for resettlement, but, primarily, it is a case of legal documents, identification papers and of military exit permits. As you know, the Exit Permit for Austria and Germany must be given by all four Allies, and naturally you always will find one ally who disagrees. In such a case, a man who has a visa, let us say to Venezuela or France, cannot move. So we are in a dilemma. We are “hollering” about feeding our Displaced Persons with our tax-payers’ money, and on the other hand we are holding the Displaced Persons back. I am sure if President Truman’s latest policy will be strictly followed and adhered to by the United States Army of Occupation, if the Displaced Persons are assured by all the civilized world of political asylum, the Displaced Persons problem can and will be solved in one year.

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

In conclusion, may I say that the solution of the Displaced Persons problem is not merely the admission of new immigrants to the United States. The solution lies in bringing humanitarian, ethical and democratic principles into the lives of dispossessed, downtrodden people who were, and are, fighting all

along totalitarian regimes of all "isms"; stop all continued screenings and make them self-supporting. Almost all of the Ukrainian, Jewish, Polish, Russian and other Displaced Persons fled before tyranny, and have indomitable courage to continue that fight until the true democratic spirit is supreme in world affairs. A former UNRRA Director, Walter Lee Sheppard, stated in a letter to his mother that the people in his camp were the finest people he ever met in his life. I am sure that if they are admitted to the U.S., or to any other country, they will make fine, law-abiding, and God-fearing citizens that any country can be proud of. They will be, as someone very ably stated, not Displaced Persons in our country, but delayed pilgrims to our shores.

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*September 15, 1947*

## **Ukrainian Resistance Groups Escaping To American Zone**

According to several dispatches in The New York Times and other newspapers, the American zone of occupation in Austria and Germany is the goal of escaping groups belonging to the Ukrainian resistance movement in Soviet occupied land. Belonging to the famed UPA, Ukrainian Insurgent Army, which first fought against the German invaders and then against both them and the Russian invaders, and now is waging a heroic struggle against the latter, these detachments which are attempting to escape to the American zone evidently have found their positions untenable in the unequal struggle.

As reported on these pages some weeks ago, Soviet Russia together with her two satellites, Poland and Czechoslovakia, recently came to an agreement to join all their available forces to liquidate the Ukrainian liberation movement. A strong protest in this connection was lodged with the Security Council of the United Nations by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which The New York Times reported quite extensively on July 23 last.

Confronted by this array of forces bent upon their destruction, the UPAites are nonetheless reported as fighting valiantly at every possible point. When they withdraw it is to regroup themselves for a further struggle. Those in the westernmost regions are in a particularly precarious position, which in all probability accounts for the fact that some of them have been escaping westward.

Their chief avenue of escape, The New York Times correspondent in Prague reported on September 6, is the wild Tatra mountain range. In an attempt to cross into the Austrian-American zone, the Ukrainian resisters push southward and then westward into Moravia. Some of the groups are well supplied with Polish and American money, the Times says.

One of their leaders, named Burlak, was captured early last month by

the Czechoslovak reserve army officers and state police after a long hunt in the Tatra mountains near the town of Urutky, Slovakia.

One of the more spectacular escapees of these Ukrainian "resisters," as the Times calls them in its dispatch from Munich, Germany, dated September 11, was that of thirty-six "members of the Ukrainian resistance group who had marched into Bavaria from their home territory" and were seized by German state police aided by American constabulary police at Passau, American zone, near the Czech border.

The Times reports that all of them wore "Russian uniforms and were completely equipped with machine guns, tommy guns and hand grenades of Russian manufacture." They reported that they had been four weeks en route, utilizing maps as far as Linz, Austria. From that point they made their way westward by the compass.

Their trek took them through Poland and Austria and across the Czech border to a community called Wildenranna in the Landkreis of Wegscheid. At this point a few of the men visited farmhouses in the vicinity and demanded food. They then retired into the forest near Untergriessbach with their companions.

The Germans of the neighborhood summoned the state police who reconnoitered and found the Ukrainians grouped around campfires, eating and singing folksongs. Considering themselves too inadequate a force to try to capture the band, the German police appealed for help to constabulary headquarters in Passau.

The raid was made successfully during the early morning hours, and all members of the expedition were taken into custody and disarmed. They were taken to Passau until orders could be received for their disposition.

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*November 24, 1947*

## **Pan American Ukrainian Conference Assails Soviet Russian Genocide Policy Pursued Against Ukrainians**

### **PERMANENT PAN AMERICAN UKRAINIAN BODY SET UP**

NEW YORK, N.Y. – A Pan American Ukrainian Conference, the first of its kind in history, was held in this city at Hotel Taft beginning Tuesday, November 18, and culminating Saturday evening, November 22, at a mass rally at the Cooper Union Auditorium.

The Conference was attended by delegates of American, Canadian, Brazilian, Argentinean, Paraguayan and Uruguayan nationals of Ukrainian descent, acting as spokesmen of their respective nationally representative organizations.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress

Committee of America and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

It resulted in the formation of a permanent Pan American Ukrainian Conference organization, with its officers drawn from the North and South American Ukrainian organizations represented at the conference. Headquarters of the organization are to be situated in New York City.

Officers of the Pan American organization were elected as follows: Very Rev. Wasyl Kushnir of Winnipeg, president; Dr. Longin Cehelsky of Philadelphia, vice-president; Dmytro Halychyn of New York City, treasurer; and Elias Horachuk of Curitiba, Brazil, and John Hrehoraschuk of Buenos Aires, Argentina, as members of the Executive Council. The election of the secretary was deferred in order to find a qualified man with sufficient time to fill it as a full-time job.

The conference was opened formally by Stephen Shumeyko, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Very Rev. Kushnir, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, presided, with W. Hultay of Toronto and Miss Eva Piddubcheshen of New York, secretary of the UCC, acting as conference secretaries.

Reports of Ukrainian activity in the countries represented by the delegates were given by the heads of the delegations with Very Rev. Kushnir speaking for the Ukrainian Canadians, Rev. Mikola Ivaniw and Mr. Horachuk for the Brazilians, Mr. Hrehoraschuk and Mr. Andrew Bilopolsky for Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, and Stephen Shumeyko for America.

Addresses delivered throughout the length of the conference were based on the purpose of the conference, namely, to create a Pan American Ukrainian common front which would aid the Ukrainian national liberation movement and which would combat the spread of Communism as well as of Soviet Russian expansionism.

The key addresses were delivered by Dr. Luke Myshuha of Jersey City, Prof. Chubaty of Mahwah, N.J., Mr. Longin Cehelsky of Philadelphia, and by Very Rev. Samuel W. Sawchuk, Volodimir Kossar and Dr. T. Datskiw of Winnipeg.

In a vigorously worded memorandum addressed to the United Nations and world opinion at large, the Pan American Ukrainian Conference assailed and protested against the "deliberate policy of genocide being pursued by Soviet Russia and its satellite nations against the over forty million Ukrainian people in their native but Red-ruled Ukraine, particularly against those who have dedicated their lives and fortunes to the attainment of the centuries old ideal of the liberation of Ukraine and the establishment of a free, sovereign and democratic Ukrainian state, governed by the people, and being of and for the people."

The Conference appealed at the same time to the General Assembly to adopt appropriate measures to halt this inhuman Soviet Russian genocide policy, which is designed to destroy the liberty loving Ukrainian people as a national, cultural and religious entity.

It further recommended that the U.N. General Assembly take appropriate



action to counteract the recent secret agreement reached by Soviet Russia and her two satellites, Poland and Czechoslovakia, which provides for the pooling of all their forces and resources in an attempt to liquidate the Ukrainian resistance movement, particularly its spearhead, the well nigh legendary heroic UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, which originally fought against the Nazi invaders of Ukraine, and, after having helped to bring about their rout and defeat, has since then been waging guerrilla warfare against the Soviet Russian occupants of Ukraine in a valiant effort to help free Ukraine.

The Conference memorandum pointed out that this latest episode in the saga of the Ukrainian people, that is, the attempted extermination by three powers of those who would free their native land, is symptomatic and typical of the conditions and circumstances under which the Ukrainian people have been forced to live under Russian rule.

The memorandum states that the Ukrainian martyrdom has hardly a precedent in history. Whereas some people or races have undergone some measure of it, "the Golgotha of Ukrainian national suffering at the hands of various Russian ruling regimes has been of a full and never-ending nature. The Ukrainians have endured it in its full measure and not periodically but continually throughout their entire tragic, albeit heroic history."

In the sketch of Ukrainian history, which the memorandum contains, there is traced out the Tsarist Russian policy toward Ukraine, being predicated mainly on persecution and attempted denationalization of the Ukrainians. Despite it, however, the Ukrainians emerged at the close of World War I stronger and more nationally conscious than ever, possessors of a high culture, fine literature, well established historical traditions, and with it all an unconquerable, resolute will to regain their national liberties and to reestablish themselves in the family of nations.

Then follows a brief account of the rise and fall of the Ukrainian National Republic at the close of that war.

And thus, "once more the Ukrainians found themselves deprived of the fruits of their national tree of liberty which they for so long had been cultivating, watering it not only with the proverbial sweat of their brows but also with the blood of those countless heroes which gave their last full measure of devotion to the cause of the liberation of their native land."

Noting that much as the Ukrainians suffered upon the collapse before their numerous enemies under Polish rule with its notorious "pacifications" and also under Rumanian and even Czechoslovak rule, "still all of it has been little when compared with what they have been undergoing for the past several decades under Soviet Russian rule.

Where, during Tsarist Russian times, denationalization was the major policy of Russia toward Ukraine, being resorted to sporadically and without any particular plan, nowadays resorted to under Soviet Russian rule the attempted denationalization and, particularly, subjugation of the Ukrainian people has

assumed its most virulent form, namely that of genocide. Despite the sugar-coated concessions of an ethnographic nature to the Ukrainians by the Soviet rulers, the destruction of the Ukrainians as a national, cultural and religious entity has become a calculated and ruthlessly carried out policy of the Kremlin.

Tracing in detail the practical methods used by the Kremlin misrulers of Ukraine in their efforts to exterminate the Ukrainian people as a national, cultural and religious entity, the memorandum declares that this policy, together with the highly militant counter-action against it in the cause of Ukrainian national freedom, has made Ukraine a veritable tinderbox of Eastern Europe, greatly endangering the possibility of lasting peace there

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*February 2, 1948*

## **Moscow Calls For Fight Against Nationalists, Says They Aid "Anglo-American Imperialists"**

### **CRITICIZES "HIGHLY PLACED AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS" FOR SUPPORTING UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS**

Nikita Khrushchev, Moscow-stooge-secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, speaking in Kiev on the occasion of thirtieth anniversary of the "Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic" ceremonies on January 24 last, called for a "merciless struggle" against Ukrainian nationalists, who, he charged, were in the service of "Anglo-American imperialists," reports Joseph Newman, Moscow correspondent of the New Herald Tribune, in a special dispatch dated January 25.

Khrushchev's harangue was delivered at a special session of the Soviet Ukrainian Supreme Soviet ("Assembly").

The session was also addressed by Foreign Minister Molotov, who brought formal greetings from Prime Minister Stalin and the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Touching upon present day conditions in Ukraine, Molotov is reported to have referred to the early days of the Soviets when they had to fight against the Ukrainian nationalists, that is, those who desire a free and independent Ukraine.

Khrushchev said that the Ukrainian nationalists have "entered the service of Anglo-American imperialists, the worst enemies of democracies and all progressive humanity."

Khrushchev observed, according to the Tribune dispatch, that a "handful" of Ukrainian nationalists had been routed in the Ukraine and called for a continued struggle against the "remnants."

The Tribune dispatch also notes that the Soviet press has been criticizing "Ukrainians in the United States and Canada and even 'highly placed American government officials' for allegedly supporting Ukrainian nationalist bands."

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May 4, 1948

## **Propaganda And Provocation To Confound Anti-Soviet Refugees**

We recently received a copy of a secret set [of] instructions for the Communist agents who have managed to infiltrate the DP camp administration in Germany and Austria. Among other things, the instructions contain the following:

"It is imperative to provoke economic and political discord between the refugee groups of the different nationalities. The various political groups among the refugees of one nationality should also be incited to mutual animosity and this bitterness given expression in the press. The cultural activities of the refugees must be paralyzed. For this purpose ignorant and obtuse people should be encouraged to claim leading positions and to write to the papers, taking care that their writings, which can do no harm to Communism, be given preference in the refugees press. It is imperative to stage scandals, leaving the world with the impression that the refugees are a worthless people. The chasm between the Catholic and the Orthodox Churches is to be widened.

"The refugees must be humiliated in every way possible before the eyes of the representatives of such countries which may be willing to allow [them] to immigrate, e.g., America, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, etc.

"The economic basis of the refugees must be undermined to the greatest possible degree. Criminal offenses in the camps must become more frequent. Suspicion of having abstracted American goods must be thrown on the responsible workers in the camps. Mutual distrust is to be originated between the inmates of the camps and the administration. The most effective means for achieving this is to provoke the camp administration and the police to act unjustly. This is bound to provoke dissatisfaction and annoyance among the inmates, whereupon the administration and the police can be induced 'to show their power.' Provocation of this kind should present no difficulties since the administration has great freedom of action, control from above being practically non-existent.

"The dangerous characters among the refugees have to be silenced and the unintelligent promoted to leading positions where they can be used in our interests. The creation of general dissatisfaction and hopelessness is essential, as this will make the refugees vacillate in their purpose to resist Communism and weaken their will.

"The greatest efforts are to be directed to the creation of hostility between the refugees and the Allied forces. The Allied police must be convinced that the refugees are all criminals and unflinchingly influenced to treat them accordingly.

“The friendship of the refugees and their foreign supporters must be turned into open enmity. The refugees are to regard the Western Allies as their enemies.

“As regards the refugee press, the following tactics are to be used:

“The struggle against Communism must be supplanted by the skirmishes of the various national groups among themselves, the Russians must be set on the Ukrainians, the Ukrainians on the Poles, etc. All the emigrant papers are to be discredited and compromised; the same applies to persons working for these papers.”

As may be gathered from the above, the instructions are aimed at provoking discord and hate, at compromising cultural undertakings, at discrediting the refugee leaders and thus rendering them innocuous, and at creating a general atmosphere of hopelessness and dejection, paralyzing the will to work and the courage to build up a new life.

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*May 10, 1948*

## **Soviet Concentration Camp Near Lviw**

SALZBURG, Austria – The existence of a large slave camp near Lviw, western Ukraine, was reported by a former inmate, Dr. V. Kluchko.

In an extensive man-hunt in Vienna last year, Kluchko, a Ukrainian physician, was kidnapped by NKVD agents and deported to Zamarstyniv, a Lviw suburb, which has been transformed into a slave labor camp. Because of the efforts of his wife, a daughter of Ivan Franko, great Ukrainian poet, after six months the Soviet authorities brought him back to Vienna, whence he escaped to Salzburg.

Dr. Kluchko revealed Zamarstyniv's inmates number more than 20,000, of whom most are peasants, workers and intellectuals. Several Ukrainian Catholic priests, who refused to accept Stalin's Orthodoxy, are in the camp. Among the latter he named Father Bartkiv from Romaniv, Father Gural from Vodnyky and Father Hayovsky from Kolomeya. Father Kachorovsky from Pidsosniv village (district of Bibrka) was tortured to death by MVD agents.

He added that the well-known Ukrainian composer Dr. Boris Kudryk and poet Yura Shkrumeliak are also in the camp. Conditions typical: starvation diet, filth, lack of medical care and tortures.

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*June 21, 1948*

## **UCCA Sends Greetings To Israel**

As a body devoted to the Ukrainian liberation movement and consequently naturally sympathetic with the strivings of other peoples to win their national independence, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

dispatched last Tuesday, June 15, a message of greetings to Dr. Chaim Weizman, President of the State of Israel, at Tel Aviv, Palestine.

Text of message follows:

"Sir:

"The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, composed of Americans of Ukrainian descent and dedicated to America's peace effort and also to the cause of the national liberation of Ukraine, is happy to note that at long last the Jewish people have managed to establish their own free and independent State of Israel, and today are making valiant efforts to preserve it.

"The Ukrainian people, who for centuries have been struggling for their national freedom and independent statehood, can well appreciate this great achievement of the Jewish People.

"As for you, Dr. Weizman, Israel is fortunate in having selected as its first president a man who has unsparingly devoted his whole life to the advancement of human rights and especially to the national rights of his people.

"The national plight of the homeless Jewish people has been a matter of concern to the Ukrainians. When at times the Ukrainians managed to regain control of their national destinies, they did their best to alleviate this plight.

"Thus, during the period of their short-lived national independence at the close of World War I, their Ukrainian National Republic granted national-personal autonomy to the Jewish populations of Ukraine and in pursuance of this policy created (January 9, 1919) the office of Secretary of State for the Jewish Affairs.

"Israel Zangwell, noted writer and President of the Jewish Territorial Organization, writing in a letter to a delegation of the Ukrainian National Republic (October 20, 1919), declared that the 'national rights you have given to the Jews are a manifestation of true statesmanship, and I can only hope that your Republic will be preserved to give the rest of the world an example of the strength and exalted patriotism that comes from the cordial cooperation and mutual respect of all the varied and religious elements that make up a modern state.'

"Unfortunately that hope was not fulfilled. Attacked by an overwhelming force of its enemies, the armed forces of the Ukrainian republic, including some Jewish detachments, waged a heroic but losing fight. As a result, Ukraine today is in the fell clutches of Soviet Russia, a worthy successor of Nazi Germany.

"As those who know well the meaning of liberty, and enjoy it to its utmost measure in this country of ours, the United States of America, we extend to the new State of Israel our best wishes.

"May we add also that we welcome the present truce in the fighting between the Jews and the Arabs and have confidence it augurs well for an eventual amicable settlement of the conflict between the two, one which will allow the State of Israel to live in peace and security as a sovereign and independent state."

The message was signed by UCCA head, Stephen Shumeyko.

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*September 27, 1948*

## **UNA Passes 50,000 Membership Mark**

At the close of last month, the Ukrainian National Association passed the 50,000 membership mark, the UNA Home Office reports. The exact membership of the UNA as of then is 50,027.

Recently the assets of the UNA attained the peak of over \$10,000,000.00.

Both the membership and the assets of the association are still growing.

The UNA is now in the fifty-fifth year of its existence.

If you're still not a member of it, better join it now, and share with 50,000 other fellow Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent all the life insurance and fraternal benefits it offers to its members.

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*September 27, 1948*

## **The Ukrainian National Council**

### **Its Representative Arrives Here**

Mr. Dmytro Andrievsky arrived here from London over a week ago as a special representative of the recently formed Ukrainian National Council in Europe, which is a coalition of various Ukrainian political groupings comprising the Ukrainian liberation movement.

M. Andrievsky's task is to acquaint Americans of both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian origin with facts concerning the Ukrainian National Council, which represents a great step forward in the unification of pro-free Ukraine elements in Europe outside the Iron Curtain. He will speak from first-hand knowledge, as he personally conferred with the leaders of the Council in Germany, which he visited. He is a Ukrainian political emigre, and long a resident of Brussels, Belgium. Last year, M. Andrievsky came to this country to attend, in the role of a European Ukrainian observer, the Pan American Ukrainian Conference. Subsequently he toured this country and Canada and then returned to Europe.

### **Its Creation**

The creation of the Ukrainian National Council took place in Augsburg, Germany, American zone of occupation, during July 16-20 of this year.

Scores of representatives of eight major Free Ukrainian Parties in exile took part in the conference which led to the creation of the Council.

These parties, whose representatives form the Council, originally formed the coalition democratic government of the Ukrainian National Republic of the post-World War I days. They are: (1) Ukrainian National Democratic

Union; (2) Ukrainian National Statehood Union; (3) Ukrainian Social Democratic Union; (4) Ukrainian Socialist Revolutionary Party; (5) Ukrainian Socialist Radical Party; (6) Ukrainian Democratic Revolutionary Party; (7) Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists; (8) Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists-Revolutionaries.

The first parliamentary session of this historic gathering was opened in a solemn atmosphere by Mr. Andrew Livitsky, who at one time headed the former Ukrainian National Republic. The fact that he officiated at this gathering gave the assemblage a significant status in relation to the government of the Ukrainian National Republic of some thirty years ago.

Those present at the sessions took an oath of loyalty to the Ukrainian national cause and to the traditional democratic principles animating it.

### **Council Elects Executive Board**

Following its formation, the Ukrainian National Council elected from amongst its members an Executive Board, which is to function under its authority and supervision.

The Executive Board includes such leading Free Ukrainian figures as Wasyl Mudry, Prof. Ivanitsky and Prof. Ivan Mazeppa.

### **The Ukrainian Congress Committee Of America**

This union of the Free Ukrainian parties under one common leadership represents several years of diligent effort on the part of many to effectuate it.

Among those here has been the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the most national representative Ukrainian American organization of its kind, which came into being to aid America's war preparedness effort, did quite a bit more than its share in our country's war effort, and at present is concentrating on its peace effort.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee also played a role in getting the various European Ukrainian groups together.

Maintaining that the establishment of lasting peace in Europe is to a major degree contingent upon the freeing of Ukraine of the rule and oppression of Soviet Russia, and thereby depriving the latter of much of its war potential and its aggressive imperialistic designs, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has constantly sought to impress its views in this respect upon our government in Washington, as well as upon the various United Nations and peace conferences, in San Francisco, Paris and Lake Success.

### **The Pan-American Ukrainian Conference**

Concurrently, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has sought to bring about a unification of all pro-free Ukraine elements and organizations throughout the world, particularly in Europe. Some of its success in

this direction has manifested itself in the establishment last year of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference agency (50 Church St., New York City), of which it is a constituent part and which is composed of other organizations similar to it in Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. Acting through the Pan American Ukrainian Conference and in conjunction with its partners in it, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has exerted a positive influence of no mean degree on the endeavors among pro-free Ukraine elements who have escaped the Soviets to unite themselves for the good of the Ukrainian national cause. Contacts among all have been well established and cooperation has been set into motion.

### **World-Wide Congress Planned**

The next necessary and inevitable step will be the convening, in as near a future as possible, of the planned World-Wide Free Ukrainian Conference.

In conclusion it should be noted here that in their efforts to aid their kinsmen in their enslaved land Ukraine to win their national freedom, Americans of Ukrainian birth or descent act always as Americans. Their primary interest is in the interest of their country, the United States of America. They are neither bound, nor obligated nor connected with any foreign power.

At the same time, they have always been supremely conscious of their obligations to aid their nationally enslaved kinsmen in their valiant and bound to be victorious struggle to win their national freedom and independence.

The winning of that struggle, the establishment of a sovereign Ukrainian state, free and independent of Soviet misrule, is definitely in the interest of American national security and of the world-wide American effort to secure lasting peace.

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*December 6, 1948*

## **Four UPA Men Sentenced to Death by Czech Court**

### **UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA CABLES PRAGUE TO HELP SAVE THEM**

Four soldiers of the UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, have been sentenced to death by the Czechoslovakian State Court in Bratislava following their trial amid the clamoring of communist press and radio. The trial, which lasted from November 18 through November 21, was based on charges that they had killed a Czech gendarme who had tried to stop them in their flight westward from the Czech NKVD forces. Previously they had fought in Ukraine against the Soviet Russian occupants of their native land.



The four condemned men are I. Klisch, P. Lesniak, N. Masliukh and V. Ripka. All four of them conducted themselves with honor and dignity throughout the trial. Following the reading of their indictment, which labelled them as "banditi," one of them, Ivan Klisch, addressed the court and told it that he and his companions are not bandits but soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Moreover, he emphasized, neither of them would testify at the trial until their uniforms and UPA insignias were returned to them.

After a short consultation with the prosecutor, the court ordered the return to the UPA-ites of their uniforms and insignias.

Present at the trial was the Soviet Consul, also the Soviet military attache, as well as various other Russian, Polish and Czech political and military observers.

Following their sentencing, death by hanging, the four announced that they would appeal to a higher court.

Rude Pravo, communist mouthpiece in Prague, commented on the Bratislava trial in an editorial on November 18 as follows:

"It is the first trial of the Ukrainian killers which will undoubtedly show our people the real nature of the Banderivtsi and will reveal their supporters among us ... the accused already confessed that they received the directives from abroad."

### **UCCA Protests**

Upon receipt of the news of the death sentence imposed upon the four UPA men, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America immediately dispatched cables to the President of Czechoslovakia, Clement Gottwald, and to Mrs. Eleanor D. Roosevelt, now in Paris, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations, urging them to use their good offices to set aside the sentences.

The cable to Gottwald, dispatched by the UCCA president, Stephen Shumeyko, reads as follows:

"Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is deeply shocked over and protests death sentences imposed by Czechoslovak State Court in Bratislava upon Blisch, Lesniak, Masliukh and Ripka of the UPA – Ukrainian Insurgent Army. They and other UPA men are not bandits, as pictured by trial prosecutor, but soldier patriots, devoted to the liberation of Ukraine. Czechoslovakia had a good name for justice and humanness. In that name we appeal to you to set aside Bratislava court verdict and treat them according to International Law just as American military authorities in Europe have done with escaping UPA men."

The UCCA cable sent the same day, December 1, to Mrs. Roosevelt was phrased in a similar vein.

The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee joined in to help the condemned men by cabling CARE in Prague to deliver to them packages of food.

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*December 20, 1948*

## **Paintings Arrive For Washington Exhibit**

Paintings and sculptures by Ukrainian artists have arrived from Europe to be exhibited at the Ukrainian Art Exhibition to be held in Washington, D.C., sometime next spring. The exhibit will be sponsored by the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee in conjunction with the International Relief Organization. It will be held at the well known Corcoran Art Galleries. Subsequently the exhibit [will] be shown in other cities.

The announcement of the arrival of the art works for the exhibit was made by the UUARC office in Philadelphia. They consist of forty-six canvases and six pieces of sculpture. They represent the work of thirteen Ukrainian artists, and were selected in Europe by a panel of seven other artists.

The thirteen artists are Burachok, Hnizdowsky, Dmytrenko, Lucyk, Moroz, Krychevsky, Nedilko, Papara, Stefanovich, Pavlush, Kruk, Bilinsky and Malitsa.

The exhibit will be under the direction of Sviatoslav Hordynsky, prominent Ukrainian artist, who arrived here from Paris last year.

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*January 31, 1949*

## **Ukrainian DPs Welcomed By Maryland**

### **ARRIVE HERE THROUGH EFFORTS OF UNITED UKRAINIAN AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE**

One hundred and twenty-eight Ukrainian displaced persons who arrived here within the past two weeks are today working on the farms of Maryland, centered around the Baltimore area, within a radius of some 70 miles. They are there as a result of Maryland's pioneering resettlement plan, one which other states, such as New Jersey, are contemplating to adopt.

The moving spirit behind it all, however, is the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, and its driving force is Dr. Walter Gallan, executive director of the organization, whom the Maryland farmers have publicly praised for his initiative and efforts in arranging together with them and Maryland authorities to bring these Ukrainian displaced persons to work on the Maryland farms, with more to come. 39 are to arrive tomorrow, February 1, on the *Marine Shark*, which will dock at New York. Together with them there will be 30 other Ukrainians aboard ship, but destined for other parts of this country. All of them too are arriving under the auspices of the UUARC.

The first contingent of the Ukrainian DPs to arrive here for work on the

Maryland farms numbered 44 and comprised 21 families. They landed in Boston and were greeted by state and city dignitaries, including Governor Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts, as well as representatives of the UUARC, consisting of Dr. Gallan, Mr. Michael Rodyk, Mrs. Maria Demydchuk and Mrs. Katherine Peleshok, the latter three from New York City.

The second contingent, 84 in number, came over January 20, on the SS. Marine Marlin from Hamburg to New York.

### **What Brought Them Here**

Their arrival had its origin in the severe labor shortage on Maryland's Carrol, county farms. To remedy the situation, contact was established between the state officials and Dr. Gallan. At first a lot of red-tape had to be taken care of. Then Frank Parish, Taneytown dairyman, went to Europe to check the caliber of the Ukrainians who were to help solve Carrol, county's farm labor shortage. He found them all to be of the highest caliber. All of those coming here were checked as to their health and screened by agents of the American military government, the counter-intelligence corps and the International Refugee Organization. Only the healthy were considered – the healthy and those who were found to be uncorrupted by the totalitarianism of Hitler or Stalin.

The first contingent left Bremen, and after an eight-day voyage arrived in Boston on January 17. They had a rather rough crossing because of the gales. As the converted navy transport docked alongside the Commonwealth Pier, the immigrants were serenaded by the 395th Army Band from Murphy General Hospital, Waltham, Mass.

The refugees, as they lined the upper decks of the ship, snapped to attention, and the men bared their heads as the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as its opening number.

### **Their Garb**

Several men and women wept when the 24-man band broke into sentimental music. All afternoon the refugees milled about the upper decks as the ship passed through quarantine at the pier. They wore assorted garb: narrow brim hats, shawls, some ragged coats and some fur-lined coats. Many of them had been in Nazi concentration camps. Nearly all of them had worked at forced labor, when the Germans took them from their homes in western Ukraine.

Governor Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts in greeting them said: "I welcome you to the land where hate shall die and where every man is judged on his own merits and rewarded for his own labors."

Members of the Ukrainian group destined for Maryland were identified by an orange button with the legend "United Ukrainian American Relief Committee." They presented a picture of smiling faces as they milled around the docks, waiting for customs clearance.

After they had been cleared and fed, they boarded the train for Baltimore. All that night the train swung and rattled, bearing them to what they called “Merlan” or “Em Deh.”

### **Babies Covered Carefully**

On the coach seats lay the babies, children not more than 2 or 3 years old. There were carefully covered. The women had given up their coats for bedding and over each small head was stretched one of the threadbare men’s greatcoats so that the light should not keep the children awake.

Among the traveling group was a little boy, 12 years old. More than a third of his short life had been spent inside quotation marks around “displaced persons.” As the train wheeled past the last lights of Boston he opened a battered violin case he had hugged ever since he stepped down the gangplank of the Marine Flasher.

### **Singers Gather**

Before he had finished tuning his battered, pitiful instrument, there was a chorus around him. Young men, flushed with excitement and grinning broadly; old men and fathers of families who had achieved the impossible – their children were safe in America and their wives were dozing in the blue plush seats behind them – stood in the narrow aisle of the coach or leaned against its side.

Jacob Hay of the Baltimore Evening Sun wrote:

“How they sang!

“It was like something out of a badly scripted movie. It was too corny to be true. But it was real and these people were singing out of pure happiness. Deep rolling choruses – ‘this we call in Ukraine a cavalry song – can you hear the horses stomp?’ ”

They did not wake the babies though, for while their songs were stirring melodies, they sang softly.

### **Awake Passing New York**

When the train was passing through New York City late at night, everyone, including the babies, was awake. It was all that they could do to believe their eyes.

New York, Hay reports, interrupted a most serious conference at one end of the by now smelly coach (gift clothing gets old and, no matter how diligently washed, it eventually begins to give off an odor of antiquity). The older men were composing a letter a letter to Gov. William Preston Lane, Jr., of Maryland.

“His Most Excellent Honor, the Sir Governor of Maryland,” the letter began. “We the Ukrainians of the Marine Flasher, have the honor to pay our gratitude ...”

## **Arrive In Baltimore**

When the outskirts of Baltimore began flashing early that morning by the coach windows, there was a great stir. The men struggled into their shabby overcoats and turned up their fur collars. The women wrapped their shawls over their heads and pinned a little more firmly the thin cotton blankets over the children.

There was no little worry over the baggage, but it was calmed by Dr. Gallan's explanation that it was being carried for them up ahead in a baggage car.

On the station platform there was a great shuffle. There was the problem of finding one's suitcases and cartons. For the most part the suitcases were handmade, covered with German camouflage cloth and reinforced at the corners by hand-worked metal from what were once gasoline cans of the United States Army. The customs men had checked them on the pier in Boston. Their contents were few, and that few, old and worn.

"They all brought bedding," said Michael Rodyk. "They must have thought there would be none here. But a Ukrainian treasures his quilts and comforters, and they have hung onto these last possessions like grim death."

As they had promised, representatives of Baltimore's Ukrainian community were on hand at the armory to which the DPs were taken. It is reported in the Baltimore press that there were not many dry eyes when the traditional lump of salt and loaf of bread were passed to each of Maryland's new residents in token of welcome.

The second group of the Ukrainian DPs destined for Maryland arrived in New York on January 21. Their ten-day trip was uneventful. In New York they were taken care of by an affiliate of the UUARC. They were taken to an armory where bedding was provided for them, as well as a dinner. Cartons of cigarettes and bars of chocolate were distributed among them.

## **Read Svoboda**

The Baltimore Sun reported that while in New York these Ukrainian DPs were handed copies of "the Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language newspaper, that was read with intense interest by them."

After the preliminary excitement had died down, many of them pored over Maryland maps, anxious to see where they were going, and chatted with members of the Ukrainian committee which greeted them about their pasts and futures.

## **Marylanders Enthusiastic About Them**

Latest reports from Maryland indicate that the Marylanders, officials, the police and the farmers are very enthusiastic about the Ukrainian immigrants. More details on this subject will appear here in our next issue.

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*February 28, 1949*

## **American And Foreign-Language Groups Defend DPs Arriving Here**

Several American and foreign-language groups, including Ukrainian, have issued a statement, condemning the recent sweeping attack against Polish, Ukrainian, Baltic and certain other displaced persons now arriving to this country as ideologically "undesirable." Among the signatories to the statement, a substantial part of which appeared on the editorial page of The New York Times of February 3, 1949, are prominent Americans as well as the leaders of various national groups which are working for a just and humane solution of the problem of Europe's displaced persons. They are: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Luigi Ligutti, Executive Secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference; Dorothy Thompson, Chairman, Refugee Defense Committee; Christopher Emmet, Chairman, Committee Against Mass Expulsion and of "Common Cause Inc."; Rev. Benedict Biro, Catholic Hungarian League; Cordelia Cox, Acting Resettlement Executive of the National Lutheran Council; Dr. Walter Gallan, Executive Director, United Ukrainian American Relief Committee Inc.; Rev. Dr. William F. Kelly, Director, Brooklyn Diocesan Resettlement Committee; Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Koncius, President, United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Stephen J. Krasula, President, Slovak Catholic Federation of America; Dr. Michael Krek, League of Catholic Slovenian Americans; Rev. Cyril J. Potecek, Director, New York Archdiocesan Resettlement Committee; and Alexandra Tolstoy, President of the Tolstoy Foundation Inc.

The above leaders stated that there has been widespread propaganda from certain sources, implying that a large proportion of the non-Jewish DPs are former Nazi collaborators. They expressed fear that, if not corrected, this impression may do an injustice to the DPs as a whole and bring misunderstanding, embarrassment and even suffering to the new immigrants now arriving in this country.

### **Demand Screening To Keep Out Communist And Pro-Soviet Elements**

The displaced persons now in the camps, reads the statement, come from three main classes: (1) slave laborers who were deported to Germany from the conquered countries, citizens of those countries who were unwillingly conscripted into the German army, and a small number who could show that they accepted civilian work in Germany in order to escape conscription into

the German army or into German slave labor camps; (2) refugees from the countries of Eastern Europe who had already experienced persecution under the Red Army from 1939 to 1941, during the Stalin-Hitler pact, and who fled westward at the end of the war to escape the renewed Soviet occupation; (3) Jewish refugees who left the communist-dominated countries of Eastern Europe after the war to escape communist persecution, often involving confiscation of their property, or to escape the anti-Semitism existing in those Soviet-dominated countries. All these groups were victims of Nazi or Soviet totalitarianism, or both.

It is inevitable that in any group of a million persons, such as that in the DP camps, a certain percentage of undesirables will be found. But to claim that a large proportion of former collaborators is still in the camps ignores the repeated screenings, to which nearly all the non-Jewish refugees and inmates of the camps have been subjected, ever since 1945. All DPs whose status or records gave the slightest hint of collaboration were automatically excluded. These screenings resulted from constant Soviet demands that DPs should be forced to their countries of origin behind the Iron Curtain, on the theory that every citizen is the property of the state to which he belongs. Despite its excellent work in providing food and shelter, UNRRA unfortunately did not always uphold the views held in the United States, Great Britain and Canada – the countries whose taxpayers paid UNRRA's bills – in regard to the DPs' rights to refuse to return to their communist-dominated countries.



*American officers, part of a delegation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, with Ukrainians at a DP camp in Munich-Leim.*

## **Pro-Soviet Record Of UNRRA Recalled**

While UNRRA had no authority to force refugees to go back to their homelands, state the signatories of the letter, it did everything to "persuade" and "encourage" those unfortunates to return under Communist domination. Most non-Communists were indignant over "Operation Carrot," the title officially bestowed by UNRRA on its project to induce thousands of Poles, Ukrainians, Russians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to go home under the Soviets by offering them a two months' supply of canned food. In pursuit of its objective that all non-Jewish DPs should return to their countries of origin, UNRRA was often ruthless in using every means in its power, short of physical force. Section C, for instance, of UNRRA Resolution No. 99, passed by its council in Geneva, stated that the Administration shall admit only "such voluntary agency-personnel as undertake not to discourage repatriation." In other words, they should not inform the DPs about the real conditions behind the Iron Curtain.

Shocking also was its ill-famed repatriation program of November 11, 1946, known as "Administration Order No. 199," permitting Soviet and satellite agents (repatriation officers) to enter the camps and to gather data about the DPs and their families behind the Iron Curtain, which they used to pressure them to go back. Although Order No. 199 was rescinded after several weeks of circulation, its effects were felt for a long time.

Many of the screenings conducted by UNRRA turned into inquisitions, aimed at finding those who were opposed to Soviet Russia and the communist satellite governments.

### **We Trust Our Public Officials Conducting Screenings Of DPs**

Those Americans who now urge additional screening should know that every DP under the U.S. Army of Occupation has passed through at least seven or eight different screenings. Some have been screened as many as 30 times. First it was the U.S. Army which screened all the DPs to find the war criminals among them. UNRRA did its share of screening too, and so did IRO after it took over the administration of DPs. The U.S. Army estimates that in consequence of these screenings [a] full 10%, or 100,000 DPs were dismissed from the camps.

