

# THE UKRAINIAN BULLETIN

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## Editorial

### MOSCOW: CENTER OF COLONIALISM AND ENSLAVEMENT

The Russian "collective leaders," having successfully suppressed the revolution in Hungary and having intimidated Poland, now have begun a concentrated effort on the Middle East. The overall purpose is to prevent the United States from taking any and all defensive measures in that vital area that may impede or upset the Russian schemes and machinations. Hence the attacks on the "Eisenhower Doctrine" and on U.S. leaders and the American nation as such. Vituperations and castigations by the official Soviet propaganda machine are accompanied by heavy pronouncements of Khrushchev, Shepilov and Marshal Zhukov, that "soldier-friend" of yesterday. The United States emerges as a predatory "colonial" power bent on the domination of the Arab nations.

The United States need not apologize for its position on the issue of colonialism. Its action and stand on the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt remain louder than any Soviet propaganda. But the West has done very little to expose that tyrannical and despotic regime, the veritable colonial Babel which today is Moscow, or the Soviet Union.

#### SLAVERY OF MILLIONS

A few weeks ago the USIA issued a report concerning the vastly more oppressive and more extensive colonialism practiced by the Soviet Union. It charged that Moscow, while pursuing its vocal policy of "anti-colonialism," has subjugated 740 million people and 4.8 million sq. miles of territory in one decade (1940-1951). Among these subjugated countries the USIA enumerated Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which were invaded in 1940; Albania and Tannu Tuva, brought under communism in 1944; Rumania in 1945,

(Continued on Page 12)

### UKRAINIAN WRITERS TAKEN TO TASK

*Pravda* of December 4, 1956 reported the annual meeting of Ukrainian writers which was held under a very pretentious slogan: "For a High Standard and Artistic Value of Ukrainian Literature." The party spokesman, Y. Zbanatsky, secretary of the Union of Writers of Ukraine reported that "writers of Ukraine are working in every phase of life on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Ukraine."

"Special attention of all speakers was called to the necessity of increasing the vigilance and of giving a decisive answer to those rotten elements who, by hiding behind the struggle against the cult of personality, are attempting to minimize and deprecate the achievements of Soviet literature and arts and to introduce ideas inimical to party and the people."

Pavlo Tychyna, foremost contemporary poet of Ukraine, spoke about the "purity of Ukrainian literature and its insoluble ties with the literature of the great Russian people."

He was reported as having said: "The enemies of the Soviet people from the camp of imperialism, the shameless Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, are doing everything in their power to undermine the unity of nations. They are using slander and provocations..."

Mykola Bazhan, another known poet of Ukraine, spoke about the task of Ukrainian writers in the implementation of the decisions of the XXth party congress.

Many known and less known writers of Ukraine were severely castigated for their "ideological errors." A little known writer M. Shumylo was allowed to "recant" for his "errors," while another one, V. Shvets was expelled from the party for his "anti-party hooligan statements directed toward undermining of friendship between the nations" (Russia and Ukraine — Ed.). A. Malysenko, noted poet of Ukraine, was administered a "severe public rebuke" for his "erroneous views expressed privately," for which he was promptly allowed to recant.

### RUSSIANS ANNOUNCE RESURRECTION OF FIVE MINORITY NATIONALITIES

On February 11, 1957 the Soviet Union disclosed that it was going to rehabilitate five minority nationalities uprooted from their Caucasus homes in World War II for disloyalty and carted off to Central Asia and Kazakhstan. This move comes more than a decade after the end of World War II—and a few weeks after the bloody massacre of the Hungarians.

The nationalities which will be restored to "full membership" in the Soviet Union, are the Balkars, Chechens, Ingush, Kalmyks and Karachais. Their home territories, which were divided among other political units, are to be revived.

The announcement makes no reference to the Volga Germans and the Crimean Tartars, the other two peoples exiled during the wartime period. Nor are the Russians clear as to what restitution will be made to the five resurrected peoples for their suffering, their property losses, and their dead.

### UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL HERE IS ILL

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Feb. 5 (AP). Foreign Minister Luka F. Palamarchuk, head of the delegation of Soviet Ukraine to the United Nations General Assembly, has suffered a heart attack and is seriously ill, Soviet sources said today. Mr. Palamarchuk has been absent from United Nations meetings for about two weeks. Soviet sources said physicians had ordered him to remain absolutely quiet at the delegation headquarters in Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.

### NEW UKRAINIAN UNREST IN KIEV REPORTED

BERLIN PAPER SAYS TANKS WERE USED TO END STUDENT RIOT

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP)—The West Berlin newspaper *Telegraf* today reported widespread student unrest in Ukraine.

Red Army tanks were needed to crush a Ukrainian nationalist demonstration started by students in Kiev, it reported.