The U.S. Military Government conducted its separate screenings to find the genuine refugees among DPs. Furthermore, the Displaced Persons Commission now sends its own selectors charged with choosing those refugees who are eligible to enter this country under the DP Act of 1948. Finally, the FBI looks into the record of every prospective immigrant and the U.S. Consular Services abroad conduct a separate investigation of each case before issuing a visa.

Needless to say, the vast majority of those who have survived all these examinations, pressures and ordeals must not only have good credentials but



strong characters and firm convictions. If, despite all these checks, some subversive elements occasionally get by, this indicates not a need for additional screenings, but rather greater care in those already authorized. The quality, not the quantity of screenings may need to be improved; and since most of the above inquisitions were directed toward removing pro-Nazis from the camps rather than pro-Communists, the latter question should receive due emphasis under any new procedure.

The fears of some that there is a high percentage of Nazis and collaborators among the Displaced Persons should be further allayed by the following statement of William Hallam Tuck, Executive Director of the IRO:

"The Displaced Persons under IRO care are not pro-Nazi nor did they collaborate with the Nazi regime. IRO's constitution specifically bars 'Persons who can be shown to have voluntarily assisted the enemy forces in their operations against the United Nations' from receiving assistance. In a mass operation which has so far dealt with over [a] million persons and in the chaotic conditions in occupied areas after the war, it is possible that some persons have been able to hide evidence of a questionable past. However, to lump all those who served under duress in German Armed Forces with this small element of willful collaborators is disingenuous and dishonest and does a great disservice to all refugees. IRO is making every effort to insure that only those genuinely entitled to its assistance receive such aid."

In conclusion, the signatories stressed the important but neglected problem of the victims of mass expulsion now in Germany, who are not recognized as DPs under the IRO constitution because of "German ethnic origin," but who were assigned a share of the German and Austrian U.S. immigration quotas under Section 12 of the DP Act.

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*June 6, 1949*

## **"Echoes Of Ukraine" A Magnificent Spectacle**

A capacity audience of over three thousand persons, with several hundred turned away, witnessed and enthusiastically applauded in New York's famed Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, May 29 last, the long heralded three-act "Echoes of Ukraine" pageant, based on several Ukrainian historical events and artistically presented almost in its entirety by young native-born Americans of Ukrainian descent.

The Svoboda editorial termed the performance "excellent!" A rather hardboiled critic, a lawyer by profession, exclaimed it was "marvelous!" A recent arrival to these shores, a man with a reputation of being about the best Ukrainian stage director in Europe for the past several decades, waxed eloquent in praise of the spectacle in an article in the Svoboda.

The third in the series of annual Ukrainian music and dance festivals

presented by the Young Ukrainian New York Metropolitan Area Committee, "Echoes of Ukraine" was as a whole the finest and the most original, imaginative show ever presented in this country by Ukrainian Americans.

It had everything one could desire: a tableaux, dissolving into action, of Bohdan Khmelnytsky's historic entrance into Kiev in 1649 after freeing Ukraine from Polish rule; a picturization of Hetman Ivan Mazepa's momentous decision to raise the standard of Ukrainian national rebellion against Russian rule; a scene from the popular opera "Zaporozhian Beyond the Danube" – all filled with drama, action, movement, a comedy, singing and dancing by its well over one hundred very talented participants, attired in the colorful costumes of the three different periods presented in the show.

The worth of the pageant can be readily assessed by the enthusiastic reception it received from the audience, drawn to the affair not only from New York-New Jersey points, but also from Miami, Fla., (by-line here by Slavka), Chicago, Wilkes-Barre, Cleveland, Boston, New Haven and other distant places, all of whom had made the trip especially to witness this outstanding event in the cultural and organizational post-war progress of our younger generation Ukrainian Americans.

Promptly at 2:30 the show started. The lights darkened. Then a spot light picked out Alexander Kulpak, of Chicago Opera Company, who sang the stirring "Hetmany," accompanied on the piano by Olya Dmytriw, director (and "sparkplug" as she has been dubbed) of the pageant. Darkness then swept over all again. Then a sudden lighting up of the stage, revealing the tableau of Khmelnytsky's entrance, based on Evasiuk's painting. After a half a minute, action followed which entranced everyone. It was here that Peter Mikiten as the Hetman, Paul Slobodian as the Metropolitan, also Myron Kushnir, William Chupa and Joseph Iwaniw did themselves proud in their roles against the background of fine choral singing, by a mighty chorus led by Stephen Marusevich. The horse, upon which Khmelnytsky was mounted, performed well too, without any mishaps.

The second scene was in the court of Mazepa during a reception for his officers and ladies. The Hetman was played to perfection by the recently arrived baritone from Europe, Joseph Stecura. His performance was on par with that of the man, who according to all standards is an actor of the first water, Paul Slobodian, who played the part of the old "Prophet." Others who played more than well here were Theodore Shumeyko, Iwaniw, John Flis, Kushnir, Stephanie Kobyluch, Mary Bonar, Irene Glus, Nicholas Poczynok and Nicholas Petryshyn. Here again the chorus scored, especially in the "Song of Mazepa," with Stecura as soloist, composed by Michael Hayvoronsky. But the dancers, led by John Flis, really brought down the house.

The third act, a scene from "Zaporozhets Za Dunayem," was, according to veteran Ukrainian theatergoers, the best ever presented. Stecura, in the role of Ivan, set a standard for the role which others would do well to try to

emulate. Mary Polynack-Lesawyer as Odarka in her acting and especially voice was excellent. Mary Bonar as Oksana handled her role and voice beautifully. Peter Tarbey, a newcomer, revealed a voice of such power and high range as to make him a leading Ukrainian American tenor today. And, of course, Alexander Kulpak, in the role of Imam, proved once more that he has the finest basso voice among our people here.

Choral conductor was Stephen Marusevich; over-all stage direction was by Ivan Kuchmak; music advisor, compositions and arr. by Michael Hayvoronsky; costume research by Mildred Milanowicz; costumes and make-up – Mr. and Mrs. F. Braznick; dance director – John Fris; script – Anton Dragan.


  
*The Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee*  
*Proudly Presents*

# Echoes of Ukraine



1. *Triumphant Entry into Kiev - 1649*
2. *The Great Ideal of Mazepa*
3. *Excerpto: "Kozaks beyond the Danube"*

## Carnegie Hall

7<sup>th</sup> AVE. & 57<sup>th</sup> ST., N. Y.

**MAY 29, 1949**

SUNDAY AFT. AT 2:30

Tickets 3<sup>60</sup> - 24<sup>0</sup> - 18<sup>0</sup> - 12<sup>0</sup>

*\*DANCES \*MUSIC \*COSTUMES*  
*\*CHORUSES \*DRAMA \*COLOR*

*Proceeds for the benefit of the United Ukrainian-American Relief Committee*



ADMISSION: \$3.60, \$2.40, \$1.80 and \$1.20 Tickets may be obtained from the following:  
 SVOBODA, 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.; Telephone: EBergen 4-0237—EBergen 4-0307  
 SURMA, 11 East 7th Street, New York City; GRamercy 7-0729  
 NASZ BAZAR, 151 Avenue A, New York City; GRamercy 3-3678  
 STEPHEN ROWBASNIEK, 277 East 10th Street, New York City; ALgonquin 4-8779  
 ART MODE, 151 Second Avenue, New York City; ORchard 4-5674  
 NICHOLAS HAWRYLKO, 34 East 7th Street, New York City; GRamercy 7-1726  
 PETER KUCHMA, c/o St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir, 22½ E. 7th St., New York City  
 UKRAINIAN YOUTH LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY, c/o M. Tizio, 169 Hopkins Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.;  
 Telephone: JOurnal Square 3-9724.

An advertisement for the "Echoes of Ukraine" production presented at Carnegie Hall on May 29, 1949, by the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee.

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*September 6, 1949*

## **Partisans Have Radio Stations**

Clandestine radio broadcasts from beyond the Iron Curtain heard frequently in Sweden reveal that the Ukrainian underground movement has two stations in operation, a Stockholm dispatch to the Chicago Herald Tribune reports.

It states that the two stations, both named "Samostiyna Ukraina" (Independent Ukraine), are heard clearly, although not regularly, in Sweden.

It is believed, the report states, that the Ukrainian underground uses one station in the Tatra mountains and the other in the area of Vihorlat.

The report further states that one of the Ukrainian radio stations is called Radio Melnyk, evidently after Colonel Andrew Melnyk, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, and successor to Eugene Konovaletz, who was assassinated in Rotterdam, Holland, in June 1938 by a Valukh, a Soviet Russian agent.

Besides the Ukrainian broadcasts from beyond the Iron Curtain, the dispatch continues, there are broadcasts originating in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

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*October 10, 1949*

## **"Let Freedom Ring"**

Making its first appearance in Washington, D.C., the famed Ukrainian Bandurists' Chorus under the able leadership of its director, the young Ukrainian composer, Hryhory Kytasty, will be heard in concert at the Fourth Congress of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, November 5 and 6, Hotel Statler. Concert will be Saturday evening, November 5.

The Chorus was organized in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, in 1923. It consists of thirty male singers, each of whom plays the "Bandura," a national musical instrument in the lute class.

As a popular national ensemble of high professional quality, the Chorus enjoyed a continuous but hazardous artistic career as a State Chorus of Soviet Ukraine.

Under the Soviets, the Chorus and its performances were subject to harsh government controls. Singers, directors and composers who deviated from the prescribed party line standards, dared to do individual creative work, expressed classical or historical values in their performances, or gave scope to the cultural dynamics of the native Ukrainian folk songs, were either liquidated outright or were sent away to the slave labor camps of Siberia.

Hitler's invasion of Ukraine added the Chorus to the Nazi spoils of war. Because of the Chorus' great national popularity, appearances served only to

rouse greater resentment against the Nazi policies in Ukraine, and it was interned in a forced labor camp near Hamburg. A few months later, a German concert syndicate obtained a government contract to exploit the Chorus in concert tours in labor camps under the watchful eyes of the Gestapo.

When western Germany was occupied by the American and Allied troops, freedom at long last smiled upon the uprooted but indomitable Bandurists. From the early days after V Day in 1945 until April of 1949, the Bandurists performed all over Germany. Their playing and singing brought pleasure and rare musical enjoyment to thousands of Allied troops, displaced persons of all nationalities and large German concert audiences.

Leaving behind them a memorable and inspiring record of over three hundred successful concerts from the day when the American GI's made them free men again, the Bandurists finally received visas under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 to come to the United States for permanent residence. In bidding them bon voyage at Amberg, the American Vice Consul, Ray L. Davis Jr., said: "The United States is fortunate to receive you, and your group will be a welcome addition to our cultural background." To which Vice Consul A. T. Moot, added: "After listening to your concert last night, you have my sincere best wishes for many future successes – in America!"

In May of this year the first of the Bandurists arrived in the United States as individual immigrants. Dynamic Detroit beckoned them and there they settled with their families.

Undismayed by the hardships of a new life, these new Americans, these hardy professional artists, went to work in factories, lumber yards, and as dishwashers in restaurants; but at last they are free, individually and spiritually, in the free land of America.

In Detroit, they organized again, not quite thirty of them. With their beautiful, dynamic male voices and their Ukrainian national instrument, "Bandura," in every singer's hand, by which they accompany their singing, the Bandurists will by their appearance give added meaning to the American refrain which symbolize – "Let Freedom Ring."

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*November 14, 1949*

## **"Voice Of America" To Be Broadcast In Ukrainian**

The "Voice of America" radio program, sponsored by our Department of State and beamed at various corners of this Earth, including the countries behind the Iron Curtain, will as of November 20 or thereabouts be broadcast, daily, in the Ukrainian language.

Hitherto the Voice of America program beamed at Ukraine under Soviet

Russian misrule has been in Russian. Through the initiative and efforts of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the State Department finally came to the conclusion that the "Voice" would be more effective in Ukraine if it would be in the native language of its people – Ukrainian.

Recognition of this fact by the State Department and the inauguration of the Ukrainian language program on the famed "Voice of America," is a truly significant development.

### **State Department Announcement**

Formal announcement of this was in form of a letter from Mr. Charles W. Thayer, Chief, International Broadcasting Division, "Voice of America," Department of State. Dated October 31, 1949, its text reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Shumeyko:

"I am glad to be able to inform you that we have been able to set a target date for the inauguration of our Ukrainian program. Unless we run into further problems, the date is November 20.

"May I take this opportunity of thanking you for the constant cooperation you have given us ever since this project was initiated. Your help and suggestions have been of great value. I am only sorry that so many difficulties have intervened to delay the starting of the actual program. However, these difficulties are now out of the way.

"Thanking you again for your cooperation, I am, Sincerely, Charles W. Thayer, Chief, International Broadcasting Division."

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*December 27, 1949*

## **Voice Of America In Ukrainian**

Last Monday's inauguration of a Ukrainian language program is a far cry from the time, back in 1863, when the Russian Minister of Interior, Count Valuyev, declared "there has never existed, there does not exist, and there can never exist" a Ukrainian, or, as he called it, a Little Russian language.

That patently absurd statement, which the Russians attempted to give some credence to by banning the writing and printing of any works in Ukrainian and by prohibiting the importation of Ukrainian books into the Russian empire, prevails even in these modern times among certain out-of-date Russian reactionary circles.

Perhaps the decision of the United States of America, acting through its State Department, to broadcast in Ukrainian to the people of Ukraine, may help to knock out the remaining props from under those incorrigibles who still think in terms of "one and indivisible 'Russia' " in statehood, politics, culture, language, etc.

The inauguration of the Ukrainian language program over the Voice is

in actuality an official recognition by America of the independence and importance of Ukrainian. The action has no precedent. To be sure, America was by force of circumstances compelled at the San Francisco United Nations conference back in 1915 to recognize the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic as a state and consent to its admittance into the United Nations organization. But the recognition and admission by the U.S.A. and other democracies was done with a tongue-in-check attitude.

Everyone knows, best of all its Kremlin rulers, that the Ukrainian SSR is but a sham, that despite its name and pretense at statehood it is but at best an oppressed colony of Russia, and that its so-called government and its representation at the United Nations are composed of puppets, Charlie McCarthys, told what to do and ever doing what they are told by Stalin and Co., avowed and proven enemies and oppressors of the vilest sort of the Ukrainian people.

The recognition of the Ukrainian language, however, has a firm historic, linguistic and philological foundation. As one outstanding authority puts it: "The Ukrainian language, during many centuries has created its own system of phonology, morphology, lexicology and syntax, and its norms show its own individual character and differentiate it as the specific of psychophysical forces of the Ukrainian nation as compared with other Slavic languages."

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*December 27, 1949*

## **Reds Attempt To Jam Ukrainian "Voice"**

STOCKHOLM (Ukrainian Political Correspondence) – Moscow is going all-out in an attempt to jam the Ukrainian language broadcasts of the Voice of America. Since Sweden is approximately within the same radio range as Ukraine, the Ukrainian Bureau in Stockholm has taken upon itself the task of checking the program's reception. From our observations made here in Sweden, conclusions can be drawn as to how the program is heard in Ukraine.

The first broadcasts were heard quite well on all the short wave lengths, despite strong efforts made by Moscow to jam them. On the medium wave, however, it was impossible to hear anything, except a roaring caused by Moscow jamming. But in a few days the effectiveness of Moscow jamming began to affect the short wave broadcasts also. It should be borne in mind that there, where the Voice of the Free West is most anxiously awaited, in Ukraine, one ordinarily does not dare to turn on his radio to normal volume, but to overcome the Moscow jamming one is compelled to do so. The best method to use in such a case is to shift to another short wave band. A "good wave" is bound to be found every evening on any one of the following meter wave lengths, 16, 19, 25, 31, 40-41, 45-46 and 49 meter lengths.

### **Accommodating the new immigrants**

by Roman Woronowycz

A flood of Ukrainians displaced by the turmoil of World War II surged into North America as the 1950s began. The Weekly, which until then had been most concerned with keeping Ukrainian American youth tuned into their ethnic heritage, now had to adjust to accommodate the new arrivals. More news about new organizations and new talent from Ukraine began to appear on The Weekly's pages.

Displaced musicians and artists from Ukraine who were achieving some success in the West were chronicled again and again on the paper's pages. The Taras Shevchenko Bandurist Chorus stole the hearts of North American Ukrainians in 1950 with its first major tour on this continent. The Weekly wrote on January 9 of the rave reviews given the group by the New York Herald Tribune after its Carnegie Hall concert in New York.

Much was written about the immigration process itself. The work of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, which was aiding Ukrainians arriving in the United States, often was mentioned in news stories. A 1951 article mentioned that to date the Ukrainian community had donated \$917,000 toward the resettlement of and relief for displaced persons, an effort that continued until May 1953, when The Weekly announced that the last 40 Ukrainian refugees had arrived under the latest refugee relief program.

The Weekly, as many others, identified the newcomers as "DPs" (displaced

persons), a term that increasingly had a negative connotation as friction increased between those born in the United States and the newcomers who maintained organizations carried over from Europe and made little perceptible effort to assimilate. One 1950 editorial questioned what it would take to get the newly arrived involved in community work. Another one stated that something must be wrong when 98 percent of those in attendance at a memorial for the recently deceased UPA leader Gen. Taras Chuprynka were recent immigrants. It called on younger generation Ukrainian Americans to engage the newly arrived in conversation and activities to overcome the growing polarization between the groups.

The editorial was speaking to its largest audience, the youth. After all, the paper's motto was "dedicated to the ideals and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent," which was coined in 1933 by the paper's founder and editor Stephen Shumeyko.

That dedication was expressed in myriad articles and columns that appeared throughout the decade. The Ukrainian Youth League of North America, one of whose founders was Mr. Shumeyko, received particular attention. Its yearly convention was well publicized and then covered under bold headlines. Meetings of its executive board were written up, and articles about its sports programs appeared regularly in The Weekly.



Youth as a whole was given special attention. Young adults who received scholarships or graduated from college were often given front-page play. A special column called Ukrainian Youth News became a weekly feature by the middle of the decade. Finally, the accomplishments of bright young stars, such as actor Jack Palance and child prodigy pianist Roman Rudnytsky were regularly described, as was a yearly listing of the Ukrainian All-American College Football Team.

But the paper always kept one ear turned toward Ukraine, where the ashes of World War II were still smoldering in the form of a strong underground movement in western Ukraine. The decade began and ended with the deaths of individuals who defined the movement.

On October 30, 1950, *The Weekly* reported the death of Gen. Taras Chuprynka (Roman Shukhevych), commander of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in Ukraine, who dynamited himself in his headquarters near Lviv rather than risk capture by KGB agents who had surrounded the bunker.

Nine years later almost to the day, on October 15, 1959, Stepan Bandera, leader of the underground movement in Ukraine, was assassinated by a person later proven to be a KGB agent as he was entering his home in Munich, Germany. In between, the paper wrote of the December 1955 slaughter of 500 Ukrainian women run over by Soviet tanks in a Siberian concentration camp, and the last major action by the UPA in March 1959, in which it detonated explosives in three Carpathian cities, Uzhhorod, Mukachiv and Khust.

*The Weekly* received much of that information from newly arrived immigrants who had close ties with the underground

movement, and from Radio Liberty, a government news service.

Another government radio, Voice of America, caught the full wrath of *The Weekly* in the early 1950s. The newspaper took it to task initially for placing Ukraine under the direction of the Soviet area desk and later because the broadcast service's personnel and themes were "dependent wholly on the Russian section," as the paper explained. In a May 1953 editorial, *The Weekly* wrote: "the Ukrainian section of the VOA has been so overwhelmingly pro-Russian ... that it has been labeled by the Ukrainian press as the 'Ukrainian-language Voice of Russia.'"

The diaspora showed its support for friends and relatives stuck behind the Iron Curtain and for the existence of an independent Ukrainian state with manifestations and protests.

Loyalty parades and Independence Day demonstrations were customary and it was not unusual that thousands would participate. Normal also were appearances by senators, governors and congressmen at these events. At the 25th commemoration of the Great Famine in Ukraine held in New York in 1958, *The Ukrainian Weekly* reported that legendary American statesmen Averell Harriman and Nelson Rockefeller both addressed the thousands that gathered.

When 500 Ukrainian women in a Soviet concentration camp were trampled by tanks in 1955, the diaspora responded by demonstrating at the Soviet Embassy in New York. And when Nikita Khrushchev arrived in the United States in September 1959, about 3,000 people marched on New York's Fifth Avenue decrying his visit.

Ukrainians expressed their concern also for those less fortunate living here. In

spring 1952, a 3 1/2-year-old Ukrainian boy, Michael Goy, who was born without hands, captured the love and attention not only of the Ukrainian community of the tri-state area but also of the residents of Newark, N.J.

The son of Ukrainian immigrants became the subject of several articles in *The Weekly* and dozens of fund-raising efforts. Cap'n Snafu (as he came to be called, probably because the lead in the first *Weekly* article started: "Snafued by

fate...") received money from bowling teams, appeared on TV game shows and attended Easter egg hunts, all set up to raise the \$5,000 needed to fit him with a set of artificial limbs. One man simply came into the offices of the *Newark Star-Ledger*, another paper spearheading the effort, plunked down \$50 in cash and walked out without giving his name. By the youngster's fourth birthday, May 25, 1952, \$6,674.04 had been raised for Cap'n Snafu.

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*January 9, 1950*

## **Capacity Audience Witnesses Carnegie Hall Concert Of Bandurists**

### **VOICE OF AMERICA RECORDS PROGRAM AND BROADCASTS IT TO UKRAINE**

The famed Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, male singers each of whom accompanies himself on the bandura, made their Carnegie Hall, New York, debut Friday evening, December 30 last. A capacity audience gave them a splendid ovation, time after time.

Led by Hryhory Kytasty, this chorus of Ukraine origin fully justified the advance press praises of it.

The Voice of America, sponsored by the State Department, recorded the entire program.

The following day "Voice" broadcast a report of the concert in Ukrainian and other languages and played several of the recordings, included the stirring "Stavay Narode!" (Rise, Ye People!)

The New York Herald Tribune wrote the following about the concert:

The Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus, heard last night in Carnegie Hall, is known for its group of thundering Ukrainian basses, which is an indication that their singing is bound to be harmonically full, and of a rich, resonant texture. And this it most certainly was. They have, in addition, some sweeping tenor voices, and the chorus's main delight is to allow these to sing very high, while the basses sing very low. They do this loudly, softly, at every dynamic level; and through it all they retain tremendous vigor. When the vigor is appropriate they are also able to spin a soft web of sound intonationally pure and bright of color.

The Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus' singing is wholly authentic; it has the melodic sophistication of folk music that has been thoroughly rehearsed, and

its communicative drive is a product of its genuine spirit and sentiment. The individual voice is not a thing of beauty, but the chorus is capable of grand and rousing effects.

Most of these effects are built around the bandura, the national instrument of the Ukraine, and one of these was in the hands of every singer. Looking like a large, malformed lute and with a range of several octaves, the instrument, in solo produces sounds on the order of a huge music box, while the ensemble takes on the qualities of a cymbalon band. Its function is to underline and refine the vocal onslaughts necessary for marching songs, brindisis and the like, and as played by the technically proficient chorus members its purpose was fully served.

The chorus was under the direction of Hryhory Kytasty, and the concert was sponsored by the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee.

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*February 20, 1950*

## **“Dumka” Male Chorus Makes New York Debut**

If you have ever been caught in the expectant hush of a gathering mid-summer storm and by a sudden clap of thunder found yourself engulfed in pulsing waves of magnificent sound and force, which made you lift your head to the Creator of such majestic power, you might envision the impact of the first crashing chords sung by the new “Dumka” chorus upon the 300-odd guests in New York’s Beethoven Hall last Sunday, February 12.

Nothing like it has been heard in and around New York in years ... not since the days when the great Koshetz waved his magic hands over the “human organ” of the seven concerted Ukrainian Catholic church choirs of the vicinity, and from the 350 throats evoked the pealing fortissimos and the poignant pianissimos that gave rise to the Koshetz Legend. By the jealously guarded standards of this Koshetz Legend all succeeding choirs and directors of the Metropolitan area have been judged, and will be judged till the legend fades from the memory of all who heard or sang in the Koshetz chorus, or until another master sets new standards.

Inevitably, the many “Old Guard” Ukrainians present as guests at the charmingly intimate and informal concert-dinner-dance which marked the debut of the “Dumka” chorus, composed of 40 newly arrived men, did apply the Koshetz yardstick and found the measurements exciting. Under the direction of Longin Krushelnitsky, the chorus showed such a mastery of choral harmony, cleanness of attack, dynamics and diction, and such an intelligent and instant response to the director’s every gesture that one could easily hope for the additional and needed mastery in the near future of the fluid phrasing, the delicate counterpoint and the sensitive “feel” for each song that has seldom been heard since the Carnegie and Town Hall concerts of the Combined Chorus.

The program, presented before this community "Prosfora" dinner, included for the first part Kashubinsky-Nedilsky's "The Bells Ring Out" (Dzvonyat Dzvony), Ludkevich Nedilsky's "God Eternal is Born" (Boh Predvichny), Stetsenko's "God Sees" (Oy Vydyt Boh), Kupchinsky-Kolessa's "Weep Not Rachel" – with solo by operatic baritone J. Stecura, and Koshetz-Kotho's "A New Joy is Come" (Nova Rada Stala). The second portion of the program contained "On Schedry Evening" by Kolessa and "Bells" by Kotko, while the third part included Leontovich-Hnatevich's "The Star Rose O'er Pochayiv" with the solo by J. Stecura, "The Grey Cuckoo Called" by Lysenko and "Evening" (Sadok Vishnevy) by Hnatyshyn.

Unquestionably designed for greater concert halls, the pulsing fortissimo chords of the first song's first phrases and the subsequent exquisite pianissimo passages showed the results of the gruelling discipline these chorus members are willing to undergo twice a week to produce such fine tonal contrasts. However, in sketching in the musical background for Mr. Stecura's solos, the choir showed lack of sufficient practice in this type of singing and failed this time to fully complement the rich tones and the truly sensitive interpretation of the soloist, although they were evenly matched in power. Both require the larger concert stage for full appreciation. On hearing Mr. Stecura's rich and powerful baritone, one feels a pang of regret that he was not in America years ago to sing "Ne Plach, Rakhyle" and "Oy Ziyshla Zoria" with the 350-voice chorus. What a perfect combination that would have been!

Needless to say, the audience at this excellent debut-concert rewarded the choristers and its director with prolonged applause that won two encores.

The concert gave way to a traditional Ukrainian Christmas-eve dinner, and then to an evening of dancing to the Continental-style music of W. Hentish's orchestra. The gallant dignity of the men and the gracious airs of the ladies produced an unusual atmosphere of Old World charm, and must be seen and felt to be appreciated.

The successfully launched "Dumka" male chorus is a fine example of cultural contribution the newest Ukrainians are making to the American way of life – a contribution to be proud of. For American Ukrainians, choruses like the "Dumka" chorus will provide listening pleasure for years to come of the many fine choral compositions we possess.

M.M.

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*May 8, 1950*

## **The Loyalty Day Parade**

Saturday, April 30, 1950, will go down in history as a very damp, cold spring day. A day for remaining indoors, partaking of some pleasant warmth or visiting good friends, but certainly not for marching down New York's

Fifth Avenue. Despite these adverse conditions, a great many thousands of loyal Americans marched in a Loyalty Day Parade before the world in an effort to prove once and for all that in America all people had freedom and all were American no matter what their descent.

One of the largest groups taking part in this Loyalty Day Parade was the Ukrainian section headed by its organizer, Walter Bacad of New York City. Our hardy individuals began arriving long before the appointed hour, so that it was necessary to form sooner than expected in the order of march. One didn't have to wait until arriving on East 92nd Street in Manhattan to become aware of the fact that the Ukrainians were to meet on that particular thoroughfare. Riding up or down on the Lexington Avenue Subway one constantly came in touch with "nashi" as they gazed expectantly at each succeeding station. In groups, both large and small, they came from all directions. Some carried signs, while others walked showing signs of early parade bashfulness.

Located on the corner of 92nd and Madison was a large truck from the Holland Trucking Corp., better known in New York circles as one of Bill Chupa's relatives, bearing a sign reading: "Ukrainian Unit Located Here." Hustling to and fro were a great many people, both young and old, disposing of flags, tags, buttons and banners among all prospective marchers. Walter Bacad was present and resplendent in his Vets cap and commander's decorations. Nick Redchuk was having trouble with his cap, placing it on his pate "a la" armored division rather than as an ordinary foot slogger. The more distinguished paraders were gathered in small groups discussing the weightier problems of the day, while down in the center of the block Bill Shust and several other instructors from St. George's Ukrainian Academy had their hands full trying to get the eager youngsters lined up into some sort of formation.

The "Plastunky" (newly arrived Girl Scouts) located nearer to Lexington Avenue, formed neatly and marched in unison throughout the day. Looking down upon this mass of humanity from nearby stairways was most interesting. It gave one a warm, proud feeling to see so many of our people, united, talking, laughing, organizing and making ready in all ways possible for this important parade. At last they were formed. A close packed mass of people broken only by the signs and the instruments of the assembled bands. Finally the signal and the Ukrainian contingent of the Loyalty Day Parade moved forward.

Up 92nd Street to Fifth Avenue and down to the left along famous Central Park East. Into the dull grey heaven surged the music played by the lead band, especially hired for the occasion. A cowboy band no less, and full of spirit and drive that made one forget that they were not also Ukrainians. In fact it was a shrewd bit of unconscious strategy on the part of the Ukrainians when they hired this particular band. As they marched down the Avenue hundreds upon hundreds of little children shrieked with delight and told all within earshot, "Look, Look Mommie, the cowboys are coming."

Thousands of faces turned from the passing groups and gazed up the Avenue at the oncoming Ukrainian contingent. The large sign carried by the very colorfully dressed members of the "Ukraine Dancers" elicited many warm compliments from the watchers. The little boys and girls, dressed in native Ukrainian costume, walked gaily behind their elders, laughing and casting anxious glances at one another to make certain nothing was amiss in their dress. The St. George Drum and Bugle Corps strutted spiritedly down the Avenue making all people aware that Ukrainians could play just as loud as they sing. Representatives from St. Vladimir's were present, marching together, American-born young people, newly arrived displaced persons and old immigrants. From New Jersey came several large groups. Jersey City and Newark marched under their respective banners, with the Newarkers providing their own marching songs by singing throughout the entire length of the march.

Finally the reviewing stand was reached. The time, 3:28 p.m. Sixteen abreast, they came on for fifteen minutes. As each group neared the stand, Thomas H. Cowan, announcer for New York City's own radio Station WNYC, called out the banners. He told the public of the Ukrainian people's struggle for freedom, their deep love of choral music and how beautifully they sang, especially in the churches to which he had often gone. As the hundreds of Ukrainian Americans marched by, he made the following comment: "I certainly would hate to run on a Commie ticket in a Ukrainian neighborhood." Throughout it was noticeable how much the people were impressed by the Ukrainian group's appearance. It seemed difficult for them to comprehend that there were so many Ukrainians in one place. Come to think of it, it was rather unusual to see, even for a Ukrainian.

As the parade passed the reviewing stand one could not help but notice that the following groups were among the best organized and the most impressive throughout. The leading banner carriers dressed in full Ukrainian costumes. The Ukrainian American Veterans, the Self Aid Society of Jersey City, the Newark Group, St. Academy [sic] and Band, and finally the girl scouts who perhaps more than any other group presented a trim marching picture.

The comments made by several thousand people along the route are not known, but those heard by this reporter were all favorable. The costumes, the children and the singing by the Newarkers were particularly noticed. Too, the fact that some of the signs were written by our new arrivals could not be overlooked. One of them had "American" spelled with a "k" instead of a "c." A small error and not worthy of worry. Ukrainians lined the entire route and voiced their approval time after time. Seemed as though someone had actually planted them there for the express purpose of making a good impression. When the applauding started the nearby watchers joined right in with them.

Thus the Loyalty Day Parade came to a close for the Ukrainian Section as the last group passed by the reviewing stand and turned east down one of

New York's side streets. It may have been a cold, raw, spring day for a great many people. They may have stayed home and enjoyed themselves, but between two and three thousand Ukrainian Americans came out on April 30, 1950, and showed the world that the Ukrainians were no small minority. They made another visible bid for recognition and support for their cause. They also pledged their loyalty to the United States of America, their adopted home. It was good to see them all marching along together, old immigrants, newly arrived Catholics, Orthodox, American-born and all who are known as Ukrainian Americans. United they made a strong impression. Let us hope they continue to do so.

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*January 9, 1951*

## **Embattled Ukraine Calls For Help To Liberate Itself Of Soviet Russian Rule And Communism**

A stirring appeal to all Ukrainians throughout the world to help Ukraine liberate itself of Soviet Russian rule was recently made by the Ukrainian underground front, which embraces all the forces now engaged in deadly, uneven struggle to win freedom and national independence for the over forty million Ukrainian people.

The appeal is signed by the leaders of the Ukrainian underground forces, which are spearheaded by the famed UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

Through them, through all whom they commend, our Ukrainian people call to their "brothers, scattered far and wide abroad" for help.

Their eloquently worded statement follows in its English translation:

Four years have passed since war ended in Europe. But it has not yet ended in Ukraine. For four years you have been able to see how the nations of Western Europe and America are living their lives in normal surroundings. There is no peace in Ukraine! In Ukraine there is still going on a savage struggle, the guns are not silent, the fires are not extinguished. In the factories and plants, in the collective farms and the individual holdings, schools and institutions, in the forests and the mountains, in Ukraine, in distant Siberia and Kazakhstan, everywhere the Ukrainian people are standing on the barricades of liberty. They stand bloody but unbowed, unconquered, unmastered.

Filled with hate for oppression and slavery, violence and lack of rights, they have declared a merciless war against Russian Bolshevik imperialism. Conscious of the justice of their cause they are rising today to the heights of consecration and heroism.

They have taken their fate into their own hands and have decided to forge it to the end, and they are forging it without interruption, forging it tirelessly, without fear.

Taking their position in the advance guard of the holy struggle of the nations for the overthrow of totalitarianism, despotism and terror – the USSR of Stalin, they are manfully and worthily carrying out this great and responsible duty. Today they have raised on high the banner on which are written those words dear to all nations and people: Freedom to nations. Freedom of the individual!

In this savage struggle, such as history has never known, no Ukrainian man or woman dares to remain on the sidelines. Every Ukrainian must take part in it, without regard to where he may happen to be. Our brothers, scattered abroad! Embattled Ukraine looks at you as a member of the one front of our great struggle, which has universal significance. Embattled Ukraine looks at you as warriors in the great cause of liberation who have opened a front in Western Europe, the lands of America and Australia, everywhere where a single Ukrainian lives. Embattled Ukraine sends its martial brotherly greetings to you at your posts.

Your native country listens attentively to everything that is done among the Ukrainian emigration, be it old or new. The Ukrainian people are eagerly watching to see whether their Ukrainian kinsmen abroad are marching forward in step with the front in the homeland, whether their front is lagging behind, is unbroken. The people have the right to expect that the Ukrainians abroad should not withdraw from the high demands that their history has laid upon them.

Embattled Ukraine first of all expects that the Ukrainians abroad will worthily and responsibly represent their people and their struggle for liberation before the outside world.

Ukraine is only now appearing in the international arena. The world still knows little about it and much of that which it does know is confused and twisted. It is in the first place your duty, Ukrainians abroad, to change the condition, to convey the truth about Ukraine and its struggle to all nations and peoples beyond the borders of the USSR. The country in this direction has done and is continuing to do all that lies in its power. By its struggle the country has amassed a great capital and you, Ukrainian emigration, must use it to advantage in the interests of the cause of liberation in the international sector.

Fate has scattered and is scattering you into all the countries of the world, to the most distant bounds of the earth. It is not the time to murmur at your hard fate! You must turn it to the good of the entire Ukrainian people, the fact that you have been scattered among all the peoples of the world, you must utilize, so that they may know Ukraine as well as possible – Ukraine, the Ukrainian people, their achievements in the past, their heroic struggle in the present.

Remember that today every Ukrainian abroad is a representative of embattled Ukraine.



Remember that foreigners, in looking at each one of you, are looking at the entire Ukrainian people and evaluating you, are evaluating all our people.

Let each one so conduct himself as not to stain his people and act so as to increase its glory. Ask yourself each day: what have you done for the good and profit of Ukraine?

You must be bound in spirit as closely as possible with Ukraine, you must live by it, by its efforts and its struggle. You must not dare to allow the entrance into your souls of doubt in the success of our great cause. You must not dare to nourish doubts as to the justice of our struggle in the homeland. Otherwise you will never inspire your neighbors with faith in the justice of our endeavors, you will not inspire in them confidence in the success of our struggle, you will not gain their noble support for your people.

Embattled Ukraine expects that the Ukrainians abroad will be the ardent exponents of those ideas for the realization of which the Ukrainian people are fighting.

Enlighten foreigners as to the necessity for the dismemberment of the USSR into free national states of all its peoples. Show to them that the oppressed nations of the USSR are thirsting for their own independent governments and have struggled and are struggling resolutely and manfully to secure them. Explain to them that by the dismemberment of the USSR they are serving the interests of all the nations of the world, for this is the only way of destroying once and for all the danger of the resurrection of Russian imperialism, which today in the form of Bolshevism is menacing the entire world.

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September 4, 1951

## **Newcomers To U.S. Alive To Significance Of July 4th**

**UKRAINIAN GROUP WORKING ON THE FARM OF J.W. BURCH,  
DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION AT THE MISSOURI COLLEGE  
OF AGRICULTURE, IS TYPICAL OF THE "DELAYED PIONEERS"  
WHO HAVE FOUND FREEDOM IN AMERICA**

*Being an American has come to be taken for granted by many citizens of the United States, the time when their ancestors came to American shores having been lost in history. But there are in the United States nearly a quarter of a million people to whom our democratic way of life is new. They are the displaced persons who have been brought to the United States from the lands of oppression behind the Iron Curtain. To them the opportunity to breathe the air of freedom is a wonderful new thing.*

*The following story is by Walter Dushnyck, New York, member of the War Relief Services – National Catholic Welfare Conference. It concerns the resettlement of a group of displaced persons in Missouri and was written for The Kansas City Star (July 4) weekly.*

### **By Walter Dushnyck**

A substantial number of Missouri's 2,419 European displaced persons who have entered the state since the passage of the DP legislations have been settled on farms in various parts of the state. As of June 1, 1951, they form but a fraction of the total of 239,524 DPs that have settled in the United States.

Thousands of others are expected to arrive in this country before the expiration of the present DP law. Among these are the 54,744 persons of German ethnic origin, known as "expellees," who were forcibly ejected from their homelands by the pro-Soviet satellite countries in Eastern and Central Europe following the termination of World War II.

The great majority of these people are Poles and Ukrainians, followed by Lithuanians, Latvians, Hungarians and others. All have come here through the efforts of one or another of the religious voluntary agencies authorized by the President to conduct resettlement work. Among them are War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; the Lutheran National Council; United Service of New Americans, a Jewish voluntary agency; the American Committee for the Resettlement of Polish Displaced Persons; and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

### **Urban And Rural Absorption**

While a great number of these "new Americans" have been settled in great metropolitan centers, such as St. Louis and Kansas City, an equally impressive number have gone to the farms outside these and other cities of the state. They are to be seen by the hundreds on the farms at such varied locations as Jefferson City, Fulton, Columbia, Rocheport, Sedalia, Warsaw, Springfield, Joplin, St. Joseph, Brookfield, Hamilton, Jamesport, Conception, St. Patrick, Weston, Hannibal, New London, Chillicothe and Liberty.

If those people interviewed by the writer are any index of the caliber of the people whom we are helping, then Missouri and the United States as a whole stand to gain much by helping them to start life anew.

Here and there the resettlement program suffers a "casualty," that is, a DP who leaves the original sponsor and moves elsewhere. There are various causes for a defection, but in no case is it a matter of malice or ill will on the part of either the sponsor or the DP. Usually, the causes are restlessness and discontent, arising from loneliness and lack of knowledge of English, which in turn make for a feeling of inferiority and not being wanted. Hence the DP casualty heads for the big city, where he is able to find a large nationality

settlement, clubs, organizations, churches and schools with his native language.

These forces, happily, operate mainly at the outset. Once a DP becomes accustomed to American customs and habits, he feels more secure and his restlessness quickly subsides.

One of the most successful arrangements with respect to DP farmers the writer found was that of the group of DP farmers working on the 800-acre farm of James W. Burch, director of the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture. All Ukrainians, the three DP farmers live in Rocheport. Mr. Burch has been extremely gratified with the quality of the people.

### **Praise For Family**

"Believe me when I say they are extremely fine people," he said. "The Kotiw family, in fact, are the best hands on my farm I have ever had."

The Kotiw family consists of John, 49, Justyna, his wife, and their three lovely children, Wasyl, who now calls himself William, 23; Catherine, 20, who has been in Chicago for the past few months; and the 17-year-old Sonia, who attends the local high school and helps her mother and father on the farm.

The family has been with Mr. Burch for over two years, a fact which bespeaks favorably for both the sponsor and the DP. John is one of those stalwart Ukrainian peasants who gave much trouble to the Soviet government in opposing their ruthless and brutal collectivization of farms in Ukraine. He hails from the western part of Ukraine, which has experienced Soviet rule when the territory, formerly part of Poland, went under the Soviet Russian domination in 1939.

John is an expert machinist and an experienced farmer who knows his job exceedingly well. He grooms Mr. Burch's horses, shoeing them himself; and he can repair a tractor or other farm machinery with dispatch. His English good, he has no trouble getting along either with the Burches or the neighbors.

John's wife, Justyna, is also a sturdy woman. With her daughter Sonia, she milks the cows and occasionally drives the tractors.

John's son William is now serving with Co. C, 76th Armd. Bn., 6th Armored Division at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo. He knows several European languages, including Ukrainian, Polish, German, Italian and Russian.

### **Others From Ukraine**

Two other families on Mr. Burch's farm are also Ukrainian. One of them is Semen and Nadia Kysil and their two small children. The significant fact about the family is that they had left Missouri shortly after coming there in 1949. They went to Scranton, Pa., where, they said, "some friends promised

them better jobs." But after a few months in Scranton, Semen and Nadia decided that life on the farm was much more attractive than in a smoky, mining town. So they wrote to Mr. Burch and asked for permission to return and work in the "fresh air."

The third family, Volodymyr and Maria Brydun and their 4-year-old son Walter, came in the spring of 1951.

All receive clean, spacious houses, in addition to a generous allowance of milk, meat hogs, cows, garden vegetables and, of course, a monthly salary.

In a circular which Burch sent to county agents of the state, soliciting their assistance in providing farm placements for the German ethnic families, known as the "expellees," Mr. Burch wrote: "As most of you know, I have one family that I have had with me for over two years. They are the best help I have ever had."

Such are these people, the "New Americans" and the "Delayed Pioneers," who are coming to these shores.

### **Screen Out Farmers**

Among the German expellees who are expected to arrive in the United States are many farm families who were ejected from their countries of origin because of the fact that they were Germans. The U.S. Displaced Persons Commission has sent a team of ten agricultural experts to Europe, who are screening and selecting farmers from among these people.

They report that these people are good farmers who used to work on large-size farms in their homelands before their expulsion by the Communists. It is believed that these people will fit well into the American farm system. But before they can be admitted to the United States they must have an American sponsor who would guarantee them a job and housing, requirements set forth by the U.S. displaced persons legislation.

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*March 31, 1952*

## **Our Ambassador To Moscow**

The newly appointed ambassador of our country to Moscow, George F. Kennan, is expected to soon take his post there.

His appointment was on the whole hailed by the American press. Though a comparatively young man, for ambassadors, he is an expert in East European affairs. Moscow is no stranger to him, for he worked there as Secretary of the United States Embassy for many years. As one observer points out, his promotion from a relatively humble position to the office of Ambassador with full powers is nothing short of brilliant.

Due to a strange combination of circumstances, he has the reputation of being profoundly inimical to Bolshevism and Russian expansionism. He is

said to be the originator of the now famous American policy of containment towards the Soviets. He occasionally has been suspected of having taken part in organizations for active anti-Soviet resistance. That suspicion was strengthened by the leading part he played in the Free Russia Fund in New York.

The fear has often been expressed that all these activities of Mr. Kennan will make it difficult for the government in Moscow to approve his appointment, all the more because Moscow's "Pravda," immediately after Washington's plans for his appointment were made known, published a severe criticism of Mr. Kennan, calling him a war-monger, an agent of American imperialism, an espionage chief and the like.

It appears now, however, that the Pravda article was but a mere blind, designed to cover what is truly important. We have every good reason to believe that Mr. Kennan will receive approval from Moscow. There is no doubt about Mr. Kennan's hostility to Communism and Russian expansionism.

Yet this is but one side of the coin. Mr. Kennan's connection with Moscow does not rest on his connection with the Free Russia Fund.

The main thing is that Moscow knows that Mr. Kennan has always been an enthusiastic champion of the unity and individuality of Russia as an imperium controlling the fate of some two scores of nations. Mr. Kennan is a trusted friend of Russia as a World Power. He is decidedly against splitting the Russian Empire even now when it menaces his own country. He goes as far as to advise the Soviet enslaved people, including the Ukrainians, to "make peace and cooperate constructively with Moscow," in other words to accept the fate of the weaker side.

In Mr. Kennan's opinion, Ukraine, for instance, is merely the "Pennsylvania of Russia." The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and some Ukrainian American individuals have approached Mr. Kennan in an effort to have him see Ukraine in its true light, to recognize the righteousness of the Ukrainian cause, and to show him how a free Ukraine would take away from Moscow much of its war potential and thereby eliminate it as a threat to American peace and security.

To put it in the vernacular, his replies amounted to: "no dice."

Mr. Kennan's article, "America and the Russian Future" in the April 1951 number of Foreign Affairs leaves no doubt at all about his attitude towards Moscow's greatness. It, probably more than anything else, has opened the door for him as U.S.A. ambassador to Moscow. A better man, warmer friend of Russia, could hardly have been found for the job.

One result of his appointment will inevitably be a weakening of confidence in the United States on the part of the nations oppressed by Moscow. For a while they had been led to believe that our country would truly give them some support. And that loss of confidence is a pity, to say the least.

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*October 13, 1952*

## **Containment Or Liberation: A Decision America Must Soon Make**

The sudden and unprecedented Soviet demand that the U.S. Government recall our Ambassador in Moscow, George F. Kennan as *persona non grata* – that is, an unacceptable person – should provide much fuel for the heated discussion between the two contesting presidential candidates as to our future policy with respect to the Soviet Union. This discussion began with General Eisenhower's statements several weeks ago at the American Legion convention in New York to the effect that the "containment policy" must be replaced by a new and dynamic "policy of liberation."

Mr. Kennan, it is recalled, is generally credited with formulating the "containment policy" in 1947, at which time, under the pen name of "X," he wrote a lengthy article in *Foreign Affairs*. The article played an important part in the formulation of American foreign policy. He predicted that if the United States were strong enough, it would "contain" Soviet Russia within her own boundaries. Ambassador Kennan, who speaks Russian fluently and who has devoted most of his life to the study of Soviet affairs, was and still is generally considered a top-notch specialist on Soviet Russia. In a subsequent article Mr. Kennan endeavored to blueprint the "Russian future," advising that America ought not interfere in the "internal" affairs of Russia. Vague on the subject of Ukraine, he expressed the view that only the future would show what disposition would have to be made of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR.

His position has been bitterly criticized by the Ukrainian and the non-Russian nationality press in general as basically pro-Russian and against the liberation of these non-Russian peoples. After his few months in Moscow, Mr. Kennan's mood, it is said, changed a great deal. At last the extreme Russian hostility towards America and the violent "hate America" campaign now in full swing in the USSR and the satellite countries led Mr. Kennan to draw a comparison between his treatment by the Nazis in 1941 and the Soviet treatment accorded him in Moscow in 1952. This comparison provoked his recall.

### **Is Containment To Go?**

The Kremlin-against-Kennan development will undoubtedly strengthen the Republican Party policy-makers in their efforts to have the "containment policy" authored by Kennan abandoned. A reappraisal of U.S. foreign policy cannot but lead to the adoption of a new and different policy with respect to Moscow, regardless of whether General Eisenhower or Governor Stevenson is the next occupant of the White House.

The "containment policy" is under Democratic as well as Republican fire, inasmuch as it has not proved effective in either containing communism or solving the basic differences between the East and the West.

Not counting the number of men who have laid down their lives in Korea, containment has cost the United States approximately \$160,000,000,000 since 1947. Mr. Acheson stated in one of his speeches that to succeed the "containment policy" may last more than twenty years; this would cost us, according to Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R., Wis.), more than a trillion dollars. Such a program, Mr. Kersten pointed out, would not only ruin the American economy, but would destroy America altogether.

General Eisenhower suggested at the American Legion convention last August that the United States must develop a new policy and must use its power and influence to help the communist-held nations of Eastern Europe and Asia to throw off the yoke of Russian tyranny. But his statement was immediately denounced not only by his political opponents in this country, but panic-ridden allies of the United States in France, Britain and Germany. They interpreted his remarks as an outright plea for a "war of liberation." Since then the Republican presidential nominee has found it expedient to steer away from the subject of "liberation," although his policy advisers continue to press this point, especially with an eye to the potential support of the various American nationality groups – such as the Poles, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Hungarians, Czechs, Germans, Latvians and Estonians.

Either for lack of precise knowledge of how the Soviet Union became what it is today or for political expediency, the Republicans want to "liberate" only those Eastern European and Asiatic nations which have fallen victim to Moscow since 1939. However, the central idea of a dynamic policy of liberation and of giving assistance to any nation or people who fight for their freedom has found strong support in Congress.

### **Liberation Of All Peoples**

The Eisenhower-Dulles thesis of a new policy of liberation suffers seriously from its deficient territorial outlook. The Republicans, unfortunately, do not go farther than the boundaries of 1939, and think that the Yalta Conference is the root of all our troubles with Soviet Russia. The fact of the matter is that the Yalta agreement was only one link in a long chain of Russian aggrandizement due largely to our gross ignorance of Soviet ideology, strategy and tactics.

The Soviet Russian threat could hardly be removed by merely pushing the present Soviet frontiers back to the line of 1939. As it is, such an operation is hardly possible without provoking the Kremlin into a full-scale war; neither the Republican nor the Democratic candidate would ever commit himself to such a course.

What we ought to do at the very outset is to realize once and for all what

the Soviet Union is today. Any policy of "liberation" must of necessity embrace also the enslaved non-Russian peoples of the USSR. They are kept in Soviet slavery, and they fight by all means at their disposal against Moscow, their oppressor and tyrant. Put simply, they are the oldest victims of the Soviet tyranny.

In this wise, the Democratic platform went farther than the Republican. For while the Democratic platform projected the pursuance of the national self-determination of all the peoples, including those enslaved by Moscow, the Republican idea of liberation is limited in potentialities and scope. As such, it appears to be a tactical move directed against the present administration in Washington rather than an appeal to the enslaved peoples everywhere.

At this writing the communist bosses are assembling in Moscow for the XIX Congress of the Communist Party. Already two first keynoters, Malenkov and Molotov, have leveled their propaganda guns against America, accusing it of planning a new war to "enslave the free peoples of Europe and Asia." The USSR, they contend, stands guard for the "freedom and independence of peace-loving nations the world over."

Here we have a unique opportunity to silence the insidious Russian lies. We need only to ask: Is Ukraine "free and independent?" Are the other republics of the USSR – Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakstan and the rest – are they free from Russian oppression and domination? Let us ask this of the Kremlin masters. And let us ask ourselves whether we can afford – either spiritually or materially – to abandon these countries to certain destruction.

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*February 16, 1953*

## **Resolution Introduced In Congress Calling For American Extension Of Diplomatic Relations With Republics Of Ukraine And Byelorussia**

On Monday, February 9 last, Congressman Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin introduced in the House of Representatives a Concurrent Resolution "which aims to express the sense of this Congress that our government should seek to establish full diplomatic relations with the Republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia. We must strive to free these peoples from the steel chains that bind them to communist Russia against their will."

### **Text Of Congressman Smith's Speech In House Of Representatives**

Mr. Speaker, President Eisenhower is determined to extend a helping hand to people who are enslaved behind the Iron Curtain. His recent state-



ments about a new policy of liberation are clear and unequivocal. For the first time since 1945 enslaved people everywhere have heard a voice which assures them that some day in the foreseeable future they will be free. John Foster Dulles, the new Secretary of State, supports the President's position.

Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a Resolution which aims to express the sense of this Congress that our government should seek to establish full diplomatic relations with the Republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia. We must strive to free these people from the steel chains that bind them to communist Russia against their will.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious to all who want to see that the free world is running second to the communist world on the propaganda front. This is an inexcusable situation. Approval of my resolution will serve notice on the Kremlin that the United States is determined to reverse that situation and that henceforth we shall take the initiative on the propaganda front all over the world.

### **Kremlin's Maintenance Of A Fiction**

Mr. Speaker, the Kremlin has maintained the fiction that the Ukraine and Byelorussia are free and independent republics and, if one were to believe what he can read, it would appear that they are. But I assure you that it is only a pretense. Historically the record shows that as early as 1921 the Ukraine joined in the Treaty of Riga with Poland and Russia. This seems to indicate that Ukraine enjoyed a separate status. Also, when the Union of Socialist Republics were organized in 1923, the Ukraine and Byelorussia was each considered a separate nation and each reserved the right to freely withdraw from the Union.

In a burst of communist campaign oratory in 1936 Stalin boasted that these two Republics, having reserved the right to secede from the Union, that steps should be taken to guarantee that the constitution which bound the three nations together should not be a meaningless scrap of paper. What irony!

It is also true, Mr. Speaker, that this constitutional guarantee of autonomy finds support in the distinctive national banners and emblems of the two states and are presumed to symbolize independent sovereignty of the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

And further, Mr. Speaker, to clinch the argument, the Kremlin insisted that the so-called republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia were entitled to have a separate and independent status in the United Nations. Delegates from these countries sit today in the United Nations and their right to do so has never been challenged.

Why then, Mr. Speaker, does the United States fail to establish full diplomatic relations with the Ukraine and Byelorussia? No logical excuse

exists why this has not been done. There is a suspicion, however, that to do so would be inconsistent to the Acheson policy of appeasement.

### **Eisenhower Ends Period Of Appeasement**

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that the policy of appeasement ended when Dwight D. Eisenhower took the oath of office as President of the United States on January 29, 1953.

Mr. Speaker, our new President has charted a new course in foreign policy. He has charted it with firmness and with a determination to carry it through. In his great speech to us a week ago he said, "Our policy, dedicated to making the free world secure, will envision all peaceful methods and devices – except breaking faith with our friends. We shall never acquiesce in the enslavement of any people in order to purchase fancied gain for ourselves."

Mr. Speaker, adoption of my resolution is only one of the devices that can be used to beat communism on the propaganda front. Let us start by extending full diplomatic relations with the Ukraine and Byelorussia. The time to start is now.

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*March 21, 1953*

### **Stalin Memorial Broken Up By N.Y. Ukrainians**

Prompt police action averted a melee last Sunday afternoon, March 15, as some 100 Ukrainian pro-free Ukraine and anti-Communists stormed an East Side Hall in New York City where memorial services for Joseph Stalin were being held. The outnumbered Communists were escorted to safety by the police as they left the building after the service was called off.

The incident was widely reported in The New York Times, Herald Tribune, Daily News and other newspapers.

The meeting had been advertised three days in the Ukrainian Daily News (Ukrainski Schodenni Visti), well-known for its adoration of Stalin and company, by the "Ukrainian Russian Committee." It was scheduled to start 2:30 p.m. in Manhattan Plaza, 6 East 44th Street. The text of the newspaper advertisement offered free admission to those who wish "to come and respect the memory of the man who had done so much for the work of fighting fascism and for bringing peace to the world."

#### **The Scheduled Time**

Long before the scheduled time, more than 1,000 anti-Communist Ukrainians, representing a half-dozen organizations, had gathered in a

heavy downpour and filled Fourth Street between Second and Third Avenues. A picket line, carrying placards that denounced Stalin as the enslaver of "all the free nations of Eastern and Central Europe," and demanding the deportation of all Communists in this country, was set up in front of the hall.

Ten minutes after the meeting was to start, thirty Communists had gathered in the hall. Despite the advertised free admission, they were charged \$1 each. In the hall, a coffin had been set up and covered with black and red cloth. There were floral wreaths and, above the funeral display, a large picture of Stalin.

Suddenly 100 men, led by members of the anti-Communist Ukrainian Youth Association, pushed past the ticket takers and forced their way into the hall. They were followed quickly by a detail of ten policemen that had been assigned to the meeting.

Before the police could intervene, the anti-Communists tore down the memorial display and drove the Communists into an adjoining room. One policeman sent in a call for reinforcements, while the others prevented the anti-Communists from following the "mourners."

A few minutes later, one of the Communists told a policeman that the meeting was called off.

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*September 26, 1953*

## **Over 15,000 N.Y. Ukrainian Americans March In Protest Parade Marking Anniversary Of Soviet Fostered 1932-33 Famine In Ukraine**

**SIMILAR PROTEST PARADE IN NEW YORK DURING HEIGHT  
OF FAMINE RECALLED BY PRINCIPAL SPEAKER HALYCHYN,  
WHEN COMMIES ATTACKED THE MARCHERS**

**RALLY FOLLOWING PARADE, HELD AT 5,000 CAPACITY  
MANHATTAN CENTER, HEARS PROF. LEMKIN  
OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, SCORES SOVIET MASS MURDER,  
GENOCIDE OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE**

One of the most inspiring demonstrations of Ukrainian American spirit and devotion to the Ukrainian people in their native but Soviet Russian enslaved Ukraine was displayed by Americans of Ukrainian birth or descent of the New York Metropolitan Area last Sunday, September 20, when over 15,000 of them marched up New York's famed Fifth Avenue to mark the

twentieth "Memorial Manifestation" of, as The New York Times reported, "that dark hour in the history of the Ukraine when 6,000,000 inhabitants of the Russian 'granary' were starved to quell the resistance of an independent people to the Soviet regime."

The marchers gathered at Washington Square, as many of their compatriots had done on November 18, 1933.

Then, in 1933, the paraders were assailed during the march by organized gangs of Communist hoodlums, who were repelled and in the process suffered quite a number of casualties.

This was recalled, in the course of his speech at the focal point of the Manifestation, the Manhattan Center of West 34th Street, at which a Rally was held following the March, by Dmytro Halychyn, Executive Vice-President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, under whose auspices the Manifestation was held. Mr. Halychyn also brought out in his address that similar bloody incidents attending such anti-Soviet manifestations by Ukrainian Americans, protesting then not only against the Soviet-made famine in Ukraine but also against the American recognition of the Soviet Union then, took place not only in New York but also in many other cities, especially in Chicago, where the casualties among the Commies attacking the Ukrainian Americans parading were very heavy and were headlined in the American press.

Last Sunday's New York demonstration was very peaceful. Times have changed. Today, Mr. Halychyn pointed out, "our country has finally come to realize that Soviet Russia has always been and will always be an enemy of the U.S.A., for the simple reason that our country is the sole bulwark of freedom of the world against Soviet imperialism and aggression."

An inspiring address was delivered at the rally by Prof. Raphael Lemkin, author of the United Nations Convention against Genocide, that is, deliberate mass murder of peoples by their oppressors. Prof. Lemkin reviewed in a moving fashion the fate of the millions of Ukrainians before and since 1932-33, who died victims to the Soviet Russian plan to exterminate as many of them as possible in order to break the heroic Ukrainian national resistance to Soviet Russian rule and occupation and to Communism.

Among the marchers were many in Ukrainian native costume. Clergy in the procession included Bishop John Theodorovich, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, and Archbishop Ihor of the New York City diocese.

Masses were held earlier in the Ukrainian churches.

Resolutions adopted at the mass meeting appealed to the people of America to support the Ukrainian and other captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

Grand marshalls of the march were Stephen Jarema and Walter Bacad.

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*May 22, 1954*

**Sixtieth UNA Anniversary Celebration  
In New York's Carnegie Hall  
Applauded By Capacity Audience**

**UKRAINIAN SONG AND DANCE PROGRAM  
ONE OF THE BEST EVER HELD**

**IDEALS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UNA  
AND THEIR APPLICATION TO CURRENT WORLD REALITIES  
INCLUDING UKRAINIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT,  
KEYNOTE OF TALKS BY UNA PRESIDENT HALYCHYN  
AND SVOBODA EDITOR DR. MYSHUHA**

**GUEST SPEAKER UNITED STATES SENATOR LEHMAN'S  
TALK WIDELY REPORTED IN PRESS**

New York's famed Carnegie Hall was filled to its 3,000 capacity, including standees last Sunday afternoon, May 16, by a closely attentive and highly responsive audience attending the Ukrainian Music and Dance Jubilee Festival, presented by over 300 singers, dancers and performers, most of whom were drawn from the younger Ukrainian American generation, supplemented by younger and older persons drawn from the newly arrived, former displaced persons, and sprinkled here and there with a number of the old immigrants.

The Festival was held in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal benefit order in this country. It was presented by the Metropolitan Jubilee Committee of UNA Branches and the Ukrainian Metropolitan Area Committee.

The Festival was truly an inspiring event, for both the performers and those who filled the orchestra, the boxes, the dress circle and the balconies. The latter remained rooted to their chairs or to their standing-room places from beginning to the very end.

It was a well-rounded program, consisting of choral music, solo numbers, folk dancing and several talks. The background and the colorful costumes of the participants further enhanced the spectacle.

In its inspirational qualities it reminded one of the excellent UNA 50th Anniversary Festival program, held ten years ago in Carnegie Hall, from which hundreds were turned away because of lack of space.

What made the affair especially inspirational was the fact that it was the product of voluntary effort, particularly on the part of the younger genera-

tion Ukrainian Americans who took part in it – at considerable cost to them, in time, energy and, of course, their pocketbooks and wallets.

Another asset to the program was the talk by Senator Herbert H. Lehman, whose talk was front-paged by The New York Times, and reported by New York Herald Tribune as well as by newspapers throughout the country associated with the AP, UP and INS.

In it, Senator Lehman, who on various occasions has spoken on matters concerning the Ukrainian situation, commended the UNA on the occasion of its 60th anniversary for its services, and also praised the endeavors of the Ukrainian people to free themselves of Red Russian tyranny.

### **Sen. Lehman Shares Ukrainian Yearning For Freedom**

Senator Lehman remarked that, “those of you here assembled, of Ukrainian origin or descent, have but the deepest sympathy with the people of the Ukraine in their present state of subjugation. We all share their yearning for dignity, freedom and the richness of liberty.” The speaker was introduced by Mr. Stephen J. Jarema.

UNA President, Dmytro Halychyn, brought out in his talk, delivered largely in Ukrainian, that “so long as the Ukrainian National Association continues to grow and flourish, so long will the Ukrainian way of life continue to flourish and contribute more and more for the benefit of Ukrainian American society, for the benefit of our United States of America, and, at the same time, for the benefit of her freedom loving people, our kinsmen.”

Svoboda editor-in-chief, Dr. Luke Myshuha, recalled in his address, which preceded the finale of the affair, that in 1915 Carnegie Hall was the scene of a great Ukrainian patriotic festival, arranged and attended by Ukrainian immigrants, who believed in a free and independent Ukraine. Some of the greatest of Ukrainian artists appeared on the Carnegie Hall stage then. Its highlight was the singing of Shevchenko’s immortal “Zapovit” (Last Testament), wherein the Ukrainian people were called to rid themselves of the chains of foreign enslavement. (The talk was in Ukrainian.)

### **The Program**

Well over 300 singers of choruses federated for the occasion opened the program with “The Star-Spangled Banner” – followed by the “Song of the Ukrainian National Association” – words by Musyichuk, music by Hayvoronsky. They were led by Alexander Mykytiuk of European renown. Mr. Halychyn’s address followed.

The federated choruses then sang, with considerable effect, the “Kateryna” cantata – words by Shevchenko, music by Kyshakevich, piano arrangement by Fomenko. Outstanding solo work was by Mary Bodnar and Roman Lewytsky, and by pianists, playing as accompanists, Wadym Kipa

(who is finally getting the recognition that he so richly deserves as a very accomplished pianist) and Lesya Vachnianyn.

Part III featured the beautiful excerpt from the opera "May Night" – music by Lysenko, libretto by M. Starytsky, based on story by Gogol. The choral singing here was very good indeed. It was led by Stephen Marusevich – younger generation Ukrainian American, well-known for his music achievements in this country. Very fine solo work was done by Mary Lesawyer, soprano, Ivan Hosch, tenor, Joseph Stetsura, bass-baritone; assisted by a Maiden's Chorus – Mary Bodnar, Alice Kruk, Helen Cenko, Olga Masowska.

Intermingled with "May Night" was one of the most applauded features of the entire program, namely, the folk dancing by a combined dance group drawn from several Ukrainian dancing groups, under the over-all direction of John O. Flis, director of this and preceding festivals. Flis', Walter Bacad's and Roman Petrina's groups, as well as several others, took part in a truly thrilling exhibit of Ukrainian folk dances, male, female and mixed, at their best.

Great credit for the presentation of "May Night" belongs to Stage Director Joseph Hirniak, one of the newly arrived, who can compare with the best on Broadway or in Hollywood.

Following the singing and dancing end of the "May Night," followed in turn by the concluding address by Dr. Luke Myshuha – which ended with his reference to the significance of the "Prayer" from the operetta "Kozak Beyond the Danube" – the Ukrainian Metropolitan Choral Society, led by Marusevich, appeared and sang that stirring hymn – with solo parts by Mary Lesawyer and Ivan Hosch. This was followed by the Ukrainian National Anthem – in which all joined – bringing to a conclusion one of the finest affairs of its kind.

General director of the festival was Olya Dmytriw, costume director – Melanie Milanowicz, costume Advisor – Olympia Dobrowolska, Antin Dragan – general adviser.

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*August 21, 1954*

## **Anti-Communist "Radio Liberation" Goes On Air In Ukrainian**

New York, August 17 – Radio Liberation, the anti-Communist station in Munich, Germany, went on the air in the Ukrainian language for the first time Aug. 16 with a warning to Ukrainian people that the Soviet regime is trying to bolster itself with appeals to Ukrainian national pride and the offer of a status of "elder brother" with the Great Russians as supports for the dictatorship. Announcement of the opening of the broadcasts beamed to the

Ukraine, bringing the total number of languages employed by Radio Liberation to seventeen, was made August 16 at the New York offices of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism Inc. by its president, Vice Admiral Leslie C. Stevens. The American Committee provides technical and other support for Radio Liberation.

### **Ukrainians Will Take Their Seat In "Circle Of Free Peoples"**

The opening script in Ukrainian laid stress on the assertion that the Ukrainian people, now cruelly oppressed by the Bolshevik dictatorship, will inevitably take their seat in the "circle of free peoples," and it called on them not to be flattered into "brotherhood" with a tyranny which crushed the democratic Ukrainian Republic and subjected the Ukrainians to bloody purges and decimating famines. It urged the Ukrainians to unite with the other Soviet peoples to struggle against the Soviet regime.

With the addition of Ukrainian, Radio Liberation now operates with nine area language desks. It went on the air on March 1, 1953, with only a Russian-language desk. In addition to Russian and Ukrainian, broadcasts are now transmitted regularly in Belorussian, Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaidjani, Tatar-Bashkir, four languages of Turkestan – Uzbek, Turkmen, Khirkiz and Kazakh – and six languages of the North Caucasus – Aver, Karachai-Balkar, Chechen-Ingush, Cherkess, Ossetin, Kumik and Lesghin.

Radio Liberation has also undergone a marked expansion in its transmission facilities in the year and a half since it started, Admiral Stevens reported. It now has seven transmitters operating on from ten to fifteen different frequencies, and it now is on the air twenty-four hours a day.

The Soviets reacted from the first day to the broadcasts of Radio Liberation and have carried on a campaign of heavy jamming, Admiral Stevens said. He said reports to his Committee indicated the jamming of Radio Liberation was even more intensive than that of other Western radios broadcasting to the Soviet Union. Admiral Stevens attributed this to the fact that Radio Liberation's programming is done by former Soviet citizens who know how to appeal most effectively to their compatriots behind the Iron Curtain. Recent defectors from Soviet-occupied areas reported listening to Radio Liberation, Admiral Stevens said, and said that the broadcasts were exceptional in their understanding of the problems of those who live under the Soviet dictatorship. Citing an attack on the American Committee recently in the Moscow newspaper, Pravda, allegedly written by a Ukrainian emigre, Josyp Krutij, who returned to the Soviet Union, Admiral Stevens expressed the opinion that this was inspired by Soviet fear of the effect of Radio Liberation's proposed broadcasts in Ukrainian. It is noteworthy, Admiral Stevens went on, that in the statement credited to Krutij the Soviet propaganda apparatus thought it necessary to discredit Ukrainian emigre



organizations and individuals who have been cooperating with the American Committee by smearing them as spies and assassins who are helping the Americans to “enslave the Ukrainian people.” This reflects the Kremlin’s growing disquiet over American relations with the Soviet emigration, particularly the relations between the American Committee and the Ukrainian emigration, Admiral Stevens commented.

Admiral Stevens sent the following telegram to the Ukrainian desk: “All officers of the American Committee join me in extending sincere congratulations to the staff of the Ukrainian desk for their fine efforts toward inaugurating Ukrainian broadcasts today.”

### **Message To Ukrainian Youth**

The keynote of the initial program in Ukrainian was struck in a script addressed to the Ukrainian youth, exhorting them not to be taken in by the current Soviet campaign to enlist the Ukrainian people as “elder brothers” supporting the grandiose imperialistic designs of the Soviet dictatorship. It reminded the Ukrainian people that they had been a major sufferer under the Bolsheviks, citing the crushing of the Ukrainian People’s [National] Republic by the Red Army, the purges of the 1920s, the Kremlin-fostered famine of the 1930s which cost the lives of millions of Ukrainian peasants, and the terrifying purges of the 1930s. The Soviet phase of Ukrainian history has been one of travail, bloodshed and iron tyranny, affecting both Party members and non-Party members alike.

The script went on to point out that the Communist dictatorship now offers the Ukrainians a new status – the status of “elder brother.” The regime, is thus trying to bolster itself with appeals to Ukrainian national pride. “Now they say we are to be the ‘elder brother,’ ” the script continued. “But brother in what? We know what Bolshevism has meant for us in the past. We know it cannot change. We are not to be flattered into so-called ‘brotherhood’ with any such tyranny. Brothers indeed we are – brothers with all the peoples of the USSR. But brothers united in struggle against that anti-people’s tyranny ... Young Ukrainians, you know the nature of Bolshevism well. Stand firm in the struggle for freedom and true democracy – for our people and all peoples.”

### **Ukrainians – “A Proud And Mighty People”**

The opening script emphasized that the Ukrainian people, although cruelly oppressed by the Bolshevik dictatorship, is a proud and mighty people and will inevitably take its seat in the “circle of free peoples.” (Citing) “The words of Taras Shevchenko: ‘And there will be a son, and there will be a mother, and there will be truth on earth’ because in our own house, there is truth and strength and the will for freedom,” the script concluded.

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*October 16, 1954*

## **Ukrainians Testify Before Congress Group To Soviet Atrocities**

Victims of the Soviet Russian communism gave a House group last Monday and Tuesday, October 11 and 12, eyewitness stories of Soviet atrocities in Ukraine, The New York Times and other newspapers reported.

Their testimony of mass murders, starvation and persecution in their homeland between 1929 and 1943 was given at the United States Court House in Foley Square, New York City, in the first two days of hearings by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Communist Aggression,

Representative Michael A. Feighan, Democrat of Ohio, subcommittee head, said in his opening statement that the hearing was aimed at showing that the Communists had "deluded a great many people" with their propaganda. He said they had hidden their aggression within the Soviet Union, creating the idea that the country was ethnically united.

The witnesses described forced labor camps and the discovery in 1943 of the mass graves of more than 9,000 massacred in Vinnytsia between 1938 and 1940. They charged that Moscow had intentionally created a famine in 1932-33, as a result of which "6,000,000 died in Ukraine."

How the Communists "staged" tours for prominent visiting foreigners, even to changing price tags on merchandise as "window dressing," was brought out.

### **UPA In Underground Today**

One of the highlights in the testimony was that armed resistance to Soviet brutality is still being carried out within Russia's borders by an underground anti-Communist army in Ukraine, the famed UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army).

This testimony was given by Mikola Lebed of New York City, official representative of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council.

Lebed said the UPA forces – who are dedicated to the cause of Ukrainian national liberation – had fought the Nazis during the German occupation and continued their battle against the Red Army after World War II. He said that in 1949 the army went underground but is still supplied with weapons and so far has avoided annihilation, despite efforts of the Red Army to suppress it.

Earlier this year, Lebed said, Moscow had ordered increased efforts to wipe out this liberation movement and had branded them "tools of Wall Street and the Vatican."

As reported in the press, he emphasized that "our forces will not rest until complete freedom has been won for Ukraine."

## **The Vinnytsia Massacre**

Main testimony concerning the Vinnytsia Massacre was given by Petro Pavlovych, former member of the Ukrainian Commission to investigate the massacre. He testified about the findings of his and other commissions; how 9,429 bodies of people killed by the NKVD were exhumed from mass graves. He also presented pictures and certified documents to the House group concerning the Vinnytsia Massacre.

### **Testimony By A Ukrainian Jew**

Joseph Schwarz of New York, a Ukrainian of Jewish faith who speaks Ukrainian fluently, told about his appeal to Ilya Ehrenberg, well-known Soviet writer, for help on stopping persecution of the Jews in the USSR; how he was promptly rewarded with arrest, tortured by the NKVD and then deported to a slave labor camp. He left Ukraine in 1941.

The facts about the terrible Soviet-instigated and -promoted famine in Ukraine in the early 1930s were calmly, albeit vividly, given in the course of his testimony by Yuriy Lawrynenko, one of the sufferers of it. He spoke of his life at the university under Soviet control, his years in a slave labor camp in the Arctic tundra, and the results of the Yezhov purge of 1937-38 in the slave labor camps.

Hryhorij Sydorec testified concerning the Soviet crime of genocide in his native village of Zhornokloby, Poltava, Ukraine – how the peasants were killed for refusing to join the Communist collective farms and his own deportation to Siberia in 1932. In emotion-laden tones he told of the beating his mother suffered from the Reds for refusing to reveal his hiding place before his capture.

Ivan Pushkar testified how the Communists stage their conducted tours for visiting diplomats, businessmen, etc., and of his deportation to the Kolyma slave camp in Siberia.

Rev. Kost Danylenko-Danilevsky, a Ukrainian Orthodox priest, testified about Communist methods of collectivization and the man-made famine in 1932-33, when millions of men, women and children were starved to death; his arrest by the NKVD followed by deportation to Siberia.

### **The Red Fifth Column**

The Bolshevik Fifth Column in the ancient capital Kiev of Ukraine in 1918 – when the newly established Ukrainian National Republic was in the throes of a deadly struggle to preserve its existence against the Reds and other enemies – was the subject of testimony by Yakiv Zozulia, a former member of the republic's governing body, the Ukrainian Central Rada. He said the Red fifth column was ordered into action by Leon Trotsky. The eyewitness of the events described the occupation of Kiev by the Russian Bolsheviks led by Antonov. He saw wagonloads of corpses being carted away by the Reds of executed Ukrainian patriots, among them his friends, high

school pupils, wounded soldiers and children as well.

Upon the conclusion of Zozulia's testimony, Congressman Feighan declared that the atrocities perpetrated by the Reds then on the Ukrainians fighting for their freedom could be compared to the atrocities of the hordes of Genghis Khan (a Mongolian warrior who caused the death of over five million people – Ed.)

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*January 22, 1955*

## **Congressional Committee Issues Special Report On "Communist Takeover And Occupation Of Ukraine"**

Unprecedented in the annals of United States Congressional reports is the recently issued Special Report No. 4 of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session, under authority of H. Res. 346 and H. Res. 438, and printed for the use of the Committee, entitled "Communist Takeover and Occupation of Ukraine."

The Committee, whose hearings were held throughout the country and were widely publicized, especially the hearing at which Ukrainian sufferers of Soviet misrule testified, consisted of nine Congressmen headed by Charles J. Kerster of Wisconsin.

Printed in the United States Government Printing Office in Washington, the report in brochure form is 36 pages in length.

An idea of its nature can be garnered from the introduction to it written by the Committee, which reads as follows:

### **Acknowledgement**

"The committee wishes to express its appreciation for assistance in the preparation of this report to Georgetown University, its faculty and to the group of experts from various parts of the United States who cooperated with the university. The record of hearings of the committee, together with individual sworn depositions from eyewitnesses, documents, exhibits and other authoritative evidence formed the basis for this report.

"The purpose of this report is to telescope the essentials of the history of Ukraine and its people, including the period of Communist takeover and occupation of that nation. It is hoped that this report will help the American people to understand better the nations and people enslaved by communism and thereby to more fully appreciate the true nature, tactics and final objectives of the criminal conspiracy of world communism."

Ably presented and well-written, the contents of this Congressional Report are as follows: History of Ukraine, Ukrainian Revival, rise of the

Ukrainian National Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the meaning of communism, militant communism, New Economic Policy, Ukrainization, end of the New Economic Policy, Famine of 1932-33, attack on Ukrainian culture, Prison camps, Yezhovschyna, 1936-37, Vinnytsia – “The Ukrainian Katyn,” first occupation of western Ukraine, German-Soviet war, Russian Communist return, Church policy, postwar Ukraine, postwar culture and latest developments.

### **Factual And Objective**

The Report “Communist Takeover And Occupation of Ukraine” has been written in a dispassionate, objective manner. It is factual, not slanted or editorialized. It tells the stark truth. In these respects lies its chief value.

In its very opening it brings out the well-known fact that “The Ukrainian people, who have suffered greatly from the aggression and genocidal policy of the Soviet Union, have also during the past been neglected by the non-Russian world. From the time they became entangled with the empire of Moscow by the Treaty of Pereyaslav in 1654, Moscow has resorted to all possible means to deny their national existence as a people with their own distinct culture.

“Today, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, as one of the Union Republics of the USSR, is a charter member of the United Nations, but it is not allowed to enter into direct relations with any of the free nations of the world. It still remains, in the opinion of the masters of the Kremlin, raw material to be remodeled and shaped to fit their fancy, without regard to the principles of democracy or the wishes of the people.”

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*January 29, 1955*

## **Prayers For Ukrainian Independence Day Offered In Senate And House By Ukrainian Prelates**

Unprecedented in the history of our U.S. Senate and House of Representatives were the prayers for Ukrainian freedom offered before both these august bodies on the occasion of the Ukrainian Independence Day celebrations – before the House on January 20 by his Excellency Metropolitan John Theodorovich of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and by the Very Rev. Fr. Michael Kohut, OSBM, Provincial of the Basilian Order, attached to St. George’s Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City, on January 21 last in the Senate.

Text of prayers follow:

### **Prayer Offered By Metropolitan Theodorovich**

In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, let us pray.

Almighty God, Thou are Father of all nations, the Source of the mighty stream of life in which the forward flow is humanity. Thou gavest to our Nation to become a mighty wave in the stream of humanity. Grant us, our Father, to remember we are a hope for many engulfed with the waves of oppression. They are the enslaved nations hiding the shame of slavery in our time behind the Iron Curtain.

Have mercy, Oh Lord, on these victims of mass execution, exile, slave camps, starvation. Have mercy on Thy ministers, tortured and killed for Thy name's sake. Grant the nations crushed under the tyrant's heel the blessings of liberty, independence and national statehood.

Give our great nation the strength and courage to keep bright the beacon of liberty and justice. Give us wisdom to help our brothers in Ukraine and all the other suppressed nations striving for freedom and national independence. May the day come, Oh God, when all nations and peoples shall live in a true state of coexistence devoid of Iron Curtains and tyrants and slavery. And grant that all men may live in their own lands in liberty and independence under their own Governments in Thy ways and according to Thy will.

May Thine kingdom come! Amen!

### **Prayer By Provincial Kohut**

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

We thank Thee, Oh God, for America, the haven for Your oppressed People.

Grant, Oh God, the members of this august body, the members of Congress, and all our leaders vision and fortitude in their endeavors, so that this great Nation may continue to give courage to the rest of the world so that nations may know that freedom, peace and justice is Thy will.

Grant, Oh God, to our unfortunate brethren behind the Iron Curtain courage to withstand the tyranny of Communism. With them we humbly pray.

Oh, Great God, Omnipotent Creator!

Look down upon our native lands.

We were always faithful to Thy will,

Hear our prayers this day.

Our brethren are in chains, our countries in ruin,

Our enemies will not even permit us to pray.

Oh, Great God, Give Ukraine and the other enslaved nations strength glory, freedom, power.

We ask Thy divine guidance to the end that the once free and independent Ukraine and other nations oppressed by the tyrants may again take their rightful places in the community of free nations.

In the name of the Father and of the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

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*February 5, 1955*

## **Letters From America**

Letters from America – your letters to friends and relatives abroad – they're one of the best ways to fight Communism abroad. Letters that tell the true facts about America "show up" Communist lies. Make your letters abroad weapons in the Cold War.

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*December 24, 1955*

## **Soviet Tanks Crush 500 Ukrainian Women In Siberian Uprising**

New York, December 20 – More than 500 Ukrainian women labor slaves linked hands and marched to their deaths beneath the tracks of Soviet tanks in a vain attempt to halt an armored attack on a Siberian concentration camp last summer, according to information received by Radio Liberation, the anti-Communist emigres' station in Germany, which is broadcasting the details of the massacre to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The text of the sensational broadcast by Dr. Fedor Varkony, a Hungarian physician who was recently released from a Soviet labor camp, was received in New York today by the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism which supports Radio Liberation. Dr. Varkony's broadcast dealt with the events during an uprising in the immense Kingir in Karaganda province during which prisoners sought to counter MVD (Secret Police) machine guns with rock-filled bottle grenades. The labor slaves managed to hold their own until the T-34 tanks punched through the camp defenses, in support of drunken troops. The Ukrainian women, thinking that the MVD forces would not attack them, marched against the tanks and were ruthlessly crushed into the muck of the camp ground.

After the uprising had been quelled, 1,600 prisoners were sent to Northern Siberia, some to state prisons, Dr. Varkony said. The strike was not entirely in vain, however, because the eight-hour working day was introduced, some of the invalids and youngsters were set free, and prisoners who had served three-quarters of their terms were given conditional releases. Further, the recent large-scale Soviet government "amnesty" was motivated partly by the Kingir and similar uprisings, Dr. Varkony declared.

Radio Liberation broadcasts a freedom message in seventeen languages around the clock to the peoples of the USSR.

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July 14, 1956

## **Representatives Of Central Ukrainian Organizations Call Upon Support Of Immigration Bill**

A meeting of the special Ukrainian Legislative Immigration Commission was held last Thursday. The Commission comprises the representatives of the Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the Ukrainian Congress Committee, Ukrainian American Veterans, Association of Ukrainian Lawyers, DOBRUS, Association of Former Political Prisoners and other central organizations and which Commission is headed by Attorney M. Piznak, Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association.

The purpose of this special meeting was in connection with the Resolution H.R. 6888, at present noted under Calendar No. 2249. This resolution in certain section resolves that the deportation provisions of the immigration law shall not refer to those persons, who committed any sort of irregularities and did not state truthfully facts as to their identities, citizenship, place of birth, address and so on, because of fear that they may be forcefully repatriated to countries behind the Iron Curtain and there persecuted because of their nationality and religious or political beliefs. This amendment passed through all procedures of the Congress and awaits approval by the Senate. It is now most important that this amendment be presented to the Senate prior to adjournment. All participants of the meeting, conducted by Mr. Piznak, Dr. Halychyn, Dr. Walter Galan, Attorneys G. Wolynetz and W. Steck, W. Mudryj, A. Dragan, W. Dushnyck, R. Olesnycky, W. Nowicky, I. Samiylenko, unanimously agreed to support and to use proper influence to have this amendment enacted upon.

For this purpose it is being planned to send a special delegation to Washington, D.C., while our central and local organizations, as well as individual persons, may help in pushing the Bill by writing to their senators with a plea to support it. In letters or telegrams to senators – only to senators – it is necessary to mention the number of the Bill (H.R. 6888, Calendar No. 2249) and ask the senators' help to place this Bill on the Senate agenda and vote for it.

The following is given as a suggestion for a letter or telegram to be addressed to both senators of the State from which the letter or telegram is sent: Dear Senator: We, representing local citizens of Ukrainian origin, respectfully urge that you use your influence to have the Bill, H.R. 6888, Calendar No. 2249, brought to the Senate floor, and we further petition your vigorous support of said bill. – (Signature of the organization and its representatives).



The above-mentioned special Immigration Commission, over the signature of its President Michael Piznak, has sent a special telegram to Senator Eastland, Chairman of the Senate Committee which had this matter under consideration. Our citizens and their organizations will help a good cause by asking their senators to enact this particular legislation.

The important section of the proposed bill reads as follows:

"The provisions of law relating to the deportation of aliens on the ground that they were excludable at the time of entry as aliens who had obtained visas by fraud or misrepresentation or as aliens who were not of the nationality specified in their visas shall not apply to an otherwise admissible alien admitted to the United States between December 22, 1945, and November 1, 1954, both dates inclusive, who misrepresented his place of birth, identity or residence in applying a visa if such alien shall establish to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the misrepresentation (a) was predicated upon the fact that the alien had reasonable grounds to fear repatriation to his former residence or homeland where he would be persecuted because of race, religion or political opinions, and (b) was not committed for the purpose of evading the quota restrictions of the immigration laws or an investigation of the alien at the place of his former residence or elsewhere."

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*November 3, 1956*

## **Ukrainian Institute Of America Home In New York Formally Opened**

Last Sunday, October 28, the Ukrainian Institute of America Home, located on East 79th Street, adjoining Central Park, New York City, was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies to serve the needs of Ukrainian studies and culture in this country.

The beautiful and spacious building was purchased for the Institute by its founder and head, Mr. William Dzus, prominent Ukrainian American inventor and industrialist.

Its architect was Stanford White, famed during the early part of this century for his architectural creations. It was the dwelling of the late August Van Horne Stuyvesant, a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam, as New York was originally called.

The dedicatory ceremonies, which were attended by invited guests, were opened with the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems, led by Stephanie Turash, younger generation Ukrainian American light opera star, who had studied in Italy.

Master of ceremonies was Daniel Kane, Esq., vice-president of the Institute, who introduced himself as "an adopted Ukrainian of American descent." He called on Rev. M. Kohut, OSBM, the pastor of St. George's

Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City, to deliver the invocation.

Mr. Kane then gave a brief outline of the aims and purposes of the Institute, which he followed by introducing Mr. Dzus, who in his brief talk dwelt on the same subject, stressing that "the dedication of this building enhances the value of Ukrainian contributions to American culture and sciences."

Other principal speakers were Prof. Clarence A. Manning of Columbia University, and Mr. Julian Revay, Director of the officers of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Very Rev. L. Wesolowsky of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church of New York concluded this portion of the program with a prayer.

This formal opening of the Institute Home was followed by entertainment provided by Miss Turash and by the Bandurist Quartet directed by Mr. Roman Levitsky. Master of ceremonies was Mr. Walter Bacad, secretary of the Institute. The entire program was arranged by Mr. Ostap Balaban, assistant secretary of the Institute. The affair was concluded with refreshments being served to the guests.

Currently the Institute is having an exhibit of Ukrainian art, arranged by the Association of Ukrainian Artists of America, headed by Yaroslav Hordynsky. Among the sculptures on exhibit were several pieces by the world-famed Ukrainian sculptor and painter, Alexander Archipenko, who was also present at the dedication ceremonies of the Ukrainian Institute of America Home.



*The Ukrainian Institute of America, located at 79th Street and Fifth Avenue in New York City.*

## **Text Of Mr. Dzus' Talk**

The dedication of this institute Headquarters building represents to me the confirmation of the Ukrainian Americans as mature members of the American community.

The Ukrainians were among the more recent immigrants to America from Europe. Like other Europeans before them, many of the Ukrainian immigrants came to this country with the intention of earning and saving money and then returning to the homeland to buy a farm and settle down in rural comfort. Most of the early Ukrainians were farmers. When they arrived in this country, most of them settled in large cities such as Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo and Metropolitan New York. The change from simple European country life to life in a modern American industrial city was startling and at times frightening. However, in most cases, the adjustment was soon made and, after our people tasted fully of the fruits of American democracy, they became a part of America. If a few of our people still cherished hopes of returning home to live, these ideas were finally abandoned because of the changed conditions in the homeland resulting first from World War I and then from World War II.

In the meantime, the Ukrainian community in America flourished and prospered, and our people have made many contributions to America in the industrial, professional, artistic and cultural fields. In addition, our sons have fought and some have died in the wars of our adopted country. We have earned and have now assumed our position as full members of the American nation.

Only one further thing remains – American culture is like a huge river into which the streams of many European cultures flow as tributaries. It is important that the full stress of traditional Ukrainian culture make its contribution to America. It is my hope that this headquarters building will become a center for Ukrainian learning, science, art and music so that it will be preserved for posterity, so that it will be further encouraged and developed and so that its full benefits will become available to America.

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*December 8, 1956*

## **Ukrainians Participating In The Establishment Of The American Museum Of Immigration**

Participation of Ukrainian Americans in the establishment of the American Museum of Immigration at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, on former Bedloe's Island, now known as Freedom Island, was activated a week ago last Thursday, November 29th, at a gathering held at the Ukrainian Institute in New York City, East 79th Street and 5th Avenue, by a number of

representatives of Ukrainian American organizations and press.

The meeting was formally opened by Mr. William Dzus, president of the Ukrainian Institute. Chairman was Mr. Joseph Lesawyer.

### **Corsi Pays Tribute To Ukrainian Immigrants**

Principal speaker was Mr. Corsi, former U.S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

An immigrant himself – he came to these shores from Italy at the age of 10 – Mr. Corsi, in a well-delivered and warmly received talk, outlined the role of the immigrants in the building of America. He mentioned the fact that 79 percent of the polyglot population of that world metropolis, New York City, consists of immigrants and their sons and daughters. He paid high tribute to Ukrainian immigrants for their courage and industry from the very start of their advent upon these shores, of the severe difficulties they had to face in sinking their roots into the American free soil, of the pioneering work they had to do in building their churches and local and national organizations, and their press as well, and of how today they are considered the best of law-abiding Americans, as testified by court records, which reveal, for example, that for a 14-year in length period there was not a single arrest of a Ukrainian immigrant for transgression of the law in Shamokin, Pennsylvania. People of such character, he said, are true sons and daughters of Ukraine, for there the Ukrainian spirit predominates and enables the Ukrainian people to continue their valiant struggle to free themselves and to become free and independent, and no foreign tyranny can quell and subdue them. In conclusion, Mr. Corsi congratulated the Ukrainian committee, which under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is cooperating with the American Museum of Immigration.

The Ukrainian Museum of Immigration Committee consists of Mr. William Dzus, president, Mr. Platon Stasiuk, vice-president, Mr. Julian Revay, secretary, and Messrs. Joseph Lesawyer and John Roberts, members.

Speaking in Ukrainian at the gathering was Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association. For the Ukrainian immigrants, he said, the Statue of Liberty and the Museum of Immigration, which will be erected at its base, will be more meaningful and inspirational than perhaps for any other ethnic groups which enter into the fabric of American society, for if any nationality has known oppression and enslavement, it has been the Ukrainian nationality, and if any immigration in America has had to endure as much in settling here, in eking out a living and making such wonderful progress in all fields of endeavor, it has been the Ukrainian immigration, which constituted the last wave before World War I of emigration from the Old to the New World.

The meeting was brought to a close by Mr. Dzus, who declared that a drive will be launched for funds for the establishment of a Ukrainian section

in the American Museum of Immigration. Not even a penny raised by that drive, he said, will be used for administrative expenses; they will be covered by other funds.

Refreshments were served to those present at the close of the affair. Messrs. Dzus and Stasiuk were the hosts.

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*January 4, 1957*

## **Pro-Free Ukraine And Anti-Soviet Russian Rally In New York Is An Inspiring Event**

One of the most momentous events in the story of Ukrainian American organizational and individual life in the New York Metropolitan Area took place last Sunday, December 30th.

It was the pro-free Ukraine and the anti-Soviet Russian communism and imperialism mass meeting held under the auspices of the nationally representative Ukrainian Congress Committee of America at Manhattan Center, New York City.

The mass meeting was attended by close to three thousand persons. It was widely reported in the press, including The New York Times and the New York Daily News.

The rally served as a public demonstration of the fact that the Ukrainian people are, ever and increasingly more so within the past several months, fighting with mind and muscle, and, to be sure, with armed might, up and underground, the Russian occupant of their enslaved land, theirs and the land of their forefathers, a land of glorious and rich traditions, historical and cultural, a land of a people of a fighting spirit which can hardly be surpassed by peoples of any other nation.

This particular fact, alluded to above, was attested by the testimony offered in the addresses given at the rally by such prominent persons who are not of Ukrainian origin and who are friends of the gallant Ukrainian Cause as United States Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, a member of President Eisenhower's Cabinet, U.S. Senator-elect Jacob K. Javits of New York, U.S. Congressman Feighan, Rev. D. Tormeng, associate editor of the influential World Affairs magazine and, in absentia (address read by Mr. Stephen Jarema, Executive Secretary of the UCCA), by Senator Herbert H. Lehman.

The fact, too, was brought out strongly in the stirring opening remarks of Mr. Michael Piznak, master of ceremonies of the rally and treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, who told the audience that once again, as in years before, the Dnieper River is flowing with the blood of Ukrainian fighters for freedom, that of the unity of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the well nigh legendary Ukrainska Povstancha Armiya, and of the

Ukrainian partisans and students in Kiev whose rebellion in Kiev caused that ancient capital of Ukraine to be tank cannonaded by the Reds in even more destructive fashion than in the case of Budapest.

Principal speaker in Ukrainian was Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, President of the Ukrainian National Association and of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Both he and Professor Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, emphasized the significance of what has been transpiring these days, first in Hungary and then in Ukraine, in the cracking up of the Soviet Russian Iron Curtain, and of the renewed energy of the peoples of these two and other enslaved countries behind that notorious curtain to regain that which is inalienably their own, the rights of a human being coupled with national freedom and independence.

### **Secretary Of Labor Mitchell's Address**

In his illuminating talk, the U.S. Secretary of Labor brought out the fact that:

"Recently two highly significant documents found their way to the free world, disclosing the most appalling conditions in forced labor camps. These documents were written by two groups of Ukrainian political prisoners at the gigantic Soviet forced labor camp complex located in Mordovia, about 400 miles southeast of Moscow.

"The original Ukrainian texts, dated September and October 1955, are painstakingly written on pieces of linen cloth that may have been torn from the lining of coats. Bit by bit, through secret means, they have found their way to the free world. These documents are particularly significant because they show that, despite the promised elimination of forced labor camps after the death of Stalin (forced labor camps which incidentally previously had never been acknowledged to exist), despite this promise, these documents show that the concentration camp system still remains a basic institution in the Soviet economy."

### **Résumé of Mr. Halychyn's Talk**

The threat of the eruption of a third World War, engendered by the Soviet Russian communistic and imperialistic drive for world power and enslavement of mankind, is being held in abeyance principally because the Kremlin misrulers feel their position insecure on account of the strong nationalistic movement in Ukraine and other Russian enslaved countries directed toward the goal of their national liberation.

Ever increasing reports of fighting between units of the well-nigh legendary Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the UPA, and the Soviet Russian troop and MVD detachments, plus the number of derailments of Soviet troop

trains and the blowing up of bridges, sharply point up the fact that the Ukrainians, proud and unconquerable in spirit, constitute the Achilles' heel of the Soviet monolithic empire.

The last two months have been most momentous, marked by heroism and tragedy, that of the Hungarian bloody rebellion. It was during this rebellion that Ukrainian national resistance to Russian rule manifested itself when Ukrainian soldiers in the Soviet Army deserted it and went over to the side of the Hungarian freedom fighters with arms and tanks, and fought together with them against the Reds. During this time, too, Ukrainian partisans, the UPA-ites, derailed Soviet ammunition trains destined for Russians fighting the Hungarians.

The combination of all these elements, that is, of the Ukrainian, Hungarian and other people's struggle for national freedom, combined with the evidence of Soviet infiltration into countries of the free world, clearly indicate that Soviet Russian chauvinistic imperialism is increasingly becoming rampant, but is still kept in check by Ukrainian nationalism.

Insofar as nationalism is concerned, there are two kinds of it – the right and the wrong kind. The right is the kind which seeks national liberation from slavery and oppression, like Ukrainian nationalism. The wrong and the bad kind is the one which is of an aggrandizing and imperialistic nature, ever ready to provoke and wage war upon peace-loving peoples. The best example of this is Russian nationalism, which is equivalent to Russian imperialism and colonialism.

That is why Russian nationalism and its evil offsprings, communism and imperialism, must be combatted every day and at every step, with all means and resources available. It simply must be destroyed, once and for all time. Only then will freedom, justice and peace prevail on this earth.

Prof. Dobriensky in his talk especially called attention to the listeners that, "The Hungarian revolution for national independence rudely awakened the free world from a sleeping stupor generated by the false hope of 'peaceful co-existence,' the deceitful smiles of Moscow and the foolish but dangerous theories of those who held that the captivity of the Moscow-enslaved nations is final."

### **Cong. Feighan's Proposed Resolution**

Congressman Feighan declared that he would introduce a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for the exclusion of the Soviet Union representatives in the United Nations and urging that various sanctions be imposed upon the USSR by the U.S.A.

Among other speakers was the elderly Prof. Stanislavivsky, former inmate of Soviet Russian prison camps, and a Hungarian freedom fighter, Arbat Hassaesi, who appeared with a white mask over his face. He was presented by Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Vice-President of the UCCA.

Mr. Roman Huhlevich, vice-chairman of the rally committee, spoke

briefly in calling for donations to the Ukrainian National Fund, which netted a fine collection.

The famed Ukrainian male Dumka chorus directed by L. Krushelnitsky sang two selections in a well-rendered fashion; piano accompanists were Hannah Prydatkewytch and Roman Stetsura.

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*June 29, 1957*

## **The Shevchenko Memorial**

**By Clarence A. Manning**

The dedication of the statue of Taras Shevchenko by the great Ukrainian sculptor Alexander Archipenko on June 16, 1957, at Soyuzivka was an extraordinary occasion. The officers and members of the Ukrainian National Association had decided that it was highly fitting that a monument to the memory of the greatest poet of Ukraine should be erected amid the Ukrainian surroundings of their Catskill Mountain estate, and they had brought the work to a successful conclusion and invited all Ukrainians to attend the dedication.

The outpouring was a surprise even to themselves. A mass of over 10,000 people attended. They came in 53 buses and in well over 1,000 private cars. They came from nearly all the Ukrainian centers in both the United States and Canada. It was the largest Ukrainian event in the history of the whole Ukrainian immigration and in the past century outside of Kiev there have been few events of such a magnitude. They literally almost swamped the facilities at Soyuzivka in a typical American and a typical Ukrainian manner.

The remarkable feature was that there had been no attempt to give this dedication other than a family significance. There had been invited no list of prominent American speakers, no figure of national and international importance in the political and cultural spheres. The speakers were the officers of the Association and cognate groups, and the musical program was devoted to the Ukrainian versions of Shevchenko's immortal works. It was well-attuned to that motto of Shevchenko which was engraved upon the pedestal of the statue: "Learn from others, but do not neglect your own."

It was a modest and unassuming program which seemed to lack all of those elements which are commonly regarded as necessary to success. The very place where the monument was being erected, nearly 100 miles from New York or any other large center, seemed to be a sufficient guarantee that large crowds could not be expected. The weather, while clear, was unusually warm for June. Yet neither the distance nor the heat discouraged the demonstration of the sympathies of the Ukrainian immigration in the New World. All these factors made it the more memorable, and at the same time the very success under the conditions should make us think why it took place on the scale in which it did.



The dedication brought together Ukrainians of every school of thought, except the Communists who are content to follow the banners of Moscow and twist Shevchenko, to members of the older emigration, the pioneers of Ukrainian life in the New World. It brought members of the second, the third and the fourth generations, those very people whose supposed lack of Ukrainian national feeling is so often criticized in the Ukrainian press here and in Europe. It brought members of the new emigration who left their native land during and after World War II. It included American citizens, those who had applied for citizenship and those who have every hope of ultimately returning as Ukrainian citizens to a free Ukraine. Why was this? It came about for two reasons.

First in Taras Shevchenko himself. He is the Ukrainian national hero, the practical founder of the Ukrainian national idea, the man who galvanized a mass of peasants into believing in themselves and their country. It is not too much to say that under the conditions prevailing in Ukraine during his life and activity the Ukrainians could say of him as the Continental Army said of George Washington, "He was the hoop to the barrel." His verses throughout the years have been the inspiration of all Ukrainian parties which were striving for the liberty and independence of their country. He spoke to all men regardless of their education or lack of it in their own language, and they listened.

No other poet in modern times has won that proud and responsible position. When a somewhat similar Russian society some years ago, analogous to the Ukrainian National Association, set up a monument to Pushkin on its own estate, the meeting which was arranged with all pomp and ceremony attracted about 1,000 people, the actual members of this group despite all their attempts at publicity. But Pushkin is a classic with all the laudations that a classic writer expects and the actual neglect. It would be the same with Mickiewicz.

But Shevchenko has entered into the souls of the Ukrainian people. Here they had a chance to show their own feelings, and those feelings were deeper than many even of their own number dare to appraise them.

There is another reason. The Ukrainian political emigration in Europe is deeply torn into factions which argue bitterly that each alone has the key to the future of Ukraine. Each party has its adherents in the United States and Canada, and they, too, have their organizations and their internal struggles. The early Ukrainians in America had their struggles also, but with the passing of time they have come to realize in the words attributed to Charles Carroll of Carrollton in the American Revolution, "We must hang together or hang separately." They realized at an early period that they could do little for their country or their families if they remained isolated. They adopted the already tested role of the fraternal society with cultural purposes, and the result was the Ukrainian National Association.

For nearly sixty-five years it has worked with modest aims and with realizable goals, through its branches, through Svoboda, through various other orga-

nizations and today through the Ukrainian Congress Committee, in which many of its officers have a leading part. Amid the storms of the years it has made itself by wise leadership into an organization which can truly speak for all groups of patriotic Ukrainians without regard to political affiliations, either here in American life or in Europe. It can furnish, in all fields other than politics in the narrow sense, a center for Ukrainian aspirations and ideals. That may seem strange to European methods of thinking, but it is felt, perhaps more than consciously understood, even by the newest arrivals.

So, at Soyuzivka the unveiling of a monument to Shevchenko by the Ukrainian National Association, the "Batko Soyuz," the senior Ukrainian organization in the New World, gave the opportunity for Ukrainians of all groups and all parties to come together under its auspices to commemorate the father of the Ukrainian movement for independence in the modern world, the great Kobzar of Ukraine.

That is the significance of this unprecedented gathering and the reason why the great masses of Ukrainians from far and near came to give a testimony of their Ukrainian feelings of mutual brotherhood and of common respect for their great poet. "Learn from foreigners, but do not neglect your own." The gathering was guided by the true advice of Shevchenko. It can only be judged by the remarkable adaptation of Ukrainian manners and customs to the life prevailing here. The gathering at Soyuzivka showed the positive sides of Shevchenko's teaching and their application. It affords the best hope yet that the political difficulties can be overcome, and that Ukraine can speak with a united voice and can finally secure its rightful independent place in the brotherhood of peaceful and democratic and freedom-loving peoples.

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*July 13, 1957*

## **Only Through United Effort Can We Attain Our Common Objectives: Col. Andrew Melnyk**

Speaking at a banquet held in his honor last Saturday evening, July 6th, in New York City, Colonel Andrew Melnyk – head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and former officer of the famed Ukrainian Sichovi Corps which fought for Ukrainian national freedom under the command of Col. Eugene Konovalts (assassinated by a Red agent in Rotterdam in 1938) during the time of the Ukrainian National Republic which came into being for a short while at the close of World War I – strongly emphasized the fact that: "Among us [Ukrainians] there are none who are better or worse than one another. There are only those who work more hard or less hard for the cause of Ukrainian national liberation."

In his brief address, Col. Melnyk struck its keynote when he declared

that: "Only through united effort can we attain our common objective – the liberation of Ukraine and the creation of an Independent and Sovereign Ukrainian State."

The testimonial dinner for Col. Melnyk, held at Hotel Statler, was attended by some three hundred diners from all walks of Ukrainian American life, including representatives of various national and local Ukrainian American organizations and institutions. In brief talks they paid tribute to the guest of honor for his devotion to the Ukrainian liberation movement.

They recalled his brilliant career in service of his countrymen. Born in 1890, he enlisted in the ranks of the Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi at the outbreak of World War I. A year later, during the months of April and May 1916, he saw front-line action in the famed Battle of Makivka, the first major onslaught in modern times of Ukrainian armed forces upon Russian imperialism. Then followed his capture by the Russians. During the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, Colonel Melnyk made his escape from the Russian P.W. camp. Then followed the formation of the Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi Corps of the armed forces of the Western Ukrainian National Republic and the Ukrainian National Republic both of which, on January 22, 1919, united into one, under the name of the latter. The Corps was headed by the already mentioned Colonel Eugene Konovalts. Following the collapse of Ukrainian armed resistance and of the Ukrainian republic, there came into being the revolutionary and underground Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO – Ukrinska Viyskova Organizatsia), which about 1930 was succeeded by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN – Organizatsia Ukrainskykh Natsionalistiv), both headed by Colonel Konovalts until his assassination by a killer of the Moscow Kremlin gang.

Following that tragedy, Colonel Melnyk became the head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and, in that capacity, like other Ukrainian patriots he continued his efforts and struggle for liberation of Ukraine.

Mr. Melnyk was here on a temporary visit, following his attendance at the recent celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada held in Toronto, Ontario. The testimonial dinner given him in New York was held in conjunction with the convention held during the past weekend in New York of the Organization for Rebirth of Ukraine (ODVU) and its associated organizations, the Ukrainian Gold Cross (UZKh), Youth of ODVU (MUN) and Zarevo.

Following opening remarks by Toastmaster Bak-Boychuk, the traditional Ukrainian bread and salt welcome to the guest was given by Prof. Alexander Granovsky of the University of Minnesota, honorary chairman of ODVU, and a prayer by Very Rev. Lev Veselovsky of St. Volodimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church of New York.

The following representatives extended greetings to Colonel Melnyk, underscoring his achievements in the ranks of fighters for Ukrainian free-

dom: Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Mrs. Irene Pavlikovska of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations; Dr. Walter Gallan, head of the Association of Veterans in America of the Ukrainian War for Independence; Mr. Michael Piznak, Vice-President of the Ukrainian National Association; Mr. Julian Revay of the Ukrainian Selfreliance Association ("Samopomich"); Mrs. Katherine Peleshok of the Ukrainian Women's Association of America ("Soyuz Ukrainok"); Mr. Roman Huhlevich of the United Committee of the Ukrainian American Organizations of New York City; Mr. Bohdan Krawciw, head of the National Board of the Ukrainian Scouts (Plast) in the United States of America; Dr. Nikifor Hirniak of the Legion of Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi; Dr. Chyrowsky of the Organization for Defense of the Four Freedoms of Ukraine (OOChSU – Organizatsia Oborony Chotirokh Svobid Ukrainy); Dr. R. Sukhiy of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics of America; Dr. L. Ortynsky of the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Divisionists (BD – Bratstvo Divizyinykiv); Mr. Procyk of the Union of Friends of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement (OPVBU – Obyednanya Prykhylnykyv Vyzvolnoyi Borotby Ukrainy); Very Rev. Leschyshyn, veteran of the Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi; and Mr. Yaroslav Bilak, secretary of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada.

Their talks were followed by the introduction of prominent guests attending the dinner, among whom was Mr. Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association.

A stirring feature of the testimonial dinner was the presentation to Colonel Melnyk by Mr. Wasyl Gelner of the banner handed down by the late Colonel Konovalts which was unfurled thirty years ago over St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Lviv, western Ukraine, by members of the UVO and recovered by them before its attempted seizure by the Polish authorities.

Prior to his return to Europe last Tuesday, Colonel Melnyk visited on the day previous, the quarters of the Ukrainian National Association and its Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, at 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, N.J. He was accompanied by Prof. Granovsky and Dr. Volodimir Michailiv, the latter the secretary of ODVU. Col. Melnyk was deeply impressed by the size, progress and magnitude of operations of the Ukrainian National Association and its organs, the oldest and largest in their respective fields. Later he was entertained at a luncheon attended by the supreme officers of the UNA, Messrs. Dmytro Halychyn, Michael Piznak, Roman Slobodian, editor-in-chief of Svoboda Mr. Antin Dragan, his two escorts and Mr. John Panchuk, former head of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, who was attending at the time the convention of the American Bar Association, and dropped in at the time to visit the organization to which he belongs.

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November 23, 1957

## **Liberation Policy Memorandum Presented To Canadian Secretary Of State By Ukrainian Committee**

A memorandum titled "The Policy of Liberation as an Aspect of Canadian Foreign Policy," was presented to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Hon. S. Smith on November 6th, 1957, by the Central Committee of the Canadian League for Ukraine's Liberation.

Main topics treated in the memorandum are as follows: (1) Canada and the Policy of Liberation, (2) The Importance of the Policy of Liberation, (3) Two Aspects of the Policy of Liberation, (4) Why the Concept of Coexistence is Dangerous? (5) Main Principles of the Policy of Liberation, (6) What Ukrainian Canadians Expect from Canada in connection with all this.

The memorandum starts with the observation that, in outlining its political program, the Progressive Conservative Party in Canada adopted a certain attitude toward the question of support of the liberation movement of the European nations enslaved by Russia.

This program, the memorandum says, concentrates primarily on the satellite countries and the Baltic states, "but is silent as to the liberation of the nations occupied by Russia in an earlier period; in particular, it doesn't raise the question of the liberation of Ukraine, the Caucasian states of Georgia and Azerbaidjan, and of Byelorussia."

### **Chief Points Of The Memorandum**

- Canada has gained the status of a first-class power in international affairs and has all the prerequisites for continuing growth. This position enables Canada to exercise an important influence on both the formulation and the actual application of the Policy of Liberation by the nations of the free world.

- Canada occupies a special position due to the fact that a third of her population is composed of ethnic groups whose countries of origin are under Russian occupation. Ukrainians, Germans, Poles, Byelorussians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Czechs, Slovaks, all are perturbed by the fate of their former countries, or the countries of their parents and would like to see them enjoy the same freedom and happiness which they enjoy in their new homeland.

- Canada should support the Policy of Liberation of the nations subjugated by Russia; nations, which by active resistance and continuous struggle in various forms, have indicated clearly their desire for freedom.

- The Policy of Liberation should be considered on two levels: (1)

Political Liberation of the national states in Central and Eastern Europe, (2) Liquidation of the Soviet Russian empire which exists today under the name of USSR. Both aspects of the Policy of Liberation are closely connected; it is impossible to imagine the liberation of the subjugated nations without the destruction of the conqueror – the Russian empire. Whoever speaks of the enslaved nations and at the same time accepts the existence of the USSR, in fact rejects the Policy of Liberation or does not consider it seriously.

- We are actually witnessing a most curious sight. Moscow has assumed the role of the active and determined “champion of the enslaved people all over the world” and pretends to defend them against alleged British and American imperialism ... It is very strange that the Western World, in counteracting the Russian policy of aggression, has been unable to make use of the fact that Russia is the most reactionary colonial power in the world and that the first task should be to liberate the nations enslaved by Russia.

- Russian gains (in various fields) would certainly have been considerably greater had Russia succeeded in breaking down the resistance offered in one form or another by the enslaved nations. As a result, Russia is forced to sacrifice a large amount of her energy for internal consolidation and to overcome the constant resistance in Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Caucasian and the Baltic states, and the satellites.

- The Western World wishes to convince Russia of the maxim “live and let live.” For tactical reasons Moscow’s propaganda supports this maxim, although Russian leaders never fail to add that, in the final result, the victory of the system they represent is inevitable. A loudly advertised concept of coexistence is supported in the West solely from motives of opportunism. Moscow supports it because it coincides with her interests of the day. It is obvious that the concept of coexistence and the Policy of Liberation are irreconcilable. Western Powers adopting in practice the policy of coexistence in fact reject the Policy of Liberation, which proves that this policy is viewed as a tactical means for exercising pressure against the USSR.

- Such treatment of the Policy of Liberation as a tactical means rather than as a basis of policy is a serious weakness; (it) hastens the process of internal consolidation of the Soviet Bloc. By depriving the enslaved nations of all prospects and hope of success in their fight for freedom, the West may force them in such a desperate situation to seek some “modus vivendi” with Moscow, which in turn might make some concessions. The immediate consequence of such a development would be a cessation of resistance to Moscow and the possibility of cooperation with Russia in its objective to dominate the world.

- At the present stage of the struggle with the Soviet Bloc, the only realistic position that should be adopted must contemplate: (1) Indivisibility of freedom the world over, (2) The destruction of all totalitarian systems, (3) The proclamation without any qualification of the necessity of liberation of all nations subjugated by Russia, (4) The active support of liberation move-

ments of the nations enslaved by Russia, (5) Abandoning the division of the subjugated nations into those that should be liberated (such as the satellite countries) and those that may continue to remain under Russian control (nations subjugated earlier, e.g., Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Baltic and the Caucasian states).

- Nations behind the Iron Curtain must know that: (1) They are not alone in their struggle with Russian imperialism, (2) The Western World wants to help them in their struggle, (3) In case of internal clash the West is prepared to offer effective military assistance, (4) In no case will the West restore the Russian empire in another form upon the destruction of the Soviet Russian empire, as was the case after the First World War.

- Canada, due to her special position in the Commonwealth and her relations with the United States, has all the prerequisites for becoming the promoter of a true policy of liberation and can set into motion an effective international action along such lines. The U.N. forum offers a particularly favorable ground for so doing.

- We have no doubt that the whole Canadian [sic] would welcome the initiative of its Government in this vital matter and would give the necessary support, since this would amount not only to the hastening of the liberation of the nations enslaved by Russia, but would also mean the final removal of the (Soviet Russian) threat to the free world.

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*December 7, 1957*

## **Students' Federation Plans To Increase Efforts To Establish Chair Of Ukrainian Studies At Columbia University**

NEWARK, N.J. – Delegates to the third organizational conference of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations, held here November 29-December 1, were urged to give their utmost assistance and moral support to the establishment of a Chair of Ukrainian Studies at Columbia University, New York.

The plan was made by Stepan Khemych, of New York, the federation's convener of matters concerning the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, to more than 40 delegates from New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cleveland.

Mr. Khemych said the fund was created at the federation's Congress last June in Cleveland and has since been built up by proceeds of a Youth Festival held in New York in November. A charter is now being secured, and fund-raising projects are being planned to obtain the \$250,000 needed for

establishment of the Chair.

The conference decided to promote the matter through all possible means, and made plans to:

- Urge member clubs of the federation to initiate the formation of local committees or permanent bodies to raise funds for the Ukrainian Student (scholarship) Fund;

- Publish *Horizons*, the Ukrainian students' review in the English language only, and publish a quarterly bulletin in English dealing with club news and members' activities;

- Begin compiling statistics on Ukrainian students in American universities and colleges;

- Appeal to all Ukrainian youth organizations for information about those of their members, particularly the high school students, who would qualify for membership in the federation;

- Publish material in January about the Battle of Kruty in cooperation with the Central Association of Ukrainian Students and the Federation of Ukrainian Students in Canada, to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the date when 300 Ukrainian students were killed defending the independence of Ukraine against Communist Russian attack in 1918.

A banquet and anniversary ball were held in conjunction with the weekend conference to mark the federation's fifth anniversary. The banquet, attended by dignitaries of various Ukrainian organizations, was held November 29 at Essex House in Newark.

Speaker was Dr. Lev Dobriansky of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Dr. Dobriansky said the students' efforts could counteract the "political psychological" effects of Russia's man-made satellites, Sputnik I and Sputnik II, and the "inadvertent propaganda work of intellectuals and individuals like Murrow, Sokolsky and Alsop who have created a near journalistic panic."

Firstly, the students could promote the Ukrainian cause as individuals (reporters, research assistants) by spreading truth in the journalistic field in the government departments.

Secondly, they could bring an impact to bear on public opinion through their federation, by establishing clubs and inviting lecturers to public gatherings, he said.

In addition, the students could indirectly further the cause by supporting the work of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, said Dr. Dobriansky.

Joseph Lesawyer, UCCA vice-president and chairman of the UCCA's committee on youth organizations, outlined the aims and progress of the Ukrainian Student Fund Inc., which was established in 1954 to assist Ukrainian students in securing a college education.

Greetings were extended by Roman Slobodian, Ukrainian National



Association; Antin Batiuk, Ukrainian Workingmen's Association; Ivan Bazarko, Providence Association; Prof. A. Andrushkiw, Ukrainian Free University; Prof. Damian Horniatkewych, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in U.S.A.; W. Borovyk, Organization for Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine; and Damian Yarko, Association for the Liberation of Ukraine.

Among other prominent guests were Dr. Ivanna Ratych of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and Dr. Roman Huhlewych, United American Ukrainian Organizations Committee of New York.

The banquet was opened by Zenon Krawets, Richmond Hill, N.Y., federation president. Boris Pliujko, Cleveland, was toastmaster.

The conference and weekend events were organized by the federation's executive: Zenon Krawets, Richmond Hill, N.Y., president; Stepan Khemych, New York; Walter Stoyko, New York; Boris Pliujko, Cleveland; Michael Pochtar, Newark; and Konstantin Sawchtuk, Jersey City, vice-presidents; Myroslava Pryshlak, Hillside, N.J., treasurer; Khrystia Karpevich, New York, secretary, and Martha Doberchak, New York, scholarship convener.

Founded in the spring of 1953 at Columbia University, the federation has a membership of more than 1,000 students organized in more than 20 associations and university clubs located mainly in the eastern and midwestern states.

The federation aims to contribute to the "better understanding of the menace of Bolshevism" and thus render a service to both American security and the struggle for freedom of the Moscow-enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain.

It also hopes to promote appreciation of the Ukrainian question in the American academic world and cooperation with other American students of East European descent to assist colleagues in this country as well as in other parts of the Free World to gain better insight into the general East European problem.

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*December 21, 1957*

## **Ukrainian Liberation Movement Needs Support Of Ukrainians In Free World, Says Mykola Liwyckyj**

NEW YORK – A four-point program to strengthen the Ukrainian liberation movement was outlined here December 15 by Mykola A. Liwyckyj, Munich, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Council.

Mr. Liwyckyj appealed to Ukrainians in the free world to maintain a close relationship with Ukraine and to encourage Ukrainians there in their long struggle for freedom and independence.

He said they should also publicize and defend the Ukrainian liberation movement ceaselessly among non-Ukrainians in order to "jolt the con-

science" of these people concerning Ukrainian liberation aims, should expand and strengthen liaison with other Moscow-enslaved nationalities in the struggle for mutual independence, and should mobilize and activate all Ukrainian forces in the free world to the aid of the Ukrainian struggle.

The UNC chairman expressed the conviction that present developments in the Soviet Union should be looked upon with optimism since they were only indications that the Soviet regime and the Soviet empire were on the way to downfall.

It was unfortunate, he said, that some politicians and statesmen in free countries sincerely believe in the Kremlin's propaganda overtures for peaceful coexistence.

On December 11, Mr. Liwycyk visited the offices of the Ukrainian National Association and Svoboda in Jersey City, N.J., where he met with UNA Supreme President Dmytro Halychyn, Supreme Treasurer Roman Slobodian and the Editors of Svoboda.

During his four-month stay on this continent, Mr. Liwycyk will visit Washington, D.C., and Ukrainian communities in Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis, Detroit and other centers.

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*March 22, 1958*

## **Ukrainians On Both Sides Of Atlantic Take Concrete Steps To Defend Honor Of Late Military Leader Simon Petlura**

PARIS – Local Ukrainian groups and representatives of national Ukrainian organizations have joined forces to take concrete action in protesting the dishonor done to the late Ukrainian military leader Simon Petlura by a French television play.

The play, broadcast February 28 by the government-owned television station here, glorified Petlura's assassin, Samuel Solomon Schwartzbard, and depicted Petlura as an anti-Semite.

Their national pride deeply hurt, Ukrainians declare that the play slandered a great Ukrainian as well as the Ukrainian nation, since testimony presented at the Schwartzbard trial revealed Petlura had given orders that the Jews in Ukraine should not be harmed or molested.

At meetings held from March 1 to 4, the Ukrainian community in France formed a coordinating Citizens' Committee to undertake the defense of Petlura by these measures:

- preparation of a memorial and presentation of it to responsible French authorities;
- informative campaign directed to newspapers and other periodicals;

- intercession with various interested French and Jewish organizations;
- coordination of Ukrainian action in Petlura's defense outside France.

Head of the committee is P. Plewako. He is assisted by Prof. O. Kulchycky and P. Holiyan, vice-presidents; Dr. Markus, K. Lazovinska and M. Fryz, secretaries; O. Melnykovich, treasurer; and Prof. V. Yaniv and M. Kovalsky, members.

Represented on the committee are the Academic Society, Veterans Society, Citizens' Welfare, Shevchenko Scientific Society, Ukrainian National Unity, Association of Ukrainian Workers in France, Society of Catholic Students Obnova, Organization of Ukrainian Youth in France, Ukrainian Women's League, Association of Ukrainian Youth, Students' Community and the Christian Movement.

Local groups included in the committee are the S. Petlura Library, the Committee to aid Mrs. Olga Petlura (Petlura's widow), Committee to Care for Ukrainian Graves in France, the Building Committee of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and branches of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and Student Relief Fund Committee.

In addition, the committee includes representatives of the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Rada (Council) and of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council's Foreign Representation.

Earlier, the various Ukrainian organizations in both France and Germany sent telegrams of protest to the directors of the TV station. A delegation of Ukrainians living in Germany visited the French Consul in Munich to demonstrate the broadcast.

An appeal for cancellation of the controversial play, issued two days before the broadcast, was unheeded by the TV directors.

Born in 1879 in Poltava, Ukraine, Petlura conducted military operations against the Red Army for the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council) during the years immediately following the proclamation of Ukrainian independence in 1918. He eventually became president of the Directory. When the Russian Bolsheviks overthrew the Ukrainian government in 1921 he took refuge in Poland and later in Paris.

Petlura's assassination by Schwartzbard, a Jewish watch-maker, occurred in Paris on May 25, 1926.

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NEW YORK – Rallying to the defense of Simon Petlura, Ukrainians of Metropolitan New York indignantly resolved "to repudiate the attempts of certain political forces to twist and falsify historical facts and present them with hate" as was done on a French television play on February 28.

The resolution was one of several approved at a community meeting March 16 at the Ukrainian National Home here. The resolutions will be submitted to the governments of the United States and France.

The assembly of some 500 persons condemned the television play as "Moscow-Bolshevik provocation carried out to compromise Ukrainian liberation attempts, open an anti-Ukrainian front in France and create hostility among the French people toward Ukrainians through falsification of historical events."

Initiators of the meeting were the national executive bodies of the Organization for the Defense of the Four Freedoms of Ukraine (ODFFU) and the Organization for the National Rebirth of Ukraine (ODVU).

Principal speakers were Theodore Bak-Boychuk and Prof. Ivan Vovchuk.

Volodymyr Borovyk conducted the meeting. The presidium included Joseph Lesawyer, representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Roman Huhlevych, United Ukrainian American Organizations Committee of New York; Volodymyr Riznyk (ODVU); and Prof. I. Yurchenko (ODFFU).

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*September 6, 1958*

## **The UYL-NA Silver Anniversary Convention A Further Step Forward In Progress**

Several hundred persons, delegates and guests drawn from various parts of the United States and Canada, contributed to the success of the 25th Silver Anniversary Convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, held during the past Labor Day weekend, August 30th-September 1st in Cleveland, Ohio.

Animated by a strong desire to further solidify and accelerate the progress of this organization, which was founded in Chicago, Ill., August 16-17 in 1933 during the Ukrainian Week at the World's Fair held there that summer, the conventioners did themselves proud by their deliberations upon the problems and issues confronting them.

The security of America, Canada and the other nations of the Free World, the ardent desire of young and older Ukrainian Americans and Canadians to help bring about the resurrection of a free and independent Ukraine, and the ways of keeping closely knit the rank and file of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America for the achievement of its purposes, both patriotic and cultural, as outlined in the preamble of the UYL-NA constitution, were the keynotes of the convention.

The keynote was particularly struck by Dr. Eugene Draginda of Detroit, retiring president of the UYL-NA, in his message to the convention, when he noted that, "The bond of nationality has created the progressiveness of the UYL-NA, giving the organization a purpose for existing, that of uniting all the small groups, large clubs and individual persons whose parents at one time or another came to North America from Ukraine. Oneness in culture

has perpetuated the Ukrainian youth's interest on this continent. A great majority of the members, are descended of persons not familiar with a country's history to care about any country to any great extent, except their own birthplace. Our Ukrainian youth do care, as you can see by the interest they have taken in learning about Ukraine, as a nation, her customs, habits and contributions to world civilization.

"A quarter of a century has elapsed during which many leaders have taken hold of the League and have led her with their guiding hands. Those interested leaders have given us much for our great organization, as is evidenced by our past history."

Following the opening, beginning with a prayer and the singing of the national anthems, the following were elected to the presidium of the convention: Chairman, Taras Maksymovich; Co-Chairman, Gregory Nazarkewicz; Secretaries, Helen Lesky and Elizabeth Lesky.

The sessions held from then on were of the commission type, and were conducted in the ballroom of the Statler Hilton Hotel.

Reports of retiring officers assembled by Michael Wichorek, Executive Secretary of the UYL-NA, were then submitted to the convention.

Eugene Draginda, retiring UYL-NA President, emphasized in his report the accomplishments of the UYL-NA for the past year, including the Trend and Trendette monthly publication, the Directory, the UYL-NA Sports Rally held in Scranton, Pennsylvania, under the direction of the League's Sport's Director, Joseph Yaworsky, and sundry subjects and recommendations pertaining to the welfare of the organization.

In his comments on the UYL-NA Foundation Inc., Mr. Draginda noted that "A much closer alliance should be formed with the parent UYL-NA ... There is a tendency to grow further apart and work independently ... The value of each other to the other is limitless and any separation should be in the abstract and not in practical application."

In his report, Walter Bodnar, retiring Vice-President of the League, sketched his activities in the League and the activities themselves, including the setting up of the UYL-NA Basketball League. He suggested that "success in organizing was best where promotions were followed by personal contact," and that, in his opinion, each area must be organized into a state league or a district council set-up in order to make the UYL-NA more effective in its aims. Scattered member clubs or individuals are not enough; each member club needs representation in a state league to effect a better local program and act as an intermediary for the Ukrainian Youth League. This is especially important since the trend for youth activities seems to be centered around the National Homes and Community Centers."

Natalia Kornowa, Vice-Presidentess, told in her report about her work in "disposing of the League's so-called 'frozen' assets, which consisted of Christmas cards, note paper, League binders, and Arts Book color sets." She

credited Greg Nazarkewicz, League Financial Secretary, with having helped in the storing and assisting in the distribution of these items. In conclusion, she gave a financial résumé of the sale of these items, and told how many of them were sold by UYL-NA clubs in Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan.

UYL-NA Treasurer Terry Szmagala gave an itemized report, as of July 31, 1958, of the organization's actual income, actual expenses, projected balance sheet, assets and liabilities, a statement of profit or loss, and a bank reconciliation.

Financial Secretary Greg Nazarkewicz noted in his report that "shortly after the closing of the 1957 Convention, our tally of paid club memberships showed that the Ukrainian Youth League of North America was made up of 39 organizations." He added that to achieve membership for 1958, 135 organizations were sent two letters by him in March and May of this year, of either a renewal request or of an invitation to join the League.

Michael Wichorek, Executive Secretary of the UYL-NA, told of his work as such, including the expediting of the Trendette and the Trend, the printing of suitable stationery, keeping up of the mailing list, correspondence, and of all its odds and ends involved therein.

In her report as UYL-NA Publicity Director, Jennie H. Kohut recommended the preparation and issuance of a notebook of pertinent data relating to the League which would be of great value to the next publicity director. She said that she is in the process of getting it ready, and that it will contain copies of League publications, data on memberships, constitution, UYL-NA Foundation and other information of value.

Mary Hawryshko, in her report as Recording Secretary of the League, said that, "My experience in working with the UYL-NA has been gratifying and shall be treasured very highly."

Joseph Gurski, President of the UYL-NA Foundation, gave a report on the historical aspect of it, its structure and purpose, as well as on the organizational end of it, including duties and work of the foundation's executive committee (Joseph Gurski, Walter Warwick, Walter Bacad and William Polewchak), its organization and by-laws committee and Trend committee, cultural committee, the Ukrainian Cultural Courses committee, and the public relations, financial and other committees. The speaker reported that the UYL-NA Foundation has joined the Ukrainian Institute of America, the headquarters of which are in New York City.

Stella Zaharchuk, Cultural Director of the UYL-NA Foundation, elaborated on the progress of the program now in existence and outlined the stages of work accomplished on the pamphlets covering Ukrainian folk music, Ukrainian Christmas and Easter customs, and slides depicting the native costumes of Ukraine.

Brief talks on the Ukrainian Cultural Courses held during last August

under the auspices of the Ukrainian National Association in cooperation with the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation at the UNA's Soyuzivka, were given by two students who attended them this year, Jerry Bobeczko and Barbara Roberts. Both expressed their delight in having taken them and of having learned much from them.

Other reports submitted were those of UYL-NA Treasurer Joseph Smindak, Auditor William P. Dochych, UYL-NA Foundation Financial Committee Chairman William Polewchak, Cultural Director Stella Zaharchuk and the UYL-NA's Trend Editor Helen Perozak.

Discussion on them all and on points raised under new business were under the guidance of the convention chairman Taras Maksymovich, and Walter Bodnar, chairman of the Policy and Procedures Commission of the League.

Among the UYL-NA projects discussed at convention were the "Let's Get Acquainted Booklet" and the "Directory." Other subjects treated were "the status of the Executive Secretary position," the relationship between the UYL-NA and the UYL-NA Foundation, a more active liaison with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the proper significance of the UYL-NA official trident emblem, the coordination of factors in organizational responsibility, convention and sports rally sites, and general cooperation among all Ukrainian American youth organizations.

Appropriate resolutions, relative to America's peace effort, the Ukrainian liberation movement and the UYL-NA's future program in various fields were presented to the convention by the Resolutions Commission, headed by Joseph Lesawyer, and unanimously adopted.

In the course of the convention sessions, greetings were extended by Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Vice-President of Ukrainian National Association; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, National Commander of the Ukrainian Boy and Girl Scouts (Plast); Mr. Edward Popel, Secretary of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association; and Mr. John H. Roberts of the [Ukrainian] Congress Committee of America.

During the business session held last Monday, a proposal was made to have Jerry Bobeczko and Barbara Roberts to be declared delegates from the Ukrainian Cultural Courses groups of this year, and that the next years' courses should have their delegates at the conventions of the UYL-NA. Eugene Woloshyn strongly supported the motion by declaring that "this is a youth league and so let's get youth into it." By vote of the convention, both teenagers were ruled to be full-fledged delegates to the convention.

### **Officers For 1958-59**

Early last Monday afternoon elections were held. The following were elected as officers of the UYL-NA for the coming 1958-59 year:

President, Taras ("Terry") Szmagala of Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-Presidents, Myron Kuropas of Chicago and Jenny Kohut of Rochester, N.Y.;

Treasurer, W. Sosnowski of Detroit; Financial Secretary, Emil Dochyck of Elizabeth, N.J.; Recording Secretary, Dolores Hovitch of Detroit; Advisers – Walter Bodnar of Newark, N.J., Alexander Danko of North Bergen, N.J., Eugene Draginda of Detroit, Joseph Yaworsky of Phoenixville, Pa., and Joseph Smindak of New York City.

### **Concert Program**

Since its very founding, the Ukrainian Youth League of North America has had a Ukrainian cultural program as part of its congresses and conventions. This year's convention was no exception to the rule. There was a fine concert program presented, held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America Foundation.

It was a gay, sparkling and tingling show of Ukrainian song and dance, which was held last Sunday afternoon at the Hanna Theatre on East 14th Street.

Featured was a well-disciplined and of good voice Trembita Male Chorus of Detroit, about fifty in number directed by Prof. Kyrylo Cependa. The director was educated at the Music Institute of Mykola Lysenko, Lviw, western Ukraine, and the Music Academy of Vienna, Austria.

Mr. Michael Minsky, New York City, popular Ukrainian baritone, sang love ballads, folk songs and operatic arias.

The Ukrainian National Federation Dancers of Toronto, directed by S. Dzugan, showed good training and ability in a fine whirlwind of dances. The Ukrainian Plast dancers, youngsters, performed well also, under the direction of Mr. Rudensky.

Miss Dorothy Olen, mezzo-soprano, and the concert chairman sang a couple of numbers in good fashion. Her accompaniment was provided by Prof. V. Trytiak, composer. Prof. Jaroslaw Barnych, conducting the Homin Male Chorus of Cleveland, met with warm reception also.

George Rusyn appeared in the Hopak Dance, with Tommy Shepko providing accompaniment on his accordion. The perennially popular Michall Adereckki, Councilman of Palmer, Ohio, was master of ceremonies.

### **Past Presidents Banquet And Ball**

Attired in their best and showing off their pleasant smiles, the conventioners attended last Sunday evening the biggest social event of the gathering, the Past Presidents Banquet and Ball, also held at the Statler Hotel. All past UYL-NA presidents were honored that night.

It was formally opened by the head of convention committee, Taras Szmagala. C. William O'Neill, Governor of the State of Ohio, personally addressed the convention delegates and guests, wished the UYL-NA the best of success, and praised the Ukrainian Americans for their contributions to



the American way of life and the Ukrainian people as a whole, here and in Ukraine, for their freedom-loving spirit.

Guest speaker was Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, who speaking in Ukrainian and then English extended his greetings to the gathering as Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association, and spoke also of the role played in the growth of the UYL-NA by The Ukrainian Weekly. In introducing Mr. Halychyn banquet toastmaster Stephen Zinchak commented that the Ukrainian National Association was the godfather of the UYL-NA 25 years ago when it was founded, due to all the support and publicity it gave to the founding fathers and mothers of the league, and the league itself.

Other guest speakers were: Dr. Alexander Sas-Yaworsky, TV star and well-known man with the answers on the "\$64,000 Question and Challenge," whom the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America, at its convention held during the same time as that of the UYL-NA, nominated as "The Ukrainian of The Year;" Mr. Antin Batiuk, President of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Ass'n; and Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, National Chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Messrs. Stephen Shumeyko (editor of The Ukrainian Weekly) and John Panchuk, first and second presidents, respectively, of the UYL-NA, addressed the gathering briefly during the ceremony of lighting the UYL-NA Silver Jubilee Birthday cake candles.

A nice interlude during the banquet, which was followed by a dance, was the appearance of two youngsters, Jerry Bobeczko and Danny Fedak, both of the third Ukrainian American generation, that is, sons of American-born parents, who were called to the head table to show the "banduras," formed Ukrainian stringed instruments, which they had themselves made under the guidance of Mr. Myroslaw Diakowsky, a craftsman in that art, at the UNA's Soyuzivka resort during the past summer months.

The 1959 convention of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America will be held during the next Labor Day weekend in Rochester, N.Y.

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*November 8, 1958*

## **Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky Installed As First Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan In U.S.A.**

In a very impressive ceremony which touched the hearts of the over 12,000 of the faithful who attended it, Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky was installed as the first Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan in the United States, in Philadelphia's huge Convention Hall, last Saturday, November 1st.

The Erection and Installation were performed by Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, during the

## Divine Liturgy.

Sixteen archbishops and bishops and some three hundred priests took part in the installation ceremonies. Numerous buses and private cars brought the faithful from many states.

The new Ukrainian Catholic metropolitanate was created last August by the late Pope Pius XII, as one of the far-sighted steps in the reorganization and strengthening of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the free world.

The Pope's Bull proclaiming the installation of Metropolitan Bohachevsky was read by the Most Rev. Joseph Shmondiuk. This was during the Pontifical Mass. Following the reading of the Evangelium, the oath was administered to Metropolitan Bohachevsky.

The theme of the sermon by the Apostolic Delegate to the United States was the high value of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and role played in western Ukraine by its ecclesiastics, clergy and faithful.

Following the Divine Liturgy services, thousands had their Holy Communion.

The huge assemblage was then addressed in brief sermon by the Most Reverend Hermaniuk, the first ordained Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada. Speaking in Ukrainian, Metropolitan Hermaniuk called attention to the fact that the establishment of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitanate in the United States gives its faithful greater freedom of expression and makes it possible for Americans to learn more of and appreciate more about the beauty and richness of the liturgy of the Byzantine Rite of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the newly installed Metropolitan Bohachevsky, with the assistance of the Very Reverend Fathers George Pazdriy and Yaroslav Sirko.

Taking part in the ceremonies were the Most Reverend Ambrose Senyshyn, Bishop of Stamford, Bishops Roborecky and Savaryn of Canada, Bishop Joseph Martinets of Brazil, South America, Bishop John Prashko of Australia, Bishops Elko and Kocisko of Pittsburgh, and, from the Roman Catholic Church, Archbishop John O'Hara of Philadelphia, Bishop Jerome Hannah of Scranton, Pa., and Bishop McCarthy of Camden, N.J.

Many Ukrainian American national and local organizations were represented at the ceremonies.

The Ukrainian National Association was represented by Messrs. Dmytro Halychyn, Joseph Lesawyer, Mrs. Gregory Herman, Vice-Presidentess, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Supreme Secretary, Roman Slobodian, Supreme Treasurer, respectively, of the Ukrainian National Association, and by Messrs. Anton Dragan, Bohdan Krawciw and Dr. Luke Luciw of the editorial staff of the *Svoboda*, organ of the Ukrainian National Association.

Following the Pontifical Mass, two dinners were held, one for the clergy and the other for the faithful at Hotel Warwick.

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*March 14, 1959*

## **Koch, Nazi Butcher Of Ukraine, Other Countries, Doomed To Death By Polish Court**

WARSAW, Poland – Erich Koch, one of Hitler’s notorious lieutenants, and former Reichskommissar of Ukraine during World War II, was sentenced to death last Monday, March 9, 1959, for crimes of mass murder and genocide against Ukrainians, Poles and Jews.

Koch, a former sadistic gauleiter and arrogant Nazi leader, was now, as reported by A. M. Rosenthal, correspondent of The New York Times from Warsaw, a shriveled man of 63 years. He was held by two policemen while the verdict was being read, his head hung only a few inches from the railing in front of him.

The former Nazi official has three weeks to appeal to the supreme court.

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Although the official charge against Koch was that he was guilty only of murdering Poles and Jews, his crimes against the Ukrainians are far greater in scope and numbers. He was charged of murdering 72,000 Poles and Jews and sending another 100,000 to forced labor. But according to the Ukrainian sources, Koch is responsible for murdering 4,000,000 Ukrainians, who were executed, starved or burned in gas chambers, and for sending another 2 million Ukrainians to slave labor in Germany. Significantly, neither the Polish court nor the Soviet “allies” of Gomulka, the Russians, deemed it important to press against Koch the charges of mass genocide of the Ukrainian people.

Koch escaped from Poland after the war, but in 1949 was arrested by the British in their zone of Germany and extradited to Poland, where he was held until the trial.

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*March 28, 1959*

## **Ukrainians Defy Communists With Explosives And Posters**

**REVOLT REPORTED IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE  
ON THE EVE OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

A UPI dispatch from Vienna, dated March 20th last, reports the following: Ukrainian partisans blew up explosives in the streets of three major cities in southwestern Ukraine last week in a defiant demonstration of the struggle

for an independent Ukrainian state, Western intelligence sources said today.

The reports said that several persons were injured in the explosions which touched off a "general turmoil" and brought unusually strict action by Soviet security police.

The explosives were tossed into streets of Mukachevo, Khust and Uzhorod before midnight March 14, eve of the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of a free Carpatho-Ukrainian state, according to the reports. The cities lie in the Trans-Carpathian oblast (province) of Ukraine, which borders on Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Police reinforcements were called in from nearby towns of Stryi and Stanislaviv, and an extensive search was made for the perpetrators and for anti-Soviet posters and leaflets distributed by the partisans.

Several persons were arrested and interrogated by Soviet police agents in an attempt to track down the underground leaders. However, according to the reports, the organizers escaped to the hideouts in the mountains and forests.

The reports said Communist police searched homes and business establishments in the drive to confiscate anti-Soviet material.

The posters, which had black borders, were signed with the initials UPA, which stands for the Ukrainska Povstancha Armiya (Ukrainian Insurgent Army).

The clandestine leaflets reminded the readers that Augustin Voloshyn, the president of the short-lived free Carpatho-Ukrainian state, had been "murdered with other Ukrainian patriots by the Soviet murderers."

They called on supporters to observe the independence anniversary by staying home last Sunday.

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*July 25, 1959*

## **"Captive Nations Week" Resolution Signed By Eisenhower Becomes Public Law; Ceremonies Held In N.Y.C. And Washington**

**UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA  
PLAYED VITAL PART IN PREPARATION  
AND PASSAGE OF RESOLUTION**

WASHINGTON, July 17 – President Eisenhower proclaimed the week of July 19 to 26, 1959, as "Captive Nations Week" and called on Americans to "study the plight" of countries held captive by "imperialistic and aggressive" Soviet communism.

"The peoples of the Soviet-dominated nations have been deprived of

their national independence and their individual liberties," the President's proclamation said. He asked Americans to "recommit themselves to the support of the just aspirations" of these peoples and to observe "Captive Nations Week" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The President also signed a joint congressional resolution providing for annual observance of the week "until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world." The resolution thus became a public law.

The Joint Congressional Resolution enumerates the following nations held in captivity by Communist Russia:

Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan and North Vietnam.

### **UCCA Played Vital Part In Passage Of Resolution**

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and especially its chairman Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky in Washington, played an important and vital part in the preparation and the passage of the Joint Congressional Resolution. Also



*One of the early commemorations of Captive Nations Week, this one in Lansing, at the office of the governor of Michigan, on July 17, 1962, attended by representatives of the Ukrainian and other ethnic communities.*

the New York UCCA office contributed greatly to the successful passage of the resolution by urging U.S. legislators through its branches in various states, and the President to enact such legislation. UCCA delegates in CACEED (Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent) were also very active and instrumental in the preparation of the legislation.

### **“Captive Nations Week” Ceremony In New York**

The observance of “Captive Nations Week” in New York began last Sunday with a solemn Mass at St. Patrick’s Cathedral, with more than 2,000 worshippers attending. On Monday, July 20, 1959, the Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN), the American Friends of the Captive Nations and the Conference of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent (CACEED) commemorated “Captive Nations Week” by a flag-raising ceremony and the reading of a manifesto. The principal speaker at the ceremony was Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York, the co-sponsor of the congressional resolution. Others who delivered brief addresses were: Stefan Korbonski, ACEN Chairman; William Rand, Jr., representing Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller; Commissioner James O’Brien, representing Mayor Robert F. Wagner; H. E. Yu Chi Hsueh, Deputy Representative of the Republic of China to the U.N.; Msgr. Vincent G. Raith, representing Cardinal Spellman; Msgr. John Balkunas, president of CACEED; and Christopher Emmet, chairman of the American Friends of the Captive Nations.

Many American Catholic and Protestant bishops issued special letters urging their communicants to take part in commemorative observances. Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, issued a letter designating Sunday, July 26, 1959, as a day of prayer for the Ukrainian people in all Ukrainian Catholic churches of his diocese. Both the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian National Association issued appropriate appeals to their members asking them to take part in the observance of “Captive Nations Week” in their respective localities.

### **Sen. Javits Recalls Enslavement Of Ukraine**

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, in an address at the New York ceremony, said:

“There are many more nations enslaved by Soviet imperialism behind the Iron Curtain which were not mentioned ...”

Then, departing from his prepared speech, he said: “Let’s not forget the brave Ukrainian people behind the Iron Curtain.”

Senator Javits stated that he is a co-sponsor of a bill calling for the erection of a statue of Taras Shevchenko in Washington in recognition of his fervent belief in freedom for all mankind.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was represented at the ceremony by Dmytro Halychyn, Joseph Lesawyer, Vasyl Mudry and Walter Dushnyck, and Svoboda by Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky.

## **Scroll Given To U.S. Legislators**

On Wednesday, July 22, 1959, representatives of the ACEN, the American Friends of Captive Nations and CACEED presented a scroll of recognition to Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, the original sponsor of the "Captive Nations Week" resolution. Several other U.S. legislators were present at the ceremony in Washington.

Among the delegates was D. Halychyn, chairman of CACEED, who presented a short statement thanking U.S. legislators for enacting the "Captive Nations Week" resolution.

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*September 26, 1959*

## **Mass Rallies, Protest Marches And Picketing By Ukrainian American Community In Denunciation Of Khrushchev The "Hangman Of Ukraine"; American Press Gives Extensive Coverage To Anti-Red Demonstrations By Ukrainians**

### **PEACEFUL PARADES IN NEW YORK CITY, OTHER CITIES, DENOUNCE RUSSIAN DICTATOR, SUPPORT UKRAINE'S CLAIM TO FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE**

NEW YORK – Several thousand American citizens of Ukrainian descent from the metropolitan area of New York and scores of thousands in other American cities peacefully demonstrated against the visiting Russian communist dictator Khrushchev during the past few days.

The anti-Khrushchev demonstrations began on September 17, 1959, when the Kremlin boss arrived for the first time in New York. Several hundred Ukrainians picketed the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where Khrushchev was entertained by the Economic Club of New York, and in front of the United Nations on September 18, where Khrushchev addressed the U.N. General Assembly now in session.

In commenting upon these demonstrations, The N.Y. Daily News of Saturday, September 19, 1959, said:

"The coolly correct reception that followed Premier Khrushchev ever since he hit the town Thursday suddenly warmed up late yesterday into shouts and fist-swinging by a highly emotional crowd of some 500 pickets outside U.N. headquarters.

"The first outburst in Khrushchev's visit was touched off by an unidentified partisan who cheered as the Red boss emerged from the U.N. at 4:42 P.M. after his speech.

"Across the street on First Avenue, the pickets, Hungarian and Chinese, were incensed. Several demonstrators tackled Khrushy's friend, and suddenly the picket line had dissolved into a milling, shouting throng ..."

Most of the pickets represented the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Federation of Former Hungarian Political Prisoners. There were also pickets from the Lithuanian, Estonian, Byelorussian, Cossack, Korean, Chinese and other nationalities.

The Ukrainian pickets carried many placards denouncing Soviet Russian policies in Ukraine, reading "Russians Get Out of Ukraine," "Red Russian Atrocities in Ukraine Defy Description," "Glory to the Heroic Ukrainian Insurgent Army – Fighters for Liberty," "Not Even One of 4,000 Ukrainian Catholic Churches Left Open by Red Russian Invaders," "The Ukrainians Are Fighting and Dying for Freedom and Independence," "God Bless America, God Free Ukraine," and many others.

Arrested by the New York police for assailing Khrushchev's friend were Lashlo Kovacs, a Hungarian freedom fighter, and Stephen Chuma, a Ukrainian of New York City, both of whom were charged with disorderly conduct.

### **3,000 Ukrainians March In Anti-Khrushchev Parade**

On Sunday, September 20, 1959, about 3,000 Ukrainians from New York City and vicinity marched on Fifth Avenue, from the New York Public Library on 42nd Street to Carnegie Hall, on 57th Street and 7th Avenue, in silent protest against Khrushchev's visit to the United States and against his brutalities and crimes committed on the Ukrainian people by him. The marchers carried American and Ukrainian national flags and placards denouncing the Russian occupation of Ukraine.

Many marchers joined the parade after the Mazepa Sports Rally which was being held on Randall's Island on East 125th Street that afternoon. The parade was sponsored by the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York, a branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

### **Protest Marches And Demonstrations In Other Cities**

Mass protest parades and demonstrations against Khrushchev were held in many other American cities by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its branches.

In Chicago, Ill., several thousands of Ukrainians and other Eastern Europeans took part in a "Freedom Manifestation" and a rally at the Orchestra Hall, where Hon. Charles Kersten, former member of Congress, was the principal speaker.



In New Haven, Conn., a protest rally was held on Sunday, September 13, 1959, in which representatives of Ukrainian, Polish, Lithuanian and Hungarian descent took part. The parade was under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

In Rochester, N.Y., some 2,000 marchers paraded in silent protest against the Russian dictator. The parade, sponsored by the Rochester branch of the UCCA and the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, included Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Poles, Estonians, Latvians and others.

In San Francisco, according to the San Francisco Chronicle and The Oakland Tribune (both of September 20, 1959), the anti-Khrushchev parade included 300 sign-covered cars, led by a truck bearing an enormous black cross and a painting of a mountain of skulls. The marchers included representatives of Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian, Hungarian and anti-communist Russian organizations.

A press conference was held at which the leaders of various nationality groups explained the purpose of the anti-Khrushchev demonstrations.

Similar anti-Khrushchev manifestations were held in Philadelphia, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland and other cities from which reports are not available as yet at this writing.

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*October 24, 1959*

## **Bandera's Death As Reported By A UPI Dispatch**

MUNICH, Germany, Oct. 20 – (UPI) – Funeral services were being held today for Stepan Bandera, a mystery man who died here of cyanide poison while working with an anti-Soviet underground in his native Ukraine.

Bandera, 50, a refugee from Ukraine, which became part of the Soviet Union in 1920, had long helped direct a fight for his homeland's freedom. He was so hated by the Communists that other Ukrainians posted a 24-hour guard around him.

Bandera was found unconscious at the foot of the stairs in his home last Thursday, only two minutes after two bodyguards left him at the front door. He was suffering from severe head injuries and did not regain consciousness before he died.

An autopsy disclosed cyanide poisoning, but there was no ruling as to whether it was murder or suicide. His friends said he would never have committed suicide – that he was murdered by Soviet agents who somehow penetrated his recently reinforced guard.

The mystery surrounding the death of the 50-year-old anti-Communist was as cloudy as Bandera's own past.

He was known to be leader of an extreme right-wing Ukrainian anti-

Communist group in exile here. But he was also believed to be the director of underground activities within the Soviet-controlled Ukraine itself.

Exile spokesmen denied Bandera directed the underground but admitted he was a co-founder of the movement through which partisan fighting is carried on in his homeland.

Representatives from all Ukrainian exile groups – even the moderate ones that had no use for the mystery man’s virulently anti-Communist activities, were attending the funeral.

Representatives were also expected from abroad. There are 1,200,000 Ukrainian refugees, about 500,000 of them in the United States and Canada. Many Ukrainian exiles called his death outright murder and blamed the Communists.

The wording of a death notice in his exile group’s newspaper Saturday was changed at the last minute from “Died Suddenly” to “Killed by an Assassin.”

The exile leader had been living here since 1945. Until then he had lived a cloak-and-dagger life of undercover adventure in Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

He was under sentence of death in Poland for complicity in an assassination attempt, but in 1941 the Nazis released him. (Actually, he was released in 1939 – Ed.). A year later the Gestapo arrested him because he fought with Ukrainian guerrilla bands. He remained in prison until 1944.

The guerrillas waged a virtual second front against both the Nazis and the Russians, and at war’s end controlled areas of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Ukraine.

### Of heroes, monuments and infrastructures

by Roman Woronowycz

New political and cultural organizations continued to multiply in the Ukrainian diaspora in the 1960s, while older ones increased their memberships, including the UNA, which would attempt to crack the 100,000-member barrier before decade's end.

The Ukrainian Weekly was growing, too. It had a new columnist in Clarence Manning, a Columbia University professor and expert on Soviet affairs who contributed regularly, and popular columnist Theodore Lutwiniak, who continued writing a column on UNA affairs. Articles were shorter but more numerous, covering a wide spectrum of local and national events. The paper reported more on how community organizations were making contact and influencing changes in American government geared to make Ukraine's plight better known.

The tumult of 1959 surrounding the assassination of OUN leader Stepan Bandera and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's first visit to the United States continued into the early part of the 1960s. In early February the French government announced it would temporarily intern specific Ukrainian leaders in order to guarantee the safety of Khrushchev, who was to visit the country in March. The Ukrainian world community protested to no avail.

In September, the Soviet premier was back in New York at the United Nations and more than 3,000 Ukrainian

Americans were there to greet the person they called "the hangman of Ukraine." Unfortunately, they could not stop his appearance or the shoe-banging fit he had in the General Assembly.

The murder of Stepan Bandera was more easily resolved when in November 1961 Bogdan Stashynsky confessed to murdering the Ukrainian underground leader. He was subsequently found guilty and sentenced in West Germany to eight years' hard labor.

But the symbol of Taras Shevchenko most dominated Ukrainian diaspora life in the United States and Canada through the early part of the decade. In June 1960, the U.S. Congress authorized that land be set aside in Washington for a Shevchenko monument.

In 1961 the diaspora commemorated the 100th anniversary of the death of Shevchenko. While the monument in Washington moved from vision to reality, Ukrainians in Canada unveiled their own shrine to the Great Bard in July in Winnipeg with Prime Minister John Diefenbacher in attendance.

By February 1962 The Weekly had announced that \$190,000 of the \$400,000 goal for the statue's construction in Washington had been reached. The coffers steadily grew and on September 21, 1963, more than 2,000 turned out to witness the dedication of the site. Just over nine months later, on June 27, 1964, 100,000 Ukrainians gath-

ered at 22nd and P streets in northwest Washington as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, former president of the United States, unveiled the Shevchenko monument in commemoration of 150th year of the poet's birth.

Commemorations were the norm in 1963 as well. The Weekly celebrated its 30th anniversary by changing its flag from Gothic-style lettering back to the Olde English typeface of its early years. The diaspora commemorated the 30th anniversary of the Great Famine of 1933, a genocide of which the world still knew very little. Forty-five years had passed since Ukrainian independence in 1918. The Weekly noted them all.

Another milestone the Ukrainian diaspora prepared for in the early part of the decade was the UNA-funded publication of the first English-language encyclopedia titled *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia*. The first volume was released on November 18, 1963, after a 10-year effort spearheaded by its editor, Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovyc. The story reached The Weekly the same week President John Kennedy was murdered.

Two giants of the UNA passed away in the early 1960s. On March 26, 1961, Dmytro Halychyn, supreme president of the UNA since 1950 and president of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), died prematurely after a freak accident. Just over a year later, on August 25, 1962, Stephen Shumeyko died. He was the first editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, founder of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America and co-founder of the UCCA.

Around mid-decade a couple of changes occurred in the newspaper. The price of a single issue went up a whop-

ping nickel, from a dime to 15 cents. And information from Ukraine slowly began to reappear on the paper's pages.

The biggest single newsmaker of the late 1960s in The Ukrainian Weekly was Archbishop Josyf Slipyj, who at the beginning of the decade was still being persecuted in a Soviet slave labor camp and by decade's end was traveling the world to visit his flock as Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, leader of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

On February 10, 1963, Archbishop Slipyj arrived at the Vatican from the Soviet Union after having spent 18 years in Soviet detention. He was named cardinal by Pope Paul VI on January 25, 1965.

Much talk then concerned his desire to establish a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate, and by 1968 a lay organization had been formed to achieve this goal. The event of that summer was Cardinal Slipyj's arrival in North America for an extended visit. His plane landed on June 22 in Toronto, where he celebrated a pontifical divine liturgy attended by 50,000 faithful. By August he had visited New York, Philadelphia and a host of other North American cities.

He was not the only prominent political/religious prisoner to make the pages of The Weekly in the 1960s. Beginning in 1966, more and more stories appeared about the plight of Soviet dissidents in Ukraine. The arrest of Ivan Svitlychny and Ivan Dzyuba in 1966 was carried on The Weekly's front page. In 1967 "The Chornovil Papers" were smuggled to the West, and The Weekly carried a story about their impact on the Western press. Both Mr. Chornovil and Valentyn Moroz were arrested later that year. And in 1968, the arrest and death

of another Ukrainian religious leader, Bishop Vasyl Velychkovsky shocked the diaspora.

Three events toward the end of the 1960s expressed the continuing growth and evolution of the Ukrainian diaspora. In November 1967, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians held its first conference in New York City with 1,003 delegates from 17 countries in attendance. The Weekly headline of November 27 exclaimed: "World Congress Turns into Inspiring Demonstration of Unity and Steadfast Dedication to the Cause of

Ukraine's Freedom."

On January 1968, the 50th anniversary since Ukrainian independence, Stephen Chemych, president of the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund, along with Harvard University President Nathan M. Perry announced the establishment of a Ukrainian Studies Institute, which would have three chairs: literature, history and language. A goal to raise \$330,000 by September was also announced.

A year later, the UNA celebrated its 75th year of existence as its membership approached 100,000.

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*September 17, 1960*

## **Crimes Of Khrushchev Against The Ukrainian People**

### **U.S. OFFICIAL DOCUMENT REVEALS HIS CRIMINAL ATTACKS ON UKRAINIANS BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR II**

Editor's Note: On September 9-11, 1959, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, under the presidency of the Hon. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, held extensive hearings on the role and responsibility of Nikita S. Khrushchev in Stalin's inhuman and barbarous persecution of the Ukrainian people. Among those who gave their testimonies were Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Petro Pavlovych, Dr. Ivan W. Malinin, Nicholas Prychodko, Constantin Kononenko, Mykola Lebed, Dr. Gregory Kostiuik, Prof. Ivan Wowchuk and Yuriy Lawrynenko. All – with the exception of Dr. Dobriansky – lived in Ukraine and personally experienced Khrushchev's criminal rule. Excerpts from their testimonies follow:

#### **Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky**

Dr. Dobriansky: The record of Khrushchev's crimes is really the basis of his whole political growth and ascension in the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, it is the height of irony that we should be extending an invitation to a man who, on the basis of fact and truth, is really the greatest and most infamous genocidist alive today. The crimes of Khrushchev actually extend from the early thirties down to the present day.

Mr. Arens: Do you possess basic evidence with respect to those crimes?

Dr. Dobriansky: Yes. I myself, of course, had not witnessed these crimes. But on the basis of my socioeconomic studies and, of course, individual consultations with many witnesses who have been in Vinnytsia, Ukraine, and elsewhere, these crimes stack up in a rather staggering way.

I should like very quickly to recount them in a methodical and systematic manner to show how the career of this person has been based on a pyramid of crimes. Indeed, it justifies this title, "Khrushchev, the Political Criminal."

First, Mr. Khrushchev played a very significant role in the man-made famine in Ukraine in the period of 1930-1933. On the basis of performances in that famine he was promoted in 1934 to a full-fledged member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Second, he was engaged in extensive purges in Ukraine actually to make way for himself to become eventually the first secretary of the Communist Party in Ukraine.

In these purges he directly engaged in the murder of people like Kossior and others. Countless others met death as a result of Khrushchev's perpetration of these extensive purges. Yet, quite cynically, in 1956 at the 20th party congress he posthumously rehabilitated the very people whom he had directly murdered. The purges continued during the period of the thirties to wipe out well over 400,000 Ukrainians.

Third, as the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, he was involved in the heinous massacre of about 9,500 Ukrainians in Vinnytsia.

Fourth, during the war, as a security general in the NKVD, he exploited the Communist partisans primarily to provoke German occupying forces into augmenting their repressions and persecutions of the Ukrainian populace. Much of the populace was in favor, for a time, of German liberation. Seeing one alien totalitarianism supplanted by another, they soon fought against both Berlin and Moscow.

Fifth, in 1944-1946, Khrushchev was responsible for the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and continued the suppression of the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalic Church. He has continued to keep both institutions in extinction – no posthumous rehabilitation on this score.

Sixth, during the war and after, when he was dispatched again by Stalin to take control and wipe out the "bourgeois" nationalist forces in Ukraine, Khrushchev was heavily engaged in the liquidation of many individuals and groups connected with the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). He also inflicted damages, physical and personal, upon the populace which supported contingents of this army.

Seventh, in 1954-1955, with his so-called virgin lands policy, he precipitated a forcible resettlement of countless Ukrainian youth, male and female, to Kazakhstan. This, too, was really an act of genocide, a nation-destroying type of deportation under cover of economic resettlement.

Eighth, he was also, in 1954-1955, responsible for the barbarous sup-

pression of strikes by Ukrainian political prisoners at Vorkuta, Mordovia and Karaganda.

In Kingir, in 1954, he was responsible, by way of command, for the decimation of 500 Ukrainian women who protested conditions in that camp.

### **Mr. Petro Pavlovych**

Mr. Pavlovych: Only an analysis of political events in Ukraine can enable us to understand why Stalin and Khrushchev killed so many people in 1937-1938.

In the period of January 25-31, 1937, the 14th Soviet conference was held in Ukraine and the new Stalin constitution was applied to Ukraine. From May 27 to June 3, 1937, the 13th party conference took place in Ukraine. In 1938, from June 13 to 18, the 14th party conference of Ukraine was held, at which time Khrushchev became the first secretary. On June 26, 1938, followed his election to the supreme Soviet government in Ukraine. By October 22, 1939, Khrushchev took over the western section of Ukraine.

If you analyze these points you find it easy to answer your question. Stalin sent Khrushchev to clean up Ukraine of its anti-Soviet and patriotic, nationalist elements, and also of elements that would be against Khrushchev's party power in Ukraine.

Between 1937 and 1938 this happened in all of Russian-occupied Ukraine. In September 1939 and August 1940, the Red army went into the rest of Ukraine, then under Poland and Rumania, respectively.

Mr. Arens: After these kidnappings and murders which you have just described in your community, which took place under Khrushchev's administration in 1937 and 1938, when was the fact of these kidnappings and murders made known to the free world?

Mr. Pavlovych: In 1943, when the German army occupied Ukraine. They occupied it originally in 1941. It had been in the hands of the Russians up to that time. In 1943 there were no Russian armies in Ukraine. The graves were discovered in 1943. Many people who knew something about these graves were afraid to tell because they were afraid that Russians might come back and finish them off.

Mr. Arens: What happened then to reveal and make known the extent of the massacres under Khrushchev's regime?

Mr. Pavlovych: The disclosures were made by Ukrainian administration and initiative. The German Government gave its permission. This happened on May 24, 1943, in the orchards on Pidlisna Street, No. 1. The Ukrainian commission worked all the time alongside the German commission.

Mr. Arens: How many graves were discovered?

Mr. Pavlovych: During the period from May 24 to October 7, we discovered on Pidlisna Street 39 graves. One was empty; 5,644 bodies were in them.

Then, in the Orthodox Cemetery, 42 graves, 2,405 bodies; and in the Park of Culture and Recreation – we call it Gorky Park – 14 graves, 1,390 bodies.

Mr. Arens: How many bodies were discovered in all?

Mr. Pavlovych: 9,439.

Mr. Arens: In how many mass graves?

Mr. Pavlovych: Ninety-five graves all together.

Mr. Arens: Where photographs taken of the bodies and the graves?

Mr. Pavlovych: Yes.

### **Mr. Nicholas Prychodko**

Mr. Prychodko: I was in slave labor camps in Ivdel, about 600 miles northeast of Sverdlov. At the end of my time in the concentration camp, I was on the edge of death because of extremely hard work and scarce food. In the entire complex there were 350,000 slaves. In the particular camp in which I was interned there were around 3,000 slave laborers. The rate of death was approximately 15 per day while I was there.

Mr. Arens: What was Nikita Khrushchev doing during your sojourn in the slave labor camps?

Mr. Prychodko: In 1937, as I noticed on some official pictures, Khrushchev was just on the right hand of Stalin in the May Day parade. That means very much because nobody can stand at his own choice place where Stalin was. If he was on the right hand, it meant he was the most trusted man.

In January of 1938, he was sent as a dictator of Ukraine and no tariff in human life could be made without an order of the secretary general of the Communist Party, who was Khrushchev.

At that time, I remember being in Kiev and Khrushchev arrived with a very big force of NKVD men from Moscow. They called a special meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. At that meeting they were surrounded by the people Khrushchev brought from Moscow and there was an interruption of the meeting at noontime. For example, the head of the Ukrainian People's Commissariat asked to go home; he shot his wife, himself and tried to shoot his son.

There was a tremendous purge all over Ukraine which followed the arrival of Khrushchev.

### **Prof. Constantin Kononenko**

Mr. Kononenko: At the beginning of World War II, the Ukrainian population demonstrated its feelings against communism and Russian domination, and this is a fact. Therefore, this can also be interpreted as expressed feelings against Stalin's policy. However, the leader of that policy in Ukraine was Khrushchev.

Although Khrushchev may today properly assess against Stalin the basic decision that there was to be a mass starvation in Ukraine, Khrushchev cannot obliterate the historical fact that he was actually the perpetrator of the details of this man-made famine; that he, Khrushchev, was the one who car-



ried out the basic policy of Stalin pursuant to which millions of human beings were deprived knowingly, premeditatedly, of the food which they themselves had raised. Khrushchev cannot disassociate himself from the blood and misery of this awful epoch in the history of Ukraine, in which he directly, actively and knowingly participated as chief engineer of the policy announced by his then chief, Stalin.

In 1930 Khrushchev was not yet then a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. By 1934 he became a full-fledged member of the Central Committee.

There is no doubt that in order to become a full-fledged member of the Central Committee, Khrushchev had to prove to Stalin that he was worthy of this promotion. This he did in executing the man-made famine policy in Ukraine.

### **Mr. Mykola Lebed**

Mr. Lebed: After his return in 1944 to Ukraine, Khrushchev and his subordinates started the mass deportation of the Ukrainian population which previously was under German occupation. Especially the persecutions against the members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army were begun.

When he could not liquidate from the very beginning the Ukrainian liberation movement and the UPA, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the Ukrainian population at large was very severely persecuted and, on many occasions, parts of it were murdered.

I should like, specially, to illustrate the methods of terror which were applied at that time. To those members of the Ukrainian resistance movement who were caught, as well as their families, the NKVD and KGB applied the following measures of terror:

With hot irons they tortured those prisoners who were caught.

They cut into the skin and tore the skin off from the living body.

They also nailed people on the cross.

They cut off the sexual organs, and breasts of women.

They cut out eyes, broke bones in legs and arms, and extracted nails.

Mr. Arens: Specifically, in what areas were these atrocities committed, to your certain knowledge?

Mr. Lebed: In the districts of Tarnopil, Stanislaviv, Drohobych, Chernivtsi, Rivne, Zhytomyr and Kaminets-Podilsk [Kamianets-Podilskyi], all in Ukraine.

These methods of terror were applied not only to prisoners in interrogation rooms and cells, but also in public places, forcing people to get together to witness these atrocities.

At the same time a degree of bacteriological warfare was started. They poisoned medical capsules with certain injections of typhus. In certain areas sicknesses or illnesses were spread, and in order to cope with them there was a need for certain medical supplies and help.

So they poisoned medical capsules or medicines which were supposed to be used to cure a patient. In that way, instead of curing him they inflicted certain other diseases which became very widely spread after the injections.

Also, water for public use was poisoned. Cigarettes and chocolates were tampered with in this manner. After consuming them, people became sick.

Mr. Arens: What appeared to be the objective of the Communists in perpetrating these barbarities?

Mr. Lebed: These methods were applied in order to terrorize the population of Ukraine and depress its will to resist the regime.

Mr. Arens: Who was directing the perpetration of these barbarities in Ukraine?

Mr. Lebed: Khrushchev was the man, since he was the "Gauleiter" at that time in Ukraine.

He was the first secretary of the Central Committee of Ukraine's Communist Party and the chairman of the Council of Ministers at that time.

This action was also directly led by Lieutenant General Riasny, at that time chief of the NKVD in Ukraine, who was subordinate to Khrushchev.

I can continue to explain Khrushchev's methods and those of his subordinates in 1947 and in 1948 in Ukraine, if you wish.

Mr. Arens: After the conclusion of the war, did the attack continue under Khrushchev and his cohorts against the Ukrainian liberation forces?

Mr. Lebed: Yes. It was not only continued, but also the most terrifying methods were applied after the war. This was not only against the members of the Ukrainian partisan movement but also against the Ukrainian population, especially in those regions where the Ukrainian Insurgent Army was very active.

Here is a photo taken by the UPA of a pharmacist and sanitarian in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) who were captured, tortured and murdered by the Reds in 1947.

Mr. Arens: Do you have information respecting the activities of Khrushchev in connection with the genocide of the Catholic Church in Ukraine?

Mr. Lebed: Yes, I do.

On April 11, 1945, 600 members of the NKVD surrounded the palace of Metropolitan Joseph Slipy and arrested on the same day all bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Out of eight bishops, today there is alive only Metropolitan Joseph Slipy; all the others died.

Metropolitan Joseph Slipy was sentenced in 1945 to eight years in prison, and in April-May of this year, 1959, he was tried again in Kiev and was sentenced for an additional seven years to so-called labor camps, which are really concentration camps.

He is now 67 years old, and I have in my hand a picture of him.

I also have in my possession pictures of Ukrainian prisoners who had

been murdered by the NKVD during 1941, when Khrushchev was the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine. I was a witness and saw with my own eyes those murdered prisoners.

Mr. Lebed: I want to make clear that I have exact information, exact data if you wish, about the eight bishops, of whom seven died in concentration camps and only one, Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, is still alive.

### **Dr. Gregory Kostiuk**

Dr. Kostiuk: In March and April of 1937 there was a very important plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. At this plenum Rykov and Bukharin, known Communist leaders, were expelled from the party. There was evidently a quiet opposition against the methods which Stalin had applied to his old comrades.

Stalin executed those who were in opposition to him at that March plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. And Khrushchev was not among this so-called opposition at that time – just to the contrary. I have here Khrushchev's speeches in 1937 in which he stated, and actually invited cooperation in this respect, that all so-called factions of Bukharin, Trotsky and also bourgeois nationalists should be executed. I am quoting this from the Pravda issue of June 7, 1937. All that time he was the secretary of the Moscow district. Here is the exact citation: "To annihilate all Trotskyites, Zinovievites, enemies of the people, to the last kin, so that there will remain not even a memory behind them and to scatter them to the winds."

This was the time when Stalin was already embarked on his great purge of thousands of people. Khrushchev was on his side and was his very close collaborator and helper in that annihilation.

This shows that Stalin had very great faith in Khrushchev, and the fact that in that great purge Khrushchev was not touched definitely indicates this. When Stalin was executing the whole leadership of the Communist Party, as well as the whole so-called Parliament of Ukraine, he did not send anyone but Khrushchev as his most trusted man to Ukraine.

Even his predecessor, Postyshev, could not accomplish what Khrushchev was able to accomplish after him. The hangman of Ukraine established his reputation.

This is also evident from two sources. One is from the speech of the associate of Tito, Moshe Pijade, which is cited by Dedijer in his book which appeared in English, "Tito."

The other source is the book of Avtorkhanov, "The Reign of Stalin," which states that in September of 1937 Stalin sent a commission to Ukraine which consisted of Molotov, Yezhov and Khrushchev.

Mr. Arens: What was the purpose of this commission?

Dr. Kostiuk: This commission was supposed to eliminate Kossior, Lubchenko and Petrovsky from the leading posts and install Khrushchev as

the general secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

However, the plenum of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Republic was absolutely against this candidacy and Khrushchev's candidacy was rejected. As a result of this courageous rejection, historical documents state that in the beginning of 1938 there was not even one member of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party who was not annihilated or arrested.

Out of 62 members of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and 40 candidates to the Ukrainian Communist Party there were only three persons who were unaffected. Out of the 17 members of the Lubchenko government, there was not even a single one left.

Even Premier Lubchenko himself committed suicide the next day and also killed his wife.

Mr. Arens: What happened to the others you mentioned earlier?

Dr. Kostiuk: At the end of 1937 Kossior was taken to Moscow. So was Petrovsky. Petrovsky was the head of the Parliament of Soviet Ukraine. On January 29, 1938, Khrushchev became the general secretary of an actually non-existent Central Committee. Along with him there emerged a whole number of new people, new faces, like Korotchenko, Sheberko, Bermichenko and a number of other people who never lived in Ukraine and had actually nothing to do with the culture or history of Ukraine.

Soon thereafter, Kossior and Zatonsky were executed; Petrovsky was sent to a concentration camp.

And this is how Khrushchev started to build a Government of the Ukrainian Republic.

Now Khrushchev says that he should not be blamed for the execution of the whole Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, that he had nothing to do with execution, that it was Stalin's crime alone.

The execution of such known, important people was not without his sanction or knowledge.

### **Prof. Ivan Wowchuk**

Prof. Wowchuk: This is the period during the retreat of the Red army.

When Ukraine was again occupied in 1944-1945 by the Red army, the political line of the party which Khrushchev followed and upheld was, of course, laid down by Stalin. It was summarized in Stalin's speech, made in 1945, in which he stated that only the Russian people actually saved the Soviet empire from collapse.

In October of 1945, at a meeting of the party committee in Kiev, Khrushchev stated that he who does not maintain friendly relationships with the Russian people automatically undermines the interest of international communism.

His political line from 1946 up to date has been actually the extermina-

tion of so-called bourgeois Ukrainian nationalism.

This policy line is being followed generally in three directions: economic, political and cultural.

Let us look at the economic. In 1945-1946 Khrushchev organized another, small, man-made famine in Ukraine. About this famine the Western World knows almost nothing. There were no reports in the Western press about this.

In 1945 the Ukrainian peasantry was methodically robbed of its grain – of bread. This can definitely be interpreted as an attempt to undercut the national substance and existence of the Ukrainian population.

Mr. Arens: Am I clear in my interpretation of your testimony that you are describing another famine in Ukraine perpetrated by Khrushchev subsequent to the great famine in the thirties?

Prof. Wowchuk: Actually this was a third famine organized in Ukraine. The first one was in 1921, the second was in 1933, and the third was in 1945-1946.

Mr. Arens: Proceed if you please, sir.

Professor Wowchuk: Continuing with the economic aspect of his policy, I would like to point out that in 1950 Khrushchev started the centralization of kolkhozes, the collective farms. Thus, instead of the 240,000 kolkhozes, there were, beginning in 1952, only 9,000 kolkhozes.

The basic reason for this is that by such centralization he wanted to achieve first of all a better control of the population and then also to fight any possible resistance on the part of the Ukrainian people.

As a continuation of this policy, Khrushchev in 1953 had a barbaric law promulgated. The exact name of the law is: Measures toward the rising of the agricultural output of the country.

The political meaning of that law is: The whole family is supposed to be responsible for the deeds of any one member of the family as far as the kolkhoz is concerned.

In other words, a farmer or a kolkhoz man is forced to do his best because his family, wife and children will be held responsible. In my view, this is a most barbaric law.

The law was clearly in line with the official Khrushchev policy aimed at the extermination of Ukrainian nationalism in Ukraine.

Mr. Arens: What other phase of his economic policy could you describe to us?

Prof. Wowchuk: In 1954 Khrushchev started his known policy of the so-called virgin lands. He had two points in mind.

The first point is to develop the economic base of the whole empire in case Ukraine would be lost to the Soviet empire; and second, to expel and disperse active Ukrainian elements to those virgin lands. The second phase of his policy prevails at the present time.

In 1954 the Soviet press gave the following figures:

In the first year, from Ukraine, there were expelled and resettled 11,000 tractor machinists and 16,000 other specialists in agricultural fields.

To replace them, entirely new people were brought into Ukraine. Those new specialists were selected from the ranks of the party. This was definitely a measure designed to "crucify" Ukraine.

I should also like to mention Khrushchev's law of last year, forming the so-called voluntary workers' brigades. They are organized from the party members and are supposed to help the local police forces.

Very briefly, I characterize these brigades as the ear and eye of the Kremlin in Ukraine. They are in the schools, in industry, in agriculture and in the kolkhozes. But they all are subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR from which they receive all directions.

Ostensibly there is a voluntary system of organizing the brigades, but actually it is administratively under the central apparatus in the Kremlin.

### **Mr. Yuriy Lawrynenko**

Mr. Lawrynenko: First, I would like to add to what my predecessor has said about Khrushchev being responsible for the inhuman suppression of strikes in prison camps. I was in slave labor camps from 1935 to 1939.

Mr. Arens: Would you kindly recount the facts with respect to that accident?

Mr. Lawrynenko: As you know, during part of that time Khrushchev was the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. We prisoners directed many petitions to Khrushchev and asked him to stop the suppression then, but with no success.

I also knew about similar happenings later in the concentration camps in Norilsk from the letters which I had occasion to read from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Arens: What about Khrushchev's crimes in this immediate period?

Mr. Lawrynenko: The pertinent fact which I wish to present right now clearly indicates that under the mask of de-Stalinization Khrushchev is actually continuing Stalin's genocide, both political and cultural.

He is not only continuing, but also is actually consolidating Stalin's achievements on political as well as cultural lines.

Stalin's thesis about the racial superiority of the Russians over the non-Russians is being developed presently at full speed.

The Russian language is being forced upon Ukraine and is being branded as a second mother language. What I mean to say is that now it appears that there are two mother languages: one is the Ukrainian's native language and another one is forced – Russian.

Moreover, the population of Ukraine forms actually 21 percent of the whole population of the Soviet Union. Of the journals in the Soviet Union, there are being published at present only 3 percent in the Ukrainian language.

However, when we consider the Russian population, which is about 50 percent of the Soviet Union's, we see that there are about 92 percent of journals and magazines in the Russian language and 81 percent of books being published in that language.

This naturally is another means of the Russification policy being pursued by Khrushchev. Even during Stalin's regime the figures were more favorable toward Ukraine.

The teaching of the complete history of Ukraine is not permitted.

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*September 24, 1960*

## **Over 3,000 Ukrainians And Other Nationals Protest Khrushchev's Arrival To The United Nations**

NEW YORK, Sunday, September 18, 1960 – Over 3,000 Ukrainians and other American citizens of Eastern and Central European countries, as well as several hundred American war veterans, took part in a well-organized and orderly protest parade against Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and his communist puppets. The protest was organized by the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Greater New York, a branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The protest march began at 40th Street and Fifth Avenue at 4 p.m., when several Ukrainian groups, as well as those from Latvia, Byelorussia, Estonia, Hungary, Cossackia, Lithuania and Cuba gathered with their national flags as well as those of the United States. Hundreds of anti-Khrushchev posters and signs were carried, bearing such inscriptions as "Khrushchev-Hangman of Ukraine," "Khrushchev Is a Murderer," "Khrushchev, Another Hitler," "Freedom for Ukraine," "Russians Get Out of Ukraine," and the like.

In the parade, led by Walter Steck, Esq., prominent N.Y. attorney and a major in the U.S. Air Force (res.), was also the Hon. Leonard Farbstein, Congressman from the N.Y. 19th Congressional District, and the Hon. Siegel, Assemblyman from Albany.

The parade was silent, and many of the marchers wore black ties and black ribbons in their buttonholes as a sign of mourning.

Originally, the Ukrainian parade was to march up Fifth Avenue to 68th Street, or to proceed to the U.N. from there if an extended police permit could be obtained. The police, however, turned the paraders off on 57th Street and ordered them to disband on Third Avenue.

It appeared that a majority of the marchers walked in small groups to 680 Park Avenue, carrying with them the signs and posters denouncing the

Soviet Dictator. At the Soviet Mission headquarters they were stopped by some fifty policemen on duty there who were almost overwhelmed by the crowd, when an emergency call went out for help which brought an additional force of mounted police and forty-four detectives. Half of the screaming and angry demonstrators, denouncing the Soviet Premier, were forced from the southwest corner of the intersection to Madison Avenue, a block away from the Soviet Mission, and the other half was pushed behind police barricades at the northeast corner.

Early that afternoon a motorcade against Khrushchev gathered about 300 cars, including a large chartered bus and several trucks.

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*July 15, 1961*

## **Canadian PM Unveils Shevchenko Monument**

**HISTORIC EVENT OF UKRAINIANS IN CANADA  
WITNESSED BY THOUSANDS**

**TEACHING OF UKRAINIAN  
IN PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS ANNOUNCED**

WINNIPEG, Canada, July 10 (Svoboda) – At 2:30 in the afternoon yesterday Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker of Canada unveiled here the monument of Taras Shevchenko, which was erected through the joint efforts of all Ukrainian Canadians united within the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Some 50,000 persons witnessed the ceremony on the grounds of Manitoba Provincial Parliament, and many more saw it on their television screens, since the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation provided coverage of the event on its nation-wide networks.

There were tears in the eyes of the participants of this historic moment, and they all sang, to the accompaniment of the orchestra, Shevchenko's "Testament."

The ceremonies started early on Sunday, July 9, with service at all Ukrainian churches in Winnipeg. This included the Mass celebrated by the Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholics in Canada and Archbishop of Winnipeg, Most Rev. Maxim Hermaniuk in his cathedral, and the Mass celebrated in the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox cathedral by Most Rev. Ilarion Ohienko, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox in Canada.

At 1:15 p.m. the parade formed on the grounds of St. Paul's College. At the head of it was the autocade bearing the dignitaries, followed by 10,000 marchers with bands, including a Scottish pipe band. The parade proceeded up the famous Portage Avenue, decorated by two hundred Ukrainian blue and gold flags. In the first car decorated with the Canadian Ensign and a Ukrainian pennant rode the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker. In the



other cars were the Premier of Manitoba, the representative of the Queen, federal and provincial ministers, members of parliaments, the Church hierarchy and other notables.

### **Shevchenko Near Victoria**

The parade ended at the legislature grounds, where on one side of the parliament building stands the statue of Queen Victoria, who was the Empress when Canada was part of the British Empire, and on the other side, the newly-completed statue of the Ukrainian Bard.

Among the persons who took part in the ceremony were thousands of children, youths and numerous pioneers who established the Ukrainian community in Canada exactly 70 years ago now.

### **During The Unveiling Ceremony**

First the orchestra played the national anthem, and then UCC President Msgr. Vasyl Kushnir delivered the opening remarks. Addressing personally Prime Minister Diefenbaker, Lt. Gov. Errick Willie, Premier Duff Roblin of Manitoba, Minister of Labor Michael Starr, Metropolitan Hermaniuk, Metropolitan Ohienko and University of Manitoba President Dr. H. H. Saunderson, all of whom sat in the front row near the covered monument, Dr. Kushnir spoke both in Ukrainian and in English about Taras Shevchenko, about the monument for which the Ukrainians themselves provided the funds, about its creator, sculptor Andriy Darahan, and then handed over the metal casket with names of all contributors, which was sealed into the base of the statue.

### **Ukrainian In Manitoba Schools**

Next to speak was Premier Roblin, who said that we have gathered to honor one of the greatest geniuses of all mankind, Taras Shevchenko. For although he is the greatest pride of Ukrainians, his ideals belong to all people. The Manitoba Premier also read in Ukrainian a passage of Shevchenko's "Uchitesia braty moyi" (Learn my brothers ...) Ending his speech Mr. Roblin made the announcement that beginning next year the Ukrainian language will be taught in Manitoba schools on an optional basis. The announcement was met by a thunderous applause from the listeners.

Writing about the announcement The Winnipeg Tribune said, "The announcement, long-awaited by the Ukrainian community in Manitoba, now makes the study of Ukrainian available to students in all three prairie provinces."

The high point of the event was the unveiling of the monument. While everyone remained silent, the Prime Minister stepped to the statue and pulled the cord, which first lowered the Canadian and then the Ukrainian flags, and

revealed the familiar face of the Bard sitting with both hands on his lap, one over a book. The head of the government and everyone else then stood at attention while the orchestra played the "Testament." Mr. Diefenbaker next addressed the gathering and said that if Shevchenko were alive today he would see that members of his freedom-loving nation were free in this country, while those in Ukraine were still denied their basic rights. By honoring this tribune of freedom, he said, we honor the nation which gave him birth.

The other speeches were delivered by the two hierarchs, with Metropolitan Hermaniuk speaking both in Ukrainian and in French, the other official language of Canada. Then the orchestra played "God Save the Queen," and the unveiling ceremony came to an end.

Immediately following the ceremony, a concert was staged in the Winnipeg auditorium filled to capacity. On its program were the choir and symphony orchestra, operatic baritone Myroslav Skala Starytsky and actor-director Joseph Hirniak.

### **Tears Were In His Eyes**

In the evening, the banquet was held in Hotel Marlborough, at which Prime Minister Diefenbaker delivered the main address, and Prof. Paul Yuzyk of the University of Manitoba acted as toastmaster. Mr. Diefenbaker's speech was televised and carried on radio waves from coast to coast in Canada by the CBC. In it he said that tears were in his eyes at the unveiling of the Shevchenko statue and then gave much praise to the freedom-loving people of Ukraine and the Ukrainian settlers in Canada, at which time he stressed the fact that Canada presents a mosaic of cultures and groups rather than what is known as a "melting pot" of nations. He also touched on some political aspects of the current affairs, mentioning the United Nations, Berlin, Kuwait, in the end returning to Shevchenko and his ideals, which he said should be the goal of our lives.

Other speakers followed the Prime Minister, and included the representative of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Supreme President of the Ukrainian National Association Joseph Lesawyer. Mr. Lesawyer headed the Ukrainian American delegation to Winnipeg, which included the UNA Supreme Secretary and Secretary of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, and the Editor-in-Chief of Svoboda Anthony Dragan. In his speech Mr. Lesawyer "adopted" the Canadian Prime Minister for the Ukrainians and spoke of the high regard in which he is held by the Ukrainians in the U.S.A. The UNA President also congratulated the Ukrainian Canadians on their accomplishments, and informed them that things are well underway in the U.S.A. to erect a memorial to the poet in Washington. The many events which made up the two-day celebration in Winnipeg also included a giant rally of youth on Saturday, July 8, in the Manitoba arena. There, songs and dances by hundreds of young people were on the agenda.

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*April 3, 1962*

## **Ukraine's "Secession" From USSR Simulated By SUSTA Delegates At Model U.N. General Assembly**

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special) – The delegation of SUSTA (Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America) drew the attention of more than 800 delegates and faculty advisors to the plight of the Ukrainian people and their enslavement in the USSR by staging a well-prepared "mock secession" of Ukraine from the Soviet Union during the plenary session of the 35th Annual Mid-Atlantic Model General Assembly. More than 90 colleges and universities sent their student delegations and faculty advisors to these "mock sessions," which took place on March 23-25, 1962, at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. Each school represented a country-member of the United Nations.

The SUSTA delegation was headed by Bohdan Futej of Cleveland, Ohio, and represented Ukraine. SUSTA was the only non-college participant in the Model General Assembly, which fact created some initial technical difficulties, but eventually the Ukrainian delegation won full-fledged membership for the duration of the entire session.

Availing himself of the privilege of explaining the vote of the Ukrainian delegation on a resolution before the Assembly session on Sunday, Mr. Futej read a purported telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new government of the Ukrainian National Republic in Kiev announcing the "secession" of Ukraine from the USSR. A similar telegram was sent to the president of the Model General Assembly, Edward Keynes of Queen's College.

Mr. Futej was ruled out of order, and the Canadian delegation, represented by St. Peter's College of Jersey City, N.J., introduced a motion of censure against the Ukrainian delegation for bringing up an item which was not on the agenda of the Assembly. Although the motion was carried, the intervention of the Ukrainian delegation provided an opportunity to introduce the Ukrainian issue into the general discussion which lasted for over 35 minutes and brought an entire new aspect of Soviet Russian colonialism to the participants of the Assembly.

Meanwhile, over 950 copies of a special "overseas edition" of the Voice of Free Ukraine were distributed to the participants, the New York press and foreign embassies by the members of the Ukrainian student groups from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Syracuse. The issue contained an "Act of Secession" and the address of the "President" of the Ukrainian

National Republic, in which the crimes and abuses committed by the Kremlin over the Ukrainian people were enumerated and well documented. The immediate reaction of student delegates and faculty advisors was that the issue of Soviet Russian colonialism within the USSR and its satellites should be discussed at the next Model General Assembly session, inasmuch as the Canadian Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker, in his speech on November 22, 1961 (The Globe and Mail, November 23, 1961) in Toronto, indicated that Canada will introduce the issue at the next session of the U.N. General Assembly this fall.

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*February 16, 1963*

**Metropolitan Joseph Slipy,  
Martyred Head Of Ukrainian Catholic Church,  
Released From Soviet Dungeons,  
Receives Warm Welcome  
From Pope John XXIII In Rome**

**SPENT 18 YEARS IN JAIL AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS  
IN DEFENSE OF THE CHURCH AND THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE**

VATICAN CITY, February 10 (Combined Wire Services) – Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, Archbishop of Lviv, western Ukraine, arrived here last night after his release from 18 years' imprisonment and detention in the Soviet Union.

Metropolitan Slipy, accompanied by Amleto Giovanni Cardinal Cicognani, Vatican Secretary of State, and Gustav Cardinal Tests, was received this afternoon by Pope John XXIII for almost an hour.

"A touching consolation arrived last night from Eastern Europe," the Pope said in an emotional-charged voice. "We thank God for this as a thing which in Divine secrecy could prepare the Holy Church and forthright souls for an outburst of sincere faith and of a simple and peaceful apostolate."

Metropolitan Slipy who will be 71 years of age on Sunday, February 17, 1963, was arrested just a few months after he was appointed Archbishop of the Ukrainians in Lviv in November 1944, following the death of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.

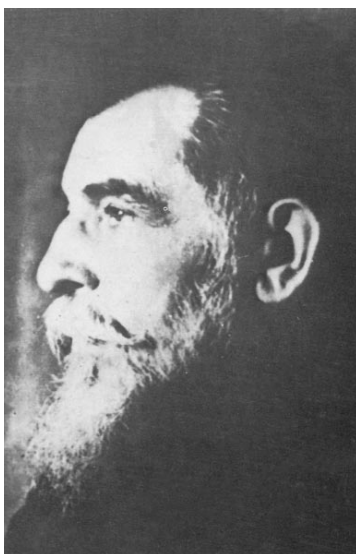
He and other Ukrainian Bishops were tried in April 1946 on charges of "collaboration" during the German occupation of Ukraine. In 1947 the Moscow radio announced he had been sentenced to prison. Subsequently he was tried again on charges of sending secret pastoral letters to his faithful and was sent to Siberian slave labor camps. For years there was no news from him at all. In 1958 it was reported that he was working as a servant in an old peo-

ples' home in central Siberia. In 1960 word got out that he had been offered an important post with the Soviet Orthodox Church, that of Patriarch, if he would renounce his faith. Instead of accepting the offer, he denounced the "corruption" of the Soviet-dominated Russian Orthodox Church.

When Pope John XXIII named three cardinals in pectore (in the secrecy of his own heart), it was rumored that all three were impeded behind the Iron Curtain and that Archbishop Slipy was one of the three. The in pectore cardinals are, of course, not listed with the other cardinals and only the Pope knows their identity.

Archbishop Slipy's long suffering, martyrdom and heroic anti-Communist stand won him the reputation of a stalwart Christian martyr. Many thought that he was dead, along with the other nine Ukrainian Catholic Bishops who were captured and put to torture by the Soviet NKVD and MVD after World War II.

There was considerable speculation about the Soviet move in releasing Archbishop Slipy. Pope John XXIII explained only that "the Soviet government had released the prelate and allowed him to make his way to Rome, where he will live in a religious community." The event was seen in some quarters as another action by the USSR in an attempt to improve relations between the Vatican and Moscow. It followed an exchange of messages between Pope John XXIII and Khrushchev on the Pope's most recent birthday and on other occasions.



*Metropolitan Joseph Slipy (left) during his years in Ukraine and (right) in Rome in January 1965 awaiting the delivery of the papal bull announcing his elevation to cardinal.*

Other sources pointed to two other developments to help explain the surprise release. The arrival of two Russian Orthodox Churchmen as observers to the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council last October followed the visit to Moscow of Msgr. John Willebrands, S.J., of the Secretariat to Promote Christian Unity. These initial contacts, it is believed, may have led to new results, including the release of Archbishop Slipy.

Another development was the stand taken by 15 Ukrainian Catholic bishops of the free world attending the Ecumenical Council, who denounced the presence of the two Russian Orthodox churchmen while Archbishop Slipy was still in a Soviet jail. Their protest may have started a chain reaction which led to the release of the Ukrainian Archbishop. *Il Tempo* of Rome, in discussing a possible reason for Archbishop Slipy's release, said that Slipy early last year was offered the post of orthodox Patriarch of Moscow, but the Archbishop refused and sent a stern protest to the Soviet government over this "attempt at corruption."

It is recalled that on November 22, 1962, fifteen Ukrainian Archbishops and Bishops attending the Ecumenical Council in Rome issued a strong statement protesting the presence of two Russian Orthodox observers, contrasting their presence with the continued detention and persecution of Metropolitan Joseph Slipy. "The presence of the two Soviet observers at the Council has disconcerted true believers, astounded many Council fathers and engendered a feeling of discontent and indignation among the faithful everywhere," the statement said.

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*September 13, 1963*

## **3,000 Faithful, With 50 Priests, Led By Metropolitan Senyshyn Take Part In Blessing And Dedication Of New Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special) – On Sunday, September 8, 1963, the blessing and dedication of the new Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral took place here with an impressive ceremony, attended by some 3,000 faithful and 50 Ukrainian Catholic priests from the archdiocese. The act of blessing was performed by the Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, OSBM, Archbishop of Philadelphia and Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States.

After the moleben an impressive procession marched to the site of the new cathedral headed by the units of Ukrainian youth organizations such as Plast and SUMA in their uniforms, and by representatives of Ukrainian central organizations, members of the Providence Association, the "Soyuz Ukrainok" and the local post of the Catholic War Veterans, as well as school children led by the nuns. The moleben was officiated by Metropolitan

Senyshyn, who was assisted by Rev. M. Charyna and Rev. William Losten.

Metropolitan Senyshyn delivered an inspiring and penetrating sermon, in which he underscored the historical significance of Philadelphia, a "City of Brotherly Love" and the cradle of American independence, where such prominent Americans as Betsy Ross, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson lived and planned the foundation of the American republic.

Philadelphia also has a special significance for Ukrainians, Metropolitan Senyshyn continued. It was here that the first foundations of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States were laid down by Bishop Soter Ortynsky and his successor, Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky. In conclusion, the Metropolitan bestowed his blessings upon those in attendance.

Among the representatives of Ukrainian organizations taking part in the ceremony were Monsignor Stephen Cehansky, president of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics; Stepan Sprynsky and Teofil Kulchysky, recording secretary and financial secretary of the Providence Association, respectively; Joseph Lesawyer, supreme president of the UNA; Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Mrs. Helen Lototsky, president of "Soyuz Ukrainok"; as well as Eugene Zyblykevych and Mstyslav Dolnytsky, editors of America, and Anthony Dragan, editor of Svoboda.

Plans for the new Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, which will cost about \$3,000,000, were drawn by Julian Jastremsky, prominent Ukrainian American architect, who was also present at the blessing and dedication ceremonies.

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*October 19, 1963*

## **Metropolitan Slipy Proposes Creation Of Ukrainian Patriarchate**

VATICAN CITY – Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, Archbishop of Lviv and Primate of Ukraine released last January after 18 years in Soviet jails and concentration camps, addressed the Ecumenical Council on Friday, October 11, for the first time since his arrival in the Holy City. The Council Fathers applauded thunderously when the Archbishop rose to speak despite a reminder from Giacomo Cardinal Lercardo of Bologna, who was presiding at the session in St. Peter's Basilica, that applause was out of order.

In an emotional address the 72-year-old Archbishop told the Council Fathers that he thanked God for "the almost miraculous possibility of taking part in this council," and then startled them by asking that his archbishopric be raised to the status of a patriarchate, saying that such a step would do much to please and interest the Orthodox, who take great pride in the patriarchal structure of their own Churches. It must be assumed that the Archbishop's statement reflects the general attitude of all Ukrainian

Catholic hierarchs attending the Ecumenical Council, and that it was made in consultation with and upon agreement of Pope Paul VI.

The Archbishop also gave his views on the various aspects of the Council's "De Ecclesia" (On the Nature of the Church) schema. Speaking on the newly-stressed concept of a collegiality of bishops, or sharing with the Pope authority over all the Church, Metropolitan Slipy took the conservative position that, strictly speaking, the bishops do not constitute a college. He said that the Pope's authority does not come from the consent of the bishops but from Christ.

In reporting Archbishop Slipy's address, the Council press office quoted him as saying he hoped that the assembly of Catholic prelates would help "in the struggle against atheism" and would benefit the interest in unity of all Christians.

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*June 27, 1964*

## **Dwight D. Eisenhower Unveils Memorial To Taras Shevchenko In The Nation's Capital Bard Of Ukraine And Universal Champion Of Freedom Honored On 150th Anniversary**

**TENS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS  
OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT GATHERED IN FREE WORLD'S CAPITAL  
TO PAY TRIBUTE TO UKRAINE'S POET-LAUREATE;  
DELEGATES OF UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS  
FROM WORLD OVER, LEADERS OF CAPTIVE NATIONS,  
THOUSANDS OF UKRAINIAN AMERICAN YOUTH PARADE  
IN WASHINGTON BEFORE THE SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL;  
ELABORATE PROGRAMS FEATURE  
FAMOUS UKRAINIAN BANDURIST ENSEMBLE  
AND UKRAINIAN CHORUSES;  
UKRAINIAN YOUTH FESTIVAL  
ATTRACTS THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS  
AS JUBILEE BANQUET HONORS PROMINENT AMERICANS  
FOR SUPPORTING UKRAINE'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM  
AND THE SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL PROJECT**

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 26, 1964 – Tomorrow, Saturday, June 27, at 1 p.m., Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, former President of the United States, will solemnly perform the official act of unveiling the statue of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's Poet Laureate and universally recognized Champion



of Liberty, erected on a triangular plot of public land between 22nd, 23rd and "P" Streets in Washington, D.C. This event of great historic importance, occasioned by the 150th birthday anniversary of the greatest Ukrainian poet, signifies the realization of a dream nourished for almost a century by the two-million strong community of Ukrainian Americans who have contributed vitally to the cultural, social and economic development of the United States of America. Moreover, the erection of the monument in honor of Taras Shevchenko in the capital city of the greatest nation on earth is of tremendous importance to the 45-million Ukrainian nation, held captive in the Russo-Communist prison of nations. It was Shevchenko who prophesized that Ukraine will some day have its own George Washington with "a new and righteous law." The Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington is also of great international importance, for Shevchenko stands as a symbol of freedom and independence, not only of the Ukrainian people but of all captive nations to whom this monument has been dedicated.

### **Erection Authorized By Public Law Adopted In 1960**

The Shevchenko monument was authorized by the U.S. Congress, and after the signing of the bill by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in September 1960, it became Public Law 86-749. The resolutions were introduced by Senator Jacob K. Javits and Congressman Alvin M. Bentley in the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively. Immediately after the adoption of the law a special Shevchenko Memorial Committee was established, headed by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University and President of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, which included representatives of all Ukrainian American national organizations. It was this committee which saw to it that the necessary funds had been secured – a sum in excess of \$350,000.00 – and that all other requirements and formalities as specified by the law had been successfully carried out to the last detail. This included the meticulous selection of the site in the nation's capital and the project of the monument to be erected there. Emerging as the winner in the competition for the best project, in the judgement of a special Shevchenko Monument Jury, was Leo Mol, Ukrainian sculptor from Winnipeg, Canada.

### **Moscow Unable To Eradicate Shevchenko's Spirit**

Erection of the Shevchenko monument in Washington assumed international significance when the matter came to the attention of the Soviet government. Unable to eradicate the spirit of Shevchenko nor denigrate the power of his influence on the captive Ukrainian people, the Soviets have resorted to distortions and outright falsifications of his works in an attempt to present Shevchenko as a "revolutionary democrat" and "a Bolshevik born before his time," in spite of the fact that he was an outspoken leader in the struggle for

human liberty against all forms of tyranny and sought Ukrainian national independence from Russian despotism. It is not surprising, therefore, that the law calling for the erection of the monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington caused a great deal of concern in the official government circles of the Kremlin. It was long after the passage of the law by the U.S. Congress that the Soviet government decided to place a monument to Shevchenko in Moscow, which was unveiled by Nikita Khrushchev at an impromptu called ceremony on June 10 of this year. Earlier, according to reliable sources, Soviet officials made two unsuccessful interventions in our Department of State and several others in the United Nations with the intention of blocking the erection of the Shevchenko monument in Washington or at least minimizing its vast ramifications. It was with the same purpose in mind that the Soviets made yet another attempt, after the Shevchenko monument question in Washington had been settled beyond recall, this time by appealing to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America to invite Soviet representatives to the unveiling ceremonies. The proposition was promptly rejected, whereby the Committee pointed to Soviet falsifications of Shevchenko's works and the actual denial by the Communist regime of all of his freedom-loving ideas.

### **Unsurpassed Enthusiasm**

The decision of the U.S. government authorizing the erection of the monument in honor of Taras Shevchenko in Washington was received with great enthusiasm and jubilation not only by Americans of Ukrainian descent but by Ukrainians throughout the world. Just as enthusiastic in their response to this project were the Ukrainians in their native enslaved Ukraine, as attested by the numerous letters from Ukraine sent to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, and to private individuals all over America. There were instances where people from Ukraine, among them disabled veterans of World War II, secretly sent a few Soviet rubles as their contributions toward the erection of the monument in Washington, in which they saw a great moral support in their struggle for freedom, independence and statehood. The Shevchenko monument is considered a tribute from the United States to all ethnic groups, principally those of Slavic descent.

According to reports from the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, tens of thousands of American Ukrainians, as well as Ukrainians from Canada and representatives from many other free countries, will take part in the great ceremonies marking tomorrow's unveiling of the monument. Many hotels of the capital are already filled with guests who began their pilgrimage early this week. The actual unveiling will take place tomorrow 1 p.m. It will be preceded by a parade of the participants of the ceremonies, starting from the George Washington monument, proceeding along Pennsylvania Avenue to 23rd Street to the Shevchenko monument site. After the unveiling, a Youth Festival will be held in the Washington Coliseum, two concerts will be given

in Constitution Hall, and a Grand Jubilee Banquet featuring speeches and the presentation of Shevchenko Freedom Awards.

Tomorrow, the day on which the Shevchenko monument will be unveiled in Washington, D.C., honoring the Bard of Ukraine, the Champion of Freedom for all people, will be a truly historic day, not only for Americans of Ukrainian descent but for the whole Ukrainian nation and for the United States of America, which made this grand gesture honoring a great spokesman for liberty and justice on the 150th anniversary of his birth.



*Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower unveils the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington on June 27, 1964.*

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*July 3, 1964*

**Shevchenko Monument  
– A “New Statue Of Liberty” –  
Unveiled In Washington  
By General Eisenhower In Solemn Ceremonies**

**100,000 PARTICIPANTS CHEER HIS CALL  
FOR A “NEW WORLD OF FREEDOM”;  
HAILS SHEVCHENKO AS SYMBOL OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE**

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 27, 1964 (W.D.) – General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States of America, officially unveiled the Shevchenko monument today, as some 100,000 Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent, and many Ukrainians from other parts of the world cheered and applauded the former President of the United States.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower called for a “new world movement” to encourage the peoples of the captive nations, including those inside the Soviet Union and Red China, to throw off the communist tyrants who are holding them in captivity and enslavement.

Prior to the unveiling ceremony, more than 40,000 paraded in what appeared to be one of the largest parades ever held in Washington, D.C., according to newspapermen and police officials. The marchers took their stride in exemplary order. Despite the scorching sun and humidity, there were no casualties. Led by Colonel William Rybak, parade marshal, they included members of the Shevchenko Monument Honorary Sponsoring Committee, the Shevchenko Anniversary Honorary Committee, members of the executive boards of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, then representatives of Ukrainian organizations from overseas countries such as Western Europe and South America (Argentina and Venezuela), and a large group numbering several thousand Ukrainians from Canada, Ukrainian American organizations, representatives of the captive nations and strong units of Ukrainian American youth organizations.

**Rousing Ovation And Enthusiasm**

General Eisenhower was cheered for several minutes by the enthusiastic crowds, and the chanting of “We Like Ike” reverberated throughout the area filled by the 100,000-strong festive audience.

The ceremony was opened by Prof. Lev E. Dobriensky, president of the

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and vice-president of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America. After the rendition of the American national anthem, the Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, Archbishop-Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, read the invocation in both English and Ukrainian. Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, President of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, delivered a brief and cogent address in Ukrainian and English stressing the importance of the Shevchenko monument in Washington.

General Eisenhower was flown by helicopter from Gettysburg to officiate at the unveiling. He was ushered through the crowds escorted by FBI agents. Standing beneath an umbrella put up to protect him from the scorching sun, the former President delivered his 12-minute address with a poise that befits a great military and civic leader, and statesman. He was interrupted on several occasions by the crowds who expressed their full agreement with what the speaker had to say.

Despite a prolonged program and unbearable heat, General Eisenhower stayed to the end of the unveiling ceremony. The former President said he hoped the erection of the Shevchenko monument in the nation's capital would help to "rekindle a new world movement in the hearts, minds, words and actions of men; a never-ending movement dedicated to the independence and freedom of peoples of all captive nations of the entire world ..."

"We can be sure," General Eisenhower stated, "that this nation will, with its valued allies, sustain the strength – spiritual, economic and military – to foil any ill-advised attempt by dictators to seize any area where the love of freedom lives and blazes ..."

General Eisenhower concluded that Shevchenko symbolizes the spirit of national independence not only of Ukraine, but of all other captive nations of the world.

After the statue of Taras Shevchenko was unveiled by General Eisenhower, the "Testament" of Taras Shevchenko was sung by the entire throng, led by the Ukrainian Choral Societies of America.

Other speakers who addressed the memorable gathering were the Hon. Michael A. Feighan of Ohio, the Hon. Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois, the Hon. Thaddeus J. Dulski of New York and the Hon. Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania. The Most Rev. Ioan Theodorovych, Archbishop-Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., gave the benediction. At the conclusion of the ceremony, "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina," the Ukrainian national anthem, was sung by the huge crowd of participants.

Among the distinguished guests on the platform before the Shevchenko monument were the Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk; Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, Conn.; the Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Chicago; the Most Rev. Mstyslav Skrypnyk, Archbishop and head of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox

Church in the U.S.A.; Jack Palance and Mike Mazurki, Hollywood actors of Ukrainian descent; Dr. Juan J. Mathe, First Secretary and Cultural Attache of the Argentine Embassy; Miss Michele Metrisko, "Miss USA" for 1964; Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate, and Mrs. Harris; and Dr. Stepan Wytwytsky, President of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-Exile.

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*July 25, 1964*

**"Ukrainian Day" Program  
At New York World's Fair  
Draws Several Thousands;  
Ukrainian-Rite Mass At Vatican Pavilion,  
Music And Dance Programs,  
Fashion Show Demonstrate Vitality  
Of Ukrainian Cultural Heritage In Free World**

**SENATOR KEATING SINGLES OUT UKRAINE  
AS A CAPTIVE NATION WHICH WILL GAIN ITS FREEDOM**

NEW YORK, N.Y. – Sunday, July 19 (Special) – Several thousand Americans of Ukrainian descent estimated by Fair officials at 15,000 to 18,000 persons, braved the scorching heat and humidity to be treated to one of the best Ukrainian cultural performances ever staged in this country. It was a great day for lovers and admirers of Ukrainian music, dance and folklore, as the "Ukrainian Day" Program included Ukrainian national dances, folk and opera music, the immortal Ukrainian bandura and Ukrainian national costumes.

The Program Committee, headed by Miss Olya Dmytriw, Executive Director, had labored for over a year on the myriad of details of music, costumes, dance routines and historical tradition in order to present a perfect Ukrainian production, and they achieved their goal. One of the World's Fair officers, his eyes riveted on the stage, told this writer: "These Ukrainians are marvelous, fantastic. They are so graceful and so enchanting that I could watch them dance over and over again. What a people, and what a pity that they have no freedom in their homeland!"

**Vatican Pavilion Filled To Capacity**

The "Ukrainian Day" Program began at 11:00 a.m. with a solemn Mass celebrated at the Vatican Pavilion, at which the Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of Stamford, presided. The celebrant

was the Very Rev. Msgr. Emil Manastersky, Vicar General of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, who was assisted by Very Rev. Volodymyr Andrushkiw, Dean of the New York Ukrainian Catholic Deanery and pastor of the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in North Brooklyn, and the Rev. Peter Fedorchuk, pastor of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jamaica, N.Y. Mr. Lev Reynarovych conducted the combined choruses of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Ukrainian churches. Mr. Lev Reynarovych and Stephen Halas were soloists. Bishop Schmondiuk delivered a deeply moving sermon, exhorting the faithful to maintain their religious principles along with their national and cultural heritage.

### **The Afternoon Program**

The first part of the "Ukrainian Day" Program began at 3:30 p.m. with some 8,000 persons filling more than half of the 16,000-capacity Singer Bowl amphitheater. The Ukrainian language was heard everywhere on the principal avenues of the Fair grounds as the big neon lights intermittently advertised the "Ukrainian Day" Program. The Singer company also had an advertisement in Ukrainian (in Latin letters).

The N.Y. Symphony Orchestra under the baton of John Zadorozny rendered the American and Ukrainian national anthems. Walter Bacad, N.Y. World's Fair's Nationality Programs Director, welcomed those present on behalf of the Fair administration and introduced Joseph Lesawyer, UNA Supreme President and Chairman of the Ukrainian World's Fair Committee.

Mr. Lesawyer welcomed the guests and stressed the importance of the "Ukrainian Day" Program as a means to demonstrate Ukrainian culture to the free world, inasmuch as the Ukrainian people are enslaved by Communist Russia and cannot show their artistic and cultural heritage to the peoples of the world.

### **Senator Keating's Message**

Before the program began, Mr. Lesawyer introduced the Hon. Kenneth B. Keating, U.S. Senator from New York, for a brief address.

Senator Keating, who had just returned from the Republican convention in San Francisco began his remarks with a Ukrainian phrase, "Shanovni pani i panove." The Senator paid high tribute to Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, stating that Ukraine is a great and proud nation, and it fights against the enslavement imposed on it by Russian communism. He added that the great Ukrainian manifestation at the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument in Washington and the "Ukrainian Day" Program at the World's Fair demonstrate the vitality and dynamism of the Ukrainian people. He expressed a hope for a swift liberation of Ukraine and ended with the words, "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina!"

Subsequently, the Bandurist Ensemble of Detroit under the direction of

John Zadorozny performed a series of Ukrainian songs by Ukrainian composers which they have popularized in Europe and America. The beauty and skill of these unique masters of the bandura seem to grow with the passage of time.

Against the background of bandura tunes, Mrs. Helen Smindak, social columnist of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, gave a detailed commentary (prepared with the collaboration of Miss Joanna Draginda of Detroit) in the presentation of the "Ukrainian Fashion Show." Several graceful young Ukrainian women and children, including professional models, appeared in exotic costumes, representing such areas of Ukraine as Kiev, Poltava, Yavoriv, Horodenka, Kolomeya, Zalishchyky, Borshchiv, the Hutzul province and others. At the end of the show the models paraded around the spacious amphitheater displaying their beautiful and original Ukrainian national costumes, provided by the Detroit Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America ("Soyuz Ukrainok") represented by Miss Joanna Draginda. Mrs. A. Braznick of New York assisted Mrs. Smindak.

The final feature on the afternoon program was the United Ukrainian Dancers of metropolitan New York under the direction of Wadim Sulima, who performed two Ukrainian dances, "Tropotianka" and "Arkan," in graceful and vigorous manner that evoked enthusiastic applause from the audience.

The evening part of the "Ukrainian Day" Program began at 7:30 p.m. at the same Singer Bowl amphitheater with some 10,000 in attendance. Mr. Bacad and Mr. Lesawyer again greeted the audience and made the introductory remarks, respectively.

Then the Ukrainian Chorus "Dumka" of New York, directed by John Zadorozny and accompanied by the N.Y. Symphony Orchestra, rendered a number of Ukrainian compositions by M. Verbytsky and D. Bortniansky.

Thereafter, the first part of "Scenes of Life in Ukraine," scenario prepared by Leonid Poltava, known as "Spring Ritual" and staged by Joseph Hirniak, was brilliantly executed by the dance group under the masterful direction of Wadim Sulima. It depicted Ukrainian Easter customs and youthful game-dances by Ukrainian boys and girls. Merrill Liteplo, member of the Ukrainian "Dumka" Chorus, read a commentary in English, prepared by Mr. L. Poltava and Mrs. H. Smindak, explaining each performance on the stage. Miss Olya Dmytriw maintained firm control of all action on the stage and kept the fast-moving dancing scenes moving with professional smoothness.

This part was followed by two other exciting dance feats – the "Kozak Festival" and the "Hutzul Festival." Both were presented with great artistry and finesse and the public wildly applauded the spectacle. Again, the "Dumka" Chorus sang a "duma" from Paul Pecheniha-Ouglitzky's "The Witch," with young and talented Roman Osadchuk as the tenor soloist, and Ihor Seifert as the bandurist soloist. Subsequently, "The Sword Dance" was



then performed by a group of young men, members of Plast, SUMA and student organizations.

The fourth part of "Scenes of Life in Ukraine" consisted of two Ukrainian arias sung by the known Ukrainian American opera singer, Mary Lesawyer, who rendered an aria from the opera "Ivasyk Telesyk" by the late Mykola Fomenko, and the patriotic Ukrainian aria, "Love Ukraine" to the lyrics of Volodymyr Sosiura, also composed by M. Fomenko.

The fifth and sixth parts, the "Trials and Tribulations of a Village Suitor" and the "Finale," were the culminating points of artistry and entertainment, in which Choreographer Wadim Sulima demonstrated his outstanding choreographic and dancing talent, with soloist-dancers Oksana Woynovsky, Roman Petrina, Kay Samchik, Walter Bacad and others. The audience was literally overwhelmed by the vigor and professional quality of the performances in these dances. Miss Woynowsky was brilliant in her role. Special mention should also be made of the colorful costumes worn by the dancers in both programs, the work of Miss Dmytriw, Gloria Smolen, Olha Kaczmarsky, Maria Shuck and Eustachia Milanich.

This unusual, highly artistic and entertaining program was concluded by the powerful "The Rapids Roar" composed by Pecheniha-Ouglitsky to the lyrics of Taras Shevchenko, sung by the "Dumka" Chorus, accompanied by the symphony orchestra. Orchestrations were prepared by Prof. A. Berynk of Hunter College and a member of the "Dumka" Chorus.

At the end of the program, Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, Executive Vice-President of UCCA, congratulated Maestro John Zadorozny and Dance Director Wadim Sulima for their outstanding performances. He also expressed, on behalf of UCCA, appreciation and thanks to Miss Olga Dmytriw, executive director; Joseph Hirniak, staging director; Mrs. Helen Smindak, fashion show director; Prof. A. Berynk, assistant musical director; Roman Petricia, Danylo Serna and Theodora Pifko, assistant dance directors; Leonid Poltava, scenario writer; Mrs. Olha Kaczmarsky, Miss Maria Shuck and Mrs. E. Milanich, costume committee; Miss Gloria Smolen, costume designer; William Chupa, program book chairman; Ivan Bazarko; Plast and the SUMA representatives who sold programs and lapel buttons.

July 19, 1964, was "Ukrainian Day" at the New York World's Fair. It was a day of triumph for the Ukrainian cultural heritage and Ukrainian talent in general, a program which will long remain in the memory of those who saw it, and which should be repeated elsewhere in the United States and Canada.

The Ukrainian American community should be proud indeed of this spectacular success and should be ever grateful to the people who made it all possible, such as Miss Olya Dmytriw of Jersey City, the executive director of the program, who has a long list of successes dating back to the "Echoes of Ukraine" more than a decade ago; to Maestro John Zadorozny and Wadim Sulima who conceived the themes presented and carried out the musical and technical

preparations, as well as directing the final performances; to Joseph Hirniak, the staging director; to Mr. Walter Bacad; to Prof. A. Bernyk and Roman Petrina; to the "Dumka" Chorus; to Mrs. Helen Smindak and Miss Gloria Smolen; to the Bandurist Ensemble; and most emphatically to each and every member of the United Ukrainian Dancers of Metropolitan New York.

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*October 16, 1965*

## **Thousands Attend Memorial Church Blessing In Bound Brook**

BOUND BROOK, N.J. – More than 10,000 persons from places near and far took part in the solemn blessing and dedication of the newly erected St. Andrew's Memorial Orthodox Church here on Sunday, October 10.

Dedicated to the memory of the Orthodox bishops, clergy and thousands of Ukrainians who gave their lives in defense of their country and their faith, the edifice was built from the funds solicited among the faithful for several years. A tall, spiraling structure, the shrine has been designed to embody some of the most beautiful architectural features of famous cathedrals in Ukraine.

Archbishop John Theodorovich, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America, and Archbishops Mstyslav and Volodymyr presided over the solemn blessing ceremonies on Sunday morning, with hundreds of clergy and thousands of faithful taking part in the Moleben Services and the Holy Liturgy. The diocesan choir sang the responses. The throng joined the choir in singing "Bozhe Velykyi" at the conclusion of the blessing ceremony, followed by the Ukrainian National Anthem. Archbishop Mstyslav, who was to deliver the sermon, was moved to tears as he eyed the magnificent edifice and the multitude of clergy and faithful gathered for the solemn blessing. He asked one of the assisting priests to read the sermon which he was to deliver in person. There were tears of joy as the faithful prayed in silence.

After the ceremony, scores of donors and contributors were presented with special certificates in recognition of their generosity which made possible the erection of this truly magnificent church. More contributions poured in as hundreds of delegates from Ukrainian American organizations rose to deliver greetings in behalf of their respective groups. The funds will be spent on interior decoration of the church.

The main speaker at the dedication banquet held late in the afternoon was Metropolitan John Theodorovich, who expressed personal joy at being able to witness this great feat come to a successful conclusion. He commended the Orthodox clergy and faithful for their boundless generosity and their perseverance during the long months of planning and building.

Delivering brief opening remarks was Archbishop Mstyslav, who also introduced the evening's master of ceremonies, Prof. M. Fizer of Rutgers University. Greetings were conveyed by numerous representatives of Ukrainian American organizations, including Prof. Ivan Palyvoda, in behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer; UWA Supreme Financial Secretary Edward Popil; Mrs. Helen Lotocky, President of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Dr. Bohdan Olesnicky, President of the Ukrainian Medical Society of North America; William Polewchak, President of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America; and many other civic leaders from communities across the nation.

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*November 24, 1967*

## **World Congress Turns Into Inspiring Demonstration Of Unity And Steadfast Dedication To The Cause Of Ukraine's Freedom**

**WEEK OF SESSIONS CONCLUDES  
WITH PROCLAMATION OF MANIFESTOS, RESOLUTIONS;  
MSGR. KUSHNIR ELECTED TO HEAD PERMANENT SECRETARIAT;  
FREEDOM RALLY IS HUGE SUCCESS;  
THOUSANDS MARCH IN DEMONSTRATIONS  
AT U.N., SOVIET MISSION;  
SPEAKERS HAIL INDOMITABLE SPIRIT OF UKRAINIAN PEOPLE;  
1,003 DELEGATES ATTEND**

### **Sessions Conclude Sunday**

NEW YORK, N.Y. – Climaxing an eventful week of sessions that were a magnificent manifestation of will and unity, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, a historic first in the life of the Ukrainian community, concluded its deliberations by establishing itself as a permanent institution with a Secretariat, and proclaiming steadfast solidarity with the desires and aspirations of the struggling Ukrainian nation.

Amid inspiring solemnity and with a spirit of unwavering determination, the World Congress, speaking for three million Ukrainians in diaspora, pledged unity in its own ranks while calling for a concerted effort of global ramifications in behalf of Ukraine's freedom.

The Congress, which opened its sessions Thursday, November 16, at the New York Hilton, was preceded by conferences of individual Ukrainian organizations at various sites in this world metropolis.

Interrupting its deliberations, that brought together 1,003 official delegates from 17 countries of the free world and hundreds of guests, the assemblage witnessed a splendid Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden on Saturday, November 18, staged two demonstrations at the United Nations and at the Soviet Mission, and heard prominent political leaders pledge solidarity with the Ukrainian cause.

Convened by the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference – a representative body of all Ukrainian organizations of North and South America – the Congress, years in preparation, was held appropriately in the fiftieth anniversary year of the Ukrainian National Revolution, a fact that was repeatedly underscored to counter the Communist propaganda boasting of the Bolshevik takeover fifty years ago.

A full-page statement to that effect appeared in *The New York Times*, first on Thursday, November 16, and then again in this leading newspaper's Sunday edition.

Long before the actual convocation of the World Congress, hundreds of Ukrainians began arriving in New York City from Canada and distant parts of the United States, as well as Europe, Australia, the countries of South America and other remote places of Ukrainian settlement.

### **Solemn Opening**

With individual conferences of several organizations already in session, the solemn opening of the World Congress on Thursday was preceded by Archbishopal liturgies in Ukrainian churches on Sunday, November 12.

Thousands of New Yorkers and Ukrainians from the neighboring areas, vibrating with enthusiasm that was rapidly pervading every home, every place of organized life here, flocked to St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, to St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, and to the Church of Covenant, where high-ranking prelates offered prayers for the success of the Congress and for the well-being of the Ukrainian people everywhere.

Archbishop-Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S.A., Archbishop-Metropolitan John Theodorovich of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, Archbishop Mstyslav, Archbishop Michael of the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church, representing Metropolitan Ilarion detained because of illness, Bishops Joseph Schmondiuk, Jaroslaw Gabro, Andrew Kushchak, Isidore Borecky, high-ranking representatives of the Ukrainian Protestant Churches, Dr. Zhabko-Potapovych and Ivan Yacentiy, the Rt. Rev. Ivan Bachynsky from Europe, representing Metropolitan Nikanor of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church in the Emigration, Rev. Dr. Irenej Nazarko, OSBM, representing the Basilian Fathers, and many more clergy from all parts of the free world took part in the Congress. Always a strong factor in the Ukrainian people's struggle for

freedom, the Ukrainian clergy of all denominations were most conspicuous at the sessions, thus adding to the aura of unity that prevailed here.

### **Conferences Precede**

With representatives from 17 countries seated at the lower dais in the New York Hilton's convention hall, and the clergy, seated side by side, on the upper level as honorary presidium, flanked by uniformed members of youth and veteran groups bearing flags, the plenary session opened Thursday afternoon with appropriate ceremonial pomp, including the singing of national anthems and an inspiringly fervent prayer delivered by Metropolitan John.

After opening remarks by Msgr. Dr. Basil Kushnir and Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, the conclave heard the program of the four-day assemblage read by Messrs. Ignatius Billinsky and Nicholas Plawiuk, secretaries of the Congress, and adopted it without changes.

The proceedings, from then on, ran their course without hitches. Messages of greetings to the assemblage and personal appearances of dignitaries and political leaders highlighted the first and part of the second day of sessions.

Commissioner George McGrath, representing the absent Mayor Lindsay of New York City, was on hand for the opening to greet the delegates in behalf of the city that he said was proud to host the Congress. Howland H. Sergeant, president of Radio Liberty, which sends round-the-clock messages to countries behind the Iron Curtain, imparted an encouraging message of greeting during the second plenary session.

Consuls and political representatives of several countries of Ukrainian settlement were also present to greet the gathering. Arriving at the session and then again for the Sunday night banquet was Mr. Francis, a high-ranking official of Canada's Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Making an auspicious appearance and receiving standing ovations were the widows of former Ukrainian leaders – Mrs. Olha Konovalts, Mrs. Sophia Melnyk, Mrs. Maria Liwytzkyj. Mesdames Natalia Bandera and Daria Rebet, who had been invited to attend the Congress, were unable to come here.

There was hardly a leader of Ukrainian organized life in the free world that was not present at this truly magnificent gathering. Mykola Liwytzky, president of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile, heading a large representation from Europe, the seat of the Ukrainian government-in-exile, Yaroslav Stetzko, Oleh Shtul-Zhdanovych, Dr. Atanas Figol, Stepan Lenkowsky, as well as heads of Ukrainian central representative organizations in each country represented mingled freely with the largest representations from the United States and Canada.

Serving as genial hosts were the officers of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, led by Joseph Lesawyer, chairman of the organizing committee which was in charge of all preparations.

In a manifestation of unity, each individual group, which had convened

earlier in the week, had its spokesman present resolutions that embodied the spirit and the ideas of the delegates represented. These were, in turn, incorporated in the general resolutions of the Congress.

Four keynote addresses by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, representing the U.S.A., John Syrnyk (Canada), Dr. Gregory Wasnhwych [sic] and Dr. Yuriy Boyko, both from Europe, reflected the principal ideas that nourish the free community of Ukrainians and constitute the platform of their activity in pursuit of Ukraine's freedom and independence.

They were duly recognized and echoed in the remarks of Dr. William H. Crook, National Director of VISTA and special representative of President Johnson, former Prime Minister of Canada John G. Diefenbaker, and Michael Starr, interim leader of the opposition in the Canadian House of Commons and former Minister of Labor who became the first Canadian of Ukrainian ancestry to be elevated to such high level of political prominence.

The Secretariat, established by the Congress on the last day of its sessions, is headed by Msgr. Dr. Basil Kushnir, and for the next two years will have its seat in Winnipeg, Canada.

A world coordinating body of Ukrainian national representative organizations, the Secretariat will have its seat in the United States after the initial two years in Canada. Then the seat will be transferred to Europe.

After the magnificent Freedom Rally on Saturday and demonstrations against Russo-Communist enslavement of Ukraine, while the words of the Rt. Hon. Diefenbaker still echoed in their ears, the delegates and guests set out to make their [way] home and tell the people of the heartening show of unity and solidarity that was the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

It will be six years before another congress is convened, according to the adopted by-laws, but the memory of this first congress here in New York will linger for decades and generations to come.

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*November 24, 1967*

## **Huge Freedom Rally Witnessed By More Than 10,000 At Madison Square Garden**

**THRONGS STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS AT U.N., SOVIET MISSION**

**By Helen Perozak Smindak**

NEW YORK, N.Y. – More than 10,000 persons gathered in Madison Square Garden here last Saturday morning for a four-hour Ukrainian Freedom Rally, the climax to a week of conferences and meetings which were part of the first World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Fired by patriotic fervor, close to 3,000 of the participants staged a spirited demonstration in front of the Soviet Union's Mission to the United Nations immediately after the rally.

The assemblage at the Garden made up of thousands of Congress delegates and guests from 17 countries, residents of New York and surrounding states, and groups of Ukrainians from distant cities in the United States and Canada, cheered rally speakers and gave thunderous applause to hundreds of gaily-costumed dancers and a massed chorus which performed during the day.

Among the prominent guests and Ukrainian dignitaries present were John G. Diefenbaker, former Prime Minister of Canada; Michael Starr, interim minority leader in the Canadian Parliament; William H. Crook, national director of VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), who represented the U.S. government; Dr. Lev Dobriansky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Congressman Charles Kirsten, representing Senator J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut; and Miss Maria Rybczuk of Philadelphia, who wore the glittering crown that belongs to her as Miss Hemisphere of 1967; and many others.

Mr. Starr, the Canadian-born Ukrainian who was Minister of Labor in Mr. Diefenbaker's Cabinet, decried the fact that news media in the free world "have gone overboard in presenting a highly flattering and thoroughly expurgated version of the rise of the Soviet Union." He called on his countrymen to fight for Ukrainian freedom and a free Ukraine "by a relentless war of words, deeds and demonstrations."

Speaking first in English and then in Ukrainian, Mr. Starr said: "In the Communist parade of military might, scientific achievement and social progress, there has scarcely been a mention of such things as the practice of genocide, the rape of freedom in smaller nations, transportation and forced labor applied to whole communities, decimation by starvation, abolition of the Christian religion and the many other measures deemed necessary to the security of the Soviet system."

Dr. Crook told the gathering that President Lyndon Johnson had requested him to salute "all free Ukrainians, living and dead, who have given themselves to the building of this country."

Other guest speakers were Mykola Liwytzky, president of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile; Stepan Lenkowsky of the Foreign Branch of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists; Oleh Shtul-Zhdanovych, head of the Supreme Council of OUN; and Prof. Nicholas Radinsky, representing the Ukrainian Hetman Movement.

The Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, Archbishop-Metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in the U.S.A., gave the prayer which opened the political segment of the rally along with the presentation of colors and the singing of the American national anthem. The closing prayer was spoken by the Most Rev. Mstyslav, Archbishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States.

The two-hour political portion of the rally, which included a tribute to

Ukraine's fallen heroes and the reading of resolutions adopted by the World Congress, was sandwiched in between two separate hours of marches, folk dances and choral selections performed to the accompaniment of a symphony orchestra. Some 2,000 uniformed youth of SUMA, Plast, ODUM and MUN, hundreds of costumed dancers and singers took part in the presentation, as colored lights and spotlights played over them in the vast arena.

During formal opening ceremonies, girls in authentic regional costumes of Ukraine were introduced to the audience and took their places inside a "living" map of Ukraine outlined on the arena floor by uniformed members of the Ukrainian youth groups.

A quartet of young ladies bearing bread and salt on embroidered towels walked through the map toward the VIP stand, where they bowed low in a traditional Ukrainian greeting to the festive throng.

Great audience excitement was generated by the performance of the dance groups, in particular the Peter Marunchak Ukrainian Dancers of Montreal and the troupe's soloists, Peter Marunchak and his 11-year-old son, also named Peter.

The groups included the Plast dancers, the Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, the Ukrainian Dancers of Astoria and the SUMA "Verkhovynsi" Dancers, all of New York City, and the SUMA "Lyman" Dancers of Passaic, N.J.

Choral selections were presented by the "Dumka" mixed choir of New York and the "Prometheus" choir of Philadelphia under the direction of Alexander Bernyk, who also conducted the symphony orchestra.

Combining with the "Dumka" and "Prometheus" choirs for the concluding number of the concert program – the "Prayer" from the opera "Zaporozhets za Dunaiem" – were the St. George Choir and Metropolitan Sheptytsky Choir of New York, and the St. John the Baptist Church Choir of Newark. Martha Kokolsky was soloist.

So impressive was the dancing and singing that a Garden official suggested that a Ukrainian concert program would make a popular attraction for the famous new New York center.

Joseph Lesawyer, who was chairman of the Freedom Rally, introduced speakers and opened the festival. Nicholas Semanyshyn was chairman of the Festival Committee, and the commentators were Valia Kalyn-Mahmet and Walter Bacad, program director. Vadim Sulima was artistic director.

Ignatius Bilinsky and George Karmanin introduced speakers.

The crowd of demonstrators, which marched to the Soviet Mission, stormed to within 50 feet of the mission at 137 East 67th Street before being thrown back by more than 150 policemen. As a steady rain fell, they threw eggs and chanted "Communist butchers!" and "Free Ukraine!" After being forced back, the demonstrators took up positions at the Lexington Avenue and Third Avenue ends of 67th Street, where they burned Soviet flags and waved blue and yellow Ukrainian banners.



Several persons were hurt in the melee and three men were arrested. Michael Kostryba of Astoria and George Denysenko of Brooklyn were charged with disorderly conduct, and Dr. Yaroslav Turkalo of New Haven, Conn., received a summons.

The march from the Garden to the Soviet Mission, which tied up traffic on more than a dozen midtown streets for almost three hours, was widely noted by New York newspapers and received attention on most radio and TV newscasts that evening.

The day before, close to 2,000 Ukrainians gathered in front of the United Nations to protest the denial of human rights to citizens of Ukraine and other captive nations. Among these in the somber throng was Dr. Dobriansky, who was interviewed by Jean Parr of CBS-TV about the plight of Ukrainians and other peoples subjugated by the Soviet Union.

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*January 27, 1968*

## **Harvard Will Open Chair Of Ukrainian Studies**

### **FORMAL AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED ON JANUARY 22ND; FUND-RAISING CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIES**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund on Monday, January 22, announced an all-out campaign to raise \$330,000 needed for the establishment of the first chair of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University.

The Fund announced its drive in a special appeal to “all Ukrainians in the United States,” outlining its objectives which entail the establishment of a chair of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard in the immediate future and its eventual expansion into an institute consisting of three such chairs.

The appeal was issued immediately following the formal signing of an agreement between the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund and Harvard University, also on January 22. The appeal makes public all of the stipulations arrived at after a series of meetings between Harvard and the Fund representatives.

It states that the cost of a single chair at this time is \$600,000 and will remain so in the future as far as the Ukrainian Studies Institute is concerned, eventual rise in costs notwithstanding.

The Fund, which came into being 10 years ago on the initiative of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Associations in America, has so far been able to raise \$270,000, which was turned over to Harvard for the establishment of a Ukrainian Studies Fund in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The sum represents a down payment of \$90,000 toward each of the three proposed chairs.

The first chair, according to the appeal, will be established at Harvard when the additional \$300,000 is given to the University. The immediate purpose of the fund-raising campaign is to raise that amount by September of this year so that

the chair can be opened at the beginning of the 1968/69 academic year.

It is expected that some research work will begin at that time under the supervision of a committee, consisting of five Harvard University professors, headed by Prof. Omelian Pritsak.

Scholarly work within the framework of the planned institute, the appeal explains, will begin after the required sum for each chair will have been raised and placed in the Harvard University Fund.

"We need \$1,530,000," the appeal states, "as endowment for the three chairs and \$2,000,000 to make the research institute of Ukrainian Studies fully operational."

The appeal, signed by the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund's Board of Academic Advisors and its Executive Committee, and the Executive Board of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Associations in America, calls on the Ukrainian community in the United States to contribute generously toward "this great objective of vast cultural and political significance."

"Let us proclaim 1968 and 1969 years of intensive fund-raising for the establishment of a Ukrainian center of scholarship at Harvard University," the appeal concludes.

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*October 4, 1969*

## **Pope Paul VI Consecrates St. Sophia in Rome**

**JOSYF CARDINAL SLIPYJ, UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHS,  
CHURCH DIGNITARIES, OVER 5,000 FAITHFUL  
TAKE PART IN CEREMONIES;  
SYNOD OF UKRAINIAN BISHOPS MEETS IN HISTORIC SESSION;  
PLEA FOR PATRIARCHATE VOICED AT ALL EVENTS**

ROME, Italy – Pope Paul VI, amid moving ceremonies attended by all Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs and over 5,000 faithful from many countries of the free world, consecrated St. Sophia Cathedral, the first Ukrainian Catholic church in the Holy City, on Sunday, September 28, here.

The Supreme Pontiff, in his remarks to the cheering and joyously festive crowd, said that in the newly erected cathedral he sees "a symbol of unity between the Christian East and West."

Embracing Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, who was chiefly responsible for the erection of the beautiful Byzantine-style structure on the western outskirts of Rome, the Holy Father paid tribute to the thousands "whose generous contributions made possible the erection of this cathedral." Speaking first in Italian, the Pope then addressed the huge gathering in English.

The Supreme Pontiff rendered his remarks after he performed the offi-

cial act of consecration inside the cathedral and placed the relics of Pope St. Clement at the altar.

The first part of the two-day consecration ceremonies took place Saturday afternoon, as Archbishop-Major Slipyj led the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs, clergy and faithful in a Pontifical Divine Liturgy in St. Sophia. Only high ranking representatives of the Ukrainian community, Church and political dignitaries could be accommodated inside, while the mass of faithful surrounded the shrine listening to the services over the loudspeakers. Among those inside the church were the Rev. Dr. Basil Kushnir, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Joseph Lesawyer, UNA supreme president who with Rev. Kushnir represented the WCFU, and UNA's official representative, Vice-President Stephen Kuropas.

After the consecration and the Liturgy, Cardinal Slipyj announced that the Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops was to begin its session on Monday, September 29. The Cardinal's announcement was received with overwhelming enthusiasm and applause inside and outside the cathedral.

Following the service on Saturday, a meeting of the Ukrainian Catholic priests was held at St. Clement University, at which a petition on the creation of the patriarchate was prepared and signed by 69 priests.

The Synod, long awaited by the laity in the United States, Canada and other countries of Ukrainian settlement, was expected to raise the question of the establishment of a Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate which would give the Church structural autonomy within the Holy Universal Church.

The convocation of the Synod and the ensuing question of the patriarchate dominated the entire weekend of festive ceremonies in the Holy City. The final decision on this question in accordance with the Ecumenical Council decree, rests with the Pope.

Apart from the patriarchate, the Synod was expected to deal with a wide range of problems concerning the future development of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, including many questions that are common to all Catholics the world over.

As of this writing, there are no official communiques on the proceedings of the Synod. The opening session on Monday was attended by all Ukrainian Catholic Bishops, with the exception of Archbishop-Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn, who was reported to have taken ill and was absent from Monday's banquet, and Bishop Joseph Marynets from Brazil.

Among the thousands of faithful here, close to 1,000 were reported to have flown in from the United States, and other 1,000 from Canada, and the rest from the countries of Western Europe as well as Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia.

Participating in the religious ceremonies and Sunday's concert here were choruses from Newark, Toronto, Utrecht, Munich and other European cities. Among the soloists were Alicia Andreadis, Mary Lesawyer, Osy Hoshuliak.

The principal speaker at the concert, in addition to Cardinal Slipyj, was

Senator Paul Yuzyk of Canada. Speaking in English and voicing the sentiments of the pilgrims as well as Ukrainians throughout the world, the Senator called for the establishment of the Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate and the designation of Cardinal Slipyj as the first patriarch. The huge crowd, which included many Cardinals and high-ranking prelates of the Roman Curia, applauded the speaker.

The presence of high-ranking churchmen at the ceremonies, notably in the entourage of the Supreme Pontiff, which included Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, Maximilian Cardinal Furstenberg, Franjo Cardinal Seper and others, was viewed here as adding great significance to the event.

The Supreme Pontiff, visibly moved by the throng of faithful, clergy and seminarians, extended his blessings and occasionally stopped while making his way through the crowd to say a few words. His visitation lasted for more than an hour.

The pervasive mood of joy coupled with the determined plea for the creation of a patriarchate carried over to Monday night's banquet at the Conrad Hilton here. In addition to the Ukrainian Catholic prelates, led by Cardinal Slipyj, clergy and faithful, many secular leaders from Europe and America were present at the fete. In their statements, they reaffirmed the desire of the Ukrainian Catholic faithful to see the establishment of the Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate.

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*October 11, 1969*

## **Ukrainian Catholic Synod In Rome Adopts Constitution On Patriarchal Structure Of Church**

**DOCUMENT SUBMITTED TO SUPREME PONTIFF FOR APPROVAL;  
SYNOD CONCLUDED AFTER SIX DAYS OF DELIBERATIONS**

ROME, Italy – The Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops, which began its sessions here immediately following the consecration of the St. Sophia Cathedral, adopted a constitution on the patriarchal structure of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and submitted the document to the Supreme Pontiff for final approval.

The announcement, contained in a special communique issued by the Synod's presidium on October 4 here, said that the question of the patriarchal structure was one of the major topics on the session's agenda. Among other problems discussed and resolved, the communique said, was the question of the liturgical language, preparation of candidates for priesthood, education of Ukrainian youth, a dialogue with the Ukrainian Orthodox faithful, the role of the lay apostolate and others.

A detailed explanation of the resolutions and their implementation will be given in a joint pastoral letter, the communique stated.

### **Major Step**

The adoption of the constitution is seen as a major move towards the establishment of a Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate, which would give the Ukrainian Catholic Church a substantial degree of autonomy within the Holy Universal Church.

Attending the six-day Synod were all the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops in the free world with the exception of Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, who had taken ill while attending the consecration ceremonies in Rome and left for Philadelphia on Monday, October 29.

Announcing the convocation of the Synod was Archbishop-Major Josyf Cardinal Slipyj, who broke the news to the more than 4,000 clergy and faithful from all over the world taking part in the consecration ceremonies in Rome September 27-28. The gathering broke into prolonged applause upon hearing the Ukrainian Catholic primate's announcement, which he made at the conclusion of the Pontifical Divine Liturgy which he celebrated jointly with all 18 other Ukrainian Catholic bishops in the newly erected Byzantine-style Cathedral here.

The church was officially consecrated by Pope Paul VI on Sunday, September 28, who arrived for the ceremonies with an entourage of high-ranking prelates and clergy.

The Synod's sessions were held at the St. Clement Ukrainian Catholic University, a complex adjacent to the Sophia Cathedral.

Cardinal Slipyj received in the course of the week scores of delegations from various countries of the world. Divine Liturgies were celebrated daily in St. Sophia for the pilgrims who had flocked to the Holy City for the consecration.

### **Chorus Recalled**

Among the various groups arriving in Rome for the occasion was a Ukrainian chorus from Prague, Czecho-Slovakia. The 37-member choral ensemble under the direction of Stepan Shutko was recalled to Prague, however, shortly after their arrival. The chorus sang the responses to the Liturgy celebrated earlier Saturday at one of Rome's churches by Bishop Basil Hopko of Priashiv, who is currently in the Vatican City. In recalling the Ukrainian chorus, the Prague authorities reportedly said that it would be "too costly" to keep the group in Rome.

A large contingent of pilgrims, some 70 persons, arrived from Yugoslavia, led by Archbishop Gabriel Bukatko and Bishop Joachim Segedi. They were received at a special audience by Cardinal Slipyj. Catholic priests, in Rome for

the consecration ceremonies, held a series of meetings at the University here, discussing common problems relating to their pastoral duties. They submitted a series of proposals to the Synod for the prelates' consideration and resolution.

Also, the priests revived the former Society of St. Andrew, which had existed at one time in Lviv, and named the Rev. Lubomyr Huzar of the United States to preside over its sessions.

Scores of Ukrainian delegations greeted the Synod through their select-ed spokesmen and presented a series of proposals to be considered in the course of its sessions.

Most of the proposals related to the patriarchate, which the faithful hope will be created in line with the Synod's constitution. The idea was advanced that the lay apostolate should have a voice in the future Synods of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and that its needs and desires should be given consideration by the hierarchs.

It was proposed that the future patriarchate embrace all Catholic faithful of the same rite in the diaspora.

It was also proposed that a 10-million-dollar fund be established to provide the financial basis of the future patriarchate.

Among the delegation was the representation from the UCCA, in whose behalf Dr. Stephen Woroch presented a message of greetings to Cardinal Slipyj, signed by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky.

The Cardinal also received in a special audience UNA's representatives Joseph Lesawyer, President; Stephen Kuropas, Vice-President; and Anthony Dragan, Svoboda Editor-in-Chief.

Many Ukrainian pilgrims, including a contingent estimated at close to 1,000 from the United States, traveled to other Italian cities and places of interest. A group from New York, led by Mr. Yaroslaw Pastushenko, visited Florence on Tuesday, September 30, and while there paid a tribute to the soldiers of the First Ukrainian Division "Halychyna" whose bodies are buried at a local cemetery there. The group took part in a Requiem service, celebrated by Frs. Michael Horoshko, Bohdan Woloshyn, Lev Lishchynsky and Volodymyr Sharanevych. Twelve-year-old Peter Urban of Watervliet, N.Y., laid a wreath at the gravesite of the 39 Ukrainian soldiers.

Most of the Ukrainian pilgrims from the United States and Canada returned from Rome last weekend. The Ukrainian Catholic prelates remained in Rome for the Synod of Bishops, which is being convened by the Holy See beginning Saturday, October 11.

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Ihor Dlaboha 1973-1980  
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## **UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA (UCCA)**

Founded in 1940, the **Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA)** is America's oldest umbrella organization of Ukrainian organizations, with over 75 branches nationwide. As a not-for-profit, educational and charitable institution, the UCCA has sought to preserve and disseminate the rich intellectual and cultural heritage of Ukrainian-Americans, while simultaneously, serving as a conduit through which Ukrainian-Americans provide humanitarian aid and assistance to residents of Ukraine.

Since 1977, the UCCA has operated a public affairs office in Washington, DC – the **Ukrainian National Information Service** – representing the interests of the Ukrainian American community before the government and providing timely information about Ukraine to the academic community and the media.

For over five decades, the UCCA has published *The Ukrainian Quarterly*, an English-language journal of Ukrainian and international affairs.

For over 40 years, the UCCA's **Educational Council** has kept the Ukrainian heritage alive in America through its system of Saturday Schools of Ukrainian Studies. The Council publishes and provides textbooks, organizes teachers' workshops and fine-tunes methods of instruction.

The UCCA's **Council of Aid to Ukrainians** works to assist Ukraine in its transition to democracy by supporting educational development. Over the past 10 years, the CAU has published close to 500,000 copies of 10 books on philosophy, history, culture and geography for free distribution throughout Ukraine. In 1997 the CAU expanded its mandate to include elementary school development and in 1998 launched a program to assist Ukrainians in Kazakhstan.

The UCCA **interim office in Kyiv** has coordinated three civic education programs to help Ukrainians understand the tenets of democracy during the 1994 and 1998 parliamentary elections, and the 1999 presidential elections as well as promoted free-market reform in 1995 through a series of innovative and unique television documentaries.

In 1994, recognizing the need to support both the arts and media development, the UCCA **Film Committee** was formed. In cooperation with Oles Yanchuk, noted Ukrainian director, in 1995 the film "Assassination, An Autumn Murder in Munich" was released. In 1997 a new project was launched with Mr. Yanchuk: "The Commander of the Immortal Army," a film portraying the life of Taras Chuprynka, commander of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. In 1996 the UCCA commissioned a 25 minute documentary titled "Chornobyl – 10 Years of Life and Death" and financed the production of the 1997 Chervona Ruta Music Festival CD.

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*the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee sends the*

## **Ukrainian National Association**

*sincere greetings and best wishes*

*for the further development and growth*

*of an institution long worthy of honor and respect.*

Since 1944, the UUARC has been organizing humanitarian aid and other assistance efforts to help fellow Ukrainians, regardless of where they may be. UUARC helped our brothers in need when they were refugees; helped Ukrainian farmers in Brazil; earthquake victims in Yugoslavia and then, again, brought assistance to Ukrainians in that country during time of war.

UUARC responded to alleviate the desperate needs in Ukraine, taking care of orphans in state institutions by providing job and skills training to those preparing to leave, by managing medical assistance, by organizing a campaign to obtain 10,000 pairs of children's eyeglasses that were distributed among 13 of Ukraine's regions; by obtaining shoes for school-children. UUARC continuously helps Ukrainians who find themselves in adverse circumstances in Rumania; sends aid to coal miners in the Donbas; helps Ukrainian writers who have become invalids; and during the floods in Zakarpattia organized broad-based assistance efforts for the flood victims.

UUARC also helps Ukrainians in distant Kazakstan.

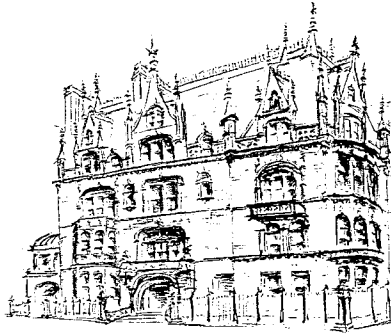
UUARC, which works for Ukrainians who have settled throughout the world, as well as those living within the boundaries of Ukraine, values highly the many years of work by the Ukrainian National Association to benefit Ukrainians who live beyond the borders of their homeland, as well as those in Ukraine.

Therefore, we pray to Our Savior during this Jubilee Year to bless the efforts of our institutions that work for the good of our dear people!

**The Executive Committee of UUARC**



## Ukrainian Institute of America



The Ukrainian Institute of America salutes its members, friends and the general community as we enter the new Millennium.

Since 1948, the Ukrainian Institute of America has served as an invaluable resource for fostering awareness, knowledge and appreciation in the U.S. of the rich cultural, historic and artistic heritage of Ukraine.

Located on Fifth Avenue in New York City, near the world renowned Metropolitan Museum of Art and along Museum Mile, the stately landmark Institute building is one of the proudest possessions of the Ukrainian-American community. It serves as a unique forum for a multitude of events on Ukrainian cultural, political and economic themes that regularly attract and enrich people from all walks of life and all backgrounds.

Ukraine's emergence as an independent nation has brought with it an increased need for knowledge about the new country. As cultural, business and political interactions between the U.S. and Ukraine expand, so too will the need for more cross-cultural learning opportunities. The Institute, bridging both cultures, is uniquely positioned to serve these needs.

The Institute is committed to continue building a vibrant, dynamic organization that is responsive to the changing needs of our community and the public at large. We thank all of our members and friends for their continued and generous support, and look forward to seeing you at the Institute in the new year.

*The Board of Directors*

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Ukrainian Research  
and Documentation Center  
at the  
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The Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center (URDC) at the Ukrainian Institute of America was established in 1985 for the purpose of identifying, surveying, collecting and preserving 20th century Ukrainian historical records. One of the primary goals of the URDC is to educate and enlighten the general public about Ukrainian history and to serve as a scholarly vehicle for researchers.

URDC includes archives and documentation in these areas:

- ◆ Ukrainian organizations and their activities in the United States (1916-1994).
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- ◆ Soviet concentration camps.
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- ◆ Ukrainian independence, Polish-Ukrainian relations.

*The URDC is open to researchers and the general public Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays and by appointment.*

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## Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York & New Jersey

### **Our Work and Our Goals**

UAPBA provides a unique forum for the discussion of important historical, economic, socio-political, environmental, and artistic subjects of interest to Ukrainian Americans. Not only does UAPBA facilitate discussion, but it has also consistently initiated and developed innovative projects which serve to educate, find solutions, and implement change. All of its proceedings are in English so that we can discuss, address, and appreciate Ukrainian culture, history, and politics in the most inclusive manner. We seek to work for the future of the Ukrainian American community by promoting awareness, commitment, and productive investment of time, imagination, and money.

### **Developing Ideas for the Future**

We seek: to promote inclusiveness within the community while building upon the community's achievements; to raise the level of professionalism among Diaspora organizations; to reach out to new immigrants; to rejoice in being Ukrainian while supporting Ukrainian culture-makers; and to ask hard questions about what we can and should try to do for Ukraine.

### **Our Community and Our Media**

As we approach the year 2000 and look into the future, we see that the Diaspora media is one of the most important ingredients in assuring a vibrant future for our community. That is why we are very grateful to *The Ukrainian Weekly* for bringing all of us, in all of the different cities, regions, countries and continents in which we reside, closer together.

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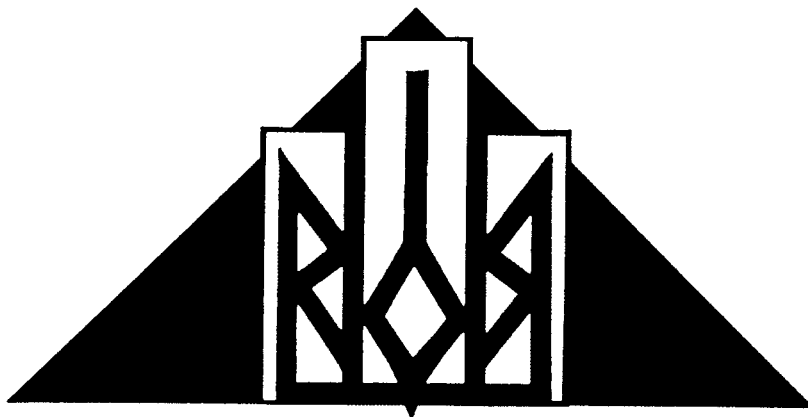
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work for the benefit of our organization  
and the Ukrainian community.

Bohdan Mychajliw  
President

Stefania Kosowycz  
Secretary

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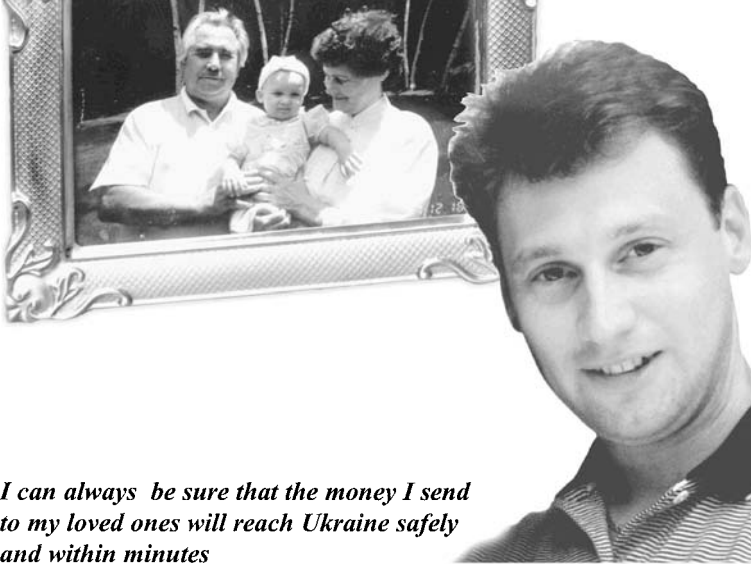
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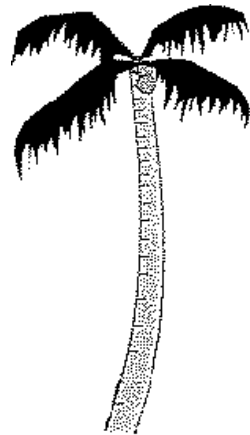
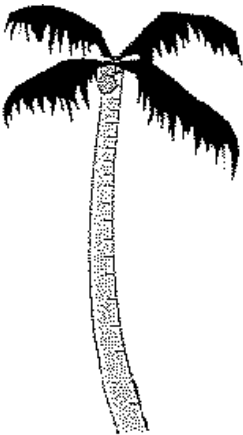
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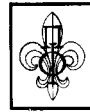




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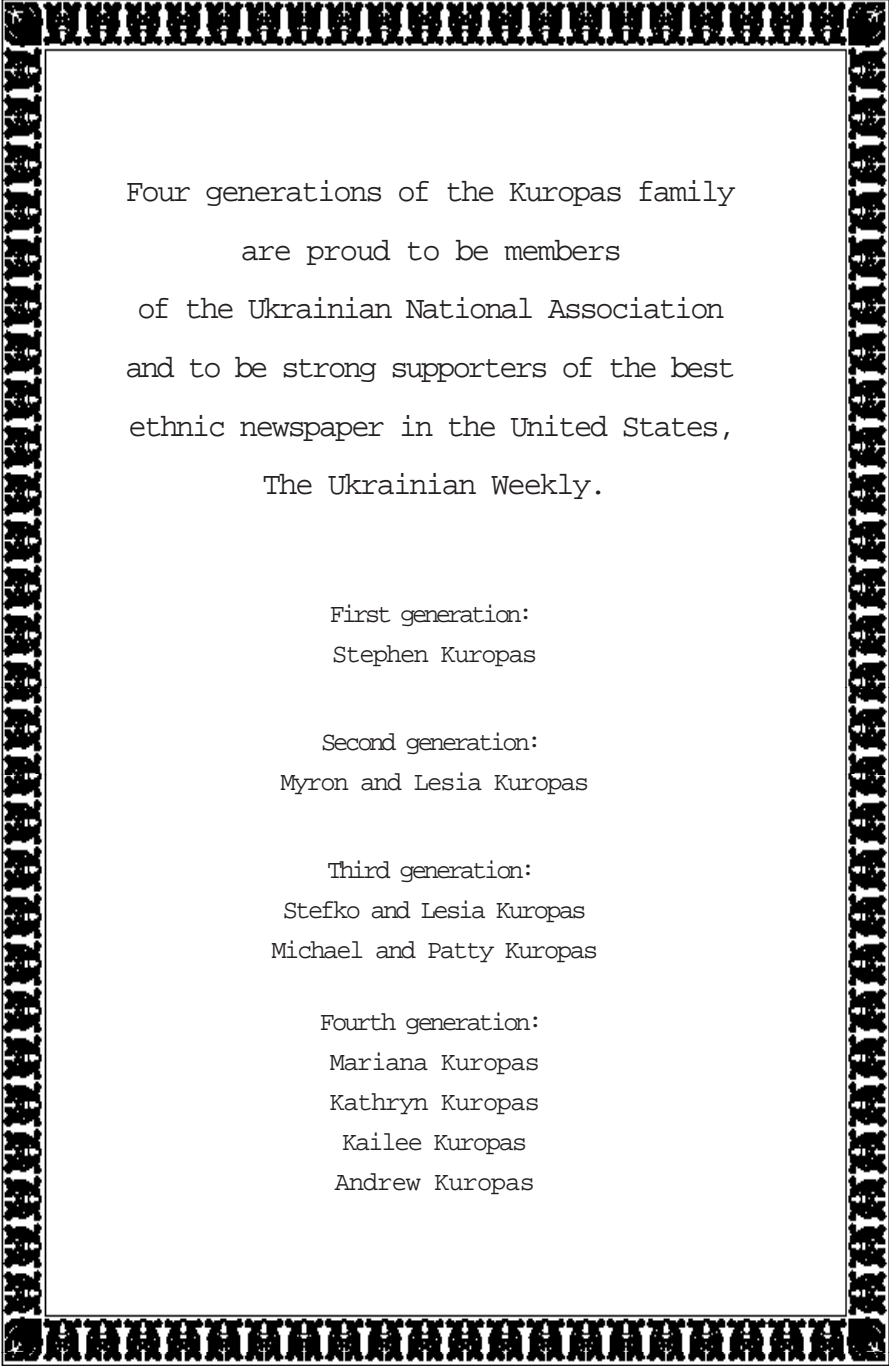
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Bobeczko, Herman, Szmagala  
and Woloshyn Families.



**The officers of the District Committee  
of the Philadelphia branches  
of the Ukrainian National Association**

*greet*

***members of the UNA General Assembly  
and Honorary Members  
on the occasion of the***

***Year of Our Lord 2000***

***and with the new century,  
wish everyone good health to better work  
on behalf of our venerable UNA.***

The Philadelphia District is proud to report that for 32 years it has been the leader among all the districts in the United States and Canada in obtaining the highest number of new members. For this achievement it has received the UNA Banner and 30 plaques of recognition.

It is with respect that we remember one of the founders of the district, the late Dr. Walter Gallan, as well as former advisors, the late Olena Shtohryn, Stepan Slobodian, Ivan Odezynsky and chief auditor Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk.

Eternal memory!

For the district executive:

**Ivan Skochylas** - honorary chairman

**Stepan Hawrysz** - chairman

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Congratulates the staff of

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Editors: Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)  
Irene Jarosewich  
Ika Koznarska Casanova

For its outstanding record of  
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Identification and defense of Ukrainian American interests

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the oldest Ukrainian mutual benefit organization  
in north America!

Stefko Kuropas  
District chair

Andrij Skyba  
District secretary

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## **UNA Branch 125**

Annunciation Branch 125 of the Ukrainian National Association was established in Chicago, Illinois, on March 5, 1908. The philanthropic work of Branch 125 has included joining the march protesting the famine in Ukraine in 1933, raising funds to support orphanages in Philadelphia and Ukraine, collecting funds and clothing to help victims of the Johnstown (Pennsylvania), and the Ohio River floods. Branch 125 financially supported the building of the Ukrainian Pavilion at the Century of Progress World's Fair in Chicago in 1933-1934. It was one of the original six branches that saw the need for a Ukrainian National Home and contributed to its purchase. Branch 125 worked to maintain a close relationship with Ukrainian youths by sponsoring sporting events. Branch 125 lobbied to have Ukrainian young people join the Ukrainian Youth League of North America.

Branch 125 joined the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to lobby the United States Congress for the resettlement of displaced persons in the United States. The Branch then worked with the American Red Cross to aid in that resettlement.

Branch 125 is very proud of its history. Ukrainians in Chicago and elsewhere can be grateful for the groundwork done by the Branch to establish a viable Ukrainian community in the United States.

President Levka Pankow  
Vice-President Ulana Baransky Bendixon  
Financial Secretary Gloria Paschen  
Assistant Secretary Barbara Paschen  
Treasurer Anne Sawkiw

Saluting  
The Ukrainian Weekly  
in the year 2000

*from*

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For more than 60 years  
**The Ukrainian Weekly**  
has been an essential part of our community.

Throughout those years  
the dedication of The Weekly staff  
has made all of our lives much richer.

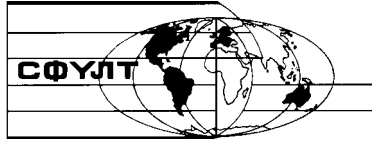
God's blessings on your work in the future.

Anya Dydyk,  
Second Vice-President, Ukrainian National Association

**Thanks to The Ukrainian Weekly  
for providing information about Ukraine  
and our community with integrity and respect  
for more than six decades.**

**May you continue to have success  
in the new century.**

Bohdan, Bohdanra, Stephen  
and Mark Danilo Vitivisky



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  - international membership fees for Ukraine's 38 sports federations;
  - major financial support for Ukraine's Olympic teams at the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway, in 1994, and the Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1996;
  - funding for young Ukrainian chess stars;
  - partial sponsorship of the Stepan Popel memorial chess tournaments in Lviv, Ukraine, in 1996 and 1999;
  - sponsorship of the new edition of the book "Chess Players of the Ukrainian Diaspora" by Petro Bezpalko (Kyiv, 1999);
  - financial support for the Ukrainian-language secondary school in Mykolaiv, Ukraine.

Myron Stebelsky, President  
Alexander Napora, Treasurer; Omelan Twardowsky, Press Officer

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THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS  
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WISH TO EXTEND WARMEST GREETINGS TO  
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND ALL MEMBERS  
OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT ALEX REDKO  
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*Good Luck  
in the Year 2000*

*UNA Branch 156  
Brookhaven, Pa.*

*President Steve Matyszak  
Treasurer Walter Kramar  
Secretary Mike Nowak*



The Ukrainian Weekly,

which has lived to see the great date of the year 2000,  
has attained the respect of its readers,  
is edited with enlightenment and interest,  
is essential to our lives,  
unites the diaspora in its entirety,  
connects it with the greater world.

May God grant The Ukrainian Weekly a successful future.

May it continue to be of benefit to the  
English-language Ukrainian diaspora and to Ukraine.

UNA Branch 158 (Bohdan Khmelnytsky)  
Brooklyn, New York



UNA Branch 171  
Jersey City, N.J.

The Ukrainian Weekly has always played the role  
of a professional reporter of Ukrainian events.

With wishes of continuing success in the new millennium,

For the branch executive:  
Daria Semegen, *president*  
Genevieve Kufta, *secretary*  
Stephan Welhasch, *treasurer*

Управа і членство 399 Відділу УНС „Леви“

*пересилають*

*найкращі побажання*

Головному Урядові УНС  
і редакційній колегії The Ukrainian Weekly  
та бажають гарних успіхів в дальшій корисній праці  
для добра українського народу.

За управу

Василь Камінський, *предсідник*  
Роман Припхан, *почесний член*  
Богдан Кукуруза, *секретар*  
Андрій Скиба, *фін. секретар*

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**SINCEREST WISHES**

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The officers of  
**Branch 83**  
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National  
Association,**

the Ivan Franko Society  
in Philadelphia,  
greet all members  
on the occasion  
of the year 2000  
and wish them all  
of God's blessings  
in the new century  
- the most important of  
which is the blessing  
of good health.

For the branch executive:

Alexandra Korchagin - president  
Stepan Hawrysz - secretary  
Favronia Kushnir - treasurer  
Ivan Kusen - chair, auditing committee

**A brief numeric history  
of  
The Ukrainian Weekly:**

**1933**

**First year  
First issue**

**2000**

**66 years  
More than 3,400 issues**

**2100**

**166 years  
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**GREETINGS and BEST WISHES in the new MILLENNIUM  
to THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY and its EDITORIAL STAFF**

**From the Branch Executive Board**

*Vasyl Luchkiw, Secretary*

**Officers and members of St. Nicholas Brotherhood,  
Branch 5 in Astoria, N.Y., send greetings on the occasion  
of The Ukrainian Weekly 2000 commemorative book.  
We wish you continued success in all your future endeavors.**

Respectfully, Osyp Halatyn – President, Andrew Malan – Vice-President,  
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