In a dispatch from Vienna quoting Hungarian refugees, the newspaper said the Ukrainian unrest was similar to what reportedly erupted in Moscow, Leningrad, Tiflis and Riga. Two professors and more than fifty students were arrested in Stalingrad alone, it reported.

## CONGRESSIONAL COMMENTS ON UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** To an unprecedented degree, this year's observance of Ukrainian Independence Day has claimed the attention of that world-important body, the U. S. Congress. Recognition of the plight of the Ukrainian nation has crystallized in the form of a resolution, authored by Congressman Cretella and Senators Bush and Purtell, designating January 22 of each year as "Ukrainian Independence Day."

Excerpts from addresses by members of the Congress on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence follow.

### DESIGNATION OF JANUARY 22 EACH YEAR AS UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

On Jan. 17, 1957 Senator William A. Purtell of Conn. made the following remarks in introducing the resolution that January 22 be proclaimed Ukrainian Independence Day:

"On January 22, 1957, more than 1 million Americans of Ukrainian descent will observe the 39th anniversary of the proclamation which declared the Ukraine to be a free and independent republic. On that day the Ukrainian flag will be flown with the Stars and Stripes on the flag-staff of the city hall of New Haven, Conn., where for several years past Ukrainian independence day has been observed by proclamation of the mayor.

"Since 1918, the Ukrainian people have been enslaved in the Soviet Empire, without, however, surrendering in spirit or abandoning hope of eventual liberation. All Americans share the hope that one day the blessings of freedom and liberty will again be enjoyed by these brave people."

"Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, on behalf of myself, my colleague, the senior Senator from Conn. (Mr. Bush), and the Senator from New York (Mr. Javits), a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President

to issue a proclamation designating January 22 of each year as Ukrainian Independence Day, and inviting the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies. I am joined in sponsorship of the resolution by my distinguished colleague from Conn. (Mr. Bush). I ask that the resolution lie at the desk for 1 day so that additional Senators may add their name to the resolution if they so desire.

"Passage of the joint resolution would be a signal to the Ukrainian people that America has not forgotten and never shall forget the oppressed peoples of the world and their never-ending struggle against tyranny."

**Sen. Smith of New Jersey (Jan. 17, 1957)**

"The undying devotion of these 40 million people (of Ukraine) to freedom and the right of self-determination, which has been such a glorious part of their history, could not be shattered by Soviet tyranny."

**Sen. Clark of Pennsylvania (Jan. 22, 1957)**

"During these 38 years under Soviet domination, the will of the Ukrainian people for independence has continued to burn. Their determination to achieve freedom has not been suppressed by genocide, enforced starvation, or mass enslavement. While the Soviet Union enacts the lie of Ukrainian independence, while puppet officials cast a separate vote for the Ukraine in the United Nations, while Premier Khrushchev attempts to shift the responsibility for the past 38 years to Comrade Stalin, the deportations continue: the young manhood is inducted into Red armies, never to be permitted to return to the homeland; food grains are collected within the shadow of the treads of tanks; public assembly, public and private utterance, the press, the radio, the schools, all intellectual and cultural life conform to the rigid enforcements of state dictation. Yet, notwithstanding the weight up-

on them, the Ukrainian people continue their painstaking march toward independence."

**Sen. William A. Purtell of Conn. (Jan. 22, 1957)**

"This proud land, which was the seat of an independent and free state from the 9th to the 14th century and again from the middle of the 17th century to late in the 18th century, has writhed under the oppressor for more than 300 years.

"Its extensive natural resources have made the Ukraine coveted by its neighbors, and its people have been forced to exploit the fertility of their land to feed their oppressors.

"Rich as it is in natural blessings, Ukraine, is and has been, even richer in spiritual blessings. The love of liberty held by its people is deeply rooted in their unyielding love for their God. There are no fiercer fighters for freedom in their own land or throughout the world than the brave valiant men and women of the Ukraine.

"In 1953 in East Germany, in 1954 and 1955 in the slave-labor camps of Vorkuta and central Asia. Ukrainians joined other non-Russian patriots in attempting to rid themselves of the Communist yoke. Most recently Ukrainian officers and men of the Red Army sided with the valiant Hungarians in Budapest to write one of freedom's most glorious chapters upon the history of the world.

"Mr. President, men and women who want to be free share an especial brotherhood with men and women who are free. In paying tribute today to the 40 million people of the Ukrainian nation and to those of Ukrainian descent who have made such important contributions to our own and other nations, we renew our determination to speed the day when the Ukraine, and the other nations behind the Iron Curtain, may be restored to rightful dignity and take their places with the other free nations of the world."

**Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin (Jan. 22, 1957)**

declared himself in favor of aiding the Ukrainians "in their long and, at times, discouraging fight for freedom."

**Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota (Jan. 23, 1957)**

"The oppression and tyranny we are witnessing in the Ukraine and in other nations of Eastern Europe make it most urgent that we adopt a firm policy regarding our role in assisting these peoples. The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has made some excellent suggestions to the State Department which I hope will be carried out. These include a full investigation and report on Communist oppression in captive nations and the liberalization of our immigration and nationality laws especially as they apply to the peoples of Eastern Europe."

**Sen. Ives of New York (Jan. 23, 1957)**

Read into the *Record* the text of a declaration adopted by Americans of Ukrainian descent in the City of Auburn, New York, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence.

(Continued on Page 3)

### UKRAINIAN DAY PROCLAMATION BY GOV. HARRIMAN

Thirty-nine years ago, on January 22, the Ukraine was proclaimed a free and independent republic. That day of great rejoicing climaxed a long historic struggle for freedom by a spirited, enterprising, and courageous people.

The independence of the Ukrainian nation, however, was short-lived. It was among the first to fall a victim to the treachery and brutal aggression of the masters of the Kremlin. The Ukrainians suffered the man-made famine of 1933 and mass deportations to Siberia and slave labor camps. But all of this and subsequent sufferings have not dimmed the spirit of freedom that has sustained them in their constant opposition to the Godless and tyrannous rule of communism.

Recent developments behind the Iron Curtain have powerfully dramatized the fact that Russian imperialism in its drive for world domination has not been able to destroy the will of the peoples of Eastern Europe to establish their God-given rights to freedom of worship, civil liberties, and national independence.

This year, as in the past, Americans of Ukrainian descent will observe the anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Republic, and it is fitting that all of us join with them as they reassert their belief in the inalienable right of all freedom-loving peoples to live at peace with God and his many children in a great family of democratic nations.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, AVERELL HARRIMAN, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim January 22, 1957, as UKRAINIAN DAY in the State of New York, and call upon our people to observe the occasion in every appropriate way joining with their fellow citizens of Ukrainian descent in hoping and praying that the liberty and independence of a brave people can soon be restored.

(Similar proclamations were issued by Governors Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts, Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, George M. Leader of Pennsylvania, and others.)

## CONGRESSIONAL COMMENTS ON UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from Page 2)

**Rep. Gordon Canfield of New Jersey**  
(Jan. 7, 1957)

"On January 22, the flag of the Ukraine will be raised over the city hall in Passaic, New Jersey, a brave, bright symbol of that nation's short-lived independence and the burning determination of her people once again to be free... The dawn of freedom must return to the brave people of the Ukraine, of Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, and all the rest. For freedom is the divinely endowed birthright of all men, and no tyranny shall ever permanently destroy this heritage."

**Rep. Victor L. Anfuso of New York**  
(Jan. 10, 1957)

"The Ukraine was one of the first victims of Communist aggression. Its people have paid a tremendous toll in human suffering, including the deportation of some 6 million Ukrainians to the Russian slave-labor camps... I am proud to know that Americans of Ukrainian descent have not forgotten their kinsmen abroad..."

**Rep. Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan**  
(Jan. 17, 1957)

"...The people of Ukraine can still be counted on the side of freedom's cause. When the day of liberation comes, as come it surely will, the movement for self-determination will spread to the Ukraine, whose people have not forgotten their historic tradition or their glorious moment of independence in 1918-20."

**Rep. Gordon L. McDonough of California**  
"The American people join with the people of the Ukraine, and with those of Ukrainian ancestry on this 39th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine in the hope that the Ukrainian people shall soon be liberated from their oppressors..."

Congressman McDonough also read into the *Record* the recent memorandum of UCCA Chairman Lev E. Dobriansky on American foreign policy.

**Rep. Addonizio of New Jersey**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

expressed his support of the resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating January 22 of each year as Ukrainian Independence Day.

**Mrs. Church of Illionis (Jan. 22, 1957)**

expressed the hope "felt not only by millions in our own great land but by all freedom-loving peoples that the future will bring to the Ukrainian people again, and for all time, the liberty and freedom for which they had never ceased to fight."

**Rep. Rodino of New Jersey (Jan. 22, 1957)**

"January 22, 1918 remains a memorable national holiday in the annals of Ukraine. For about 300 years some 30 or 40 million Ukrainians had yearned for, and dreamed of their freedom, and attained that goal only when the Czar's autocracy was overthrown and the Austrian Empire was broken up. But the Republic thus proclaimed did not last long. Its powerful and greedy Communist neighbor on the east wanted to destroy it and absorb it into the Soviet Union. This the Russian Communists did early in 1920. That was

the sad fate of the Ukrainians; it was also a sad event for the lovers of freedom. But tyrannies never endure and with God's help the Ukraine may again be free."

**Rep. Clement J. Zablocki of Wisconsin**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

called the 39th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Ukraine a "historic milestone in man's ageless effort to gain and preserve freedom and liberty."

**Rep. Herman P. Eberharter of Penna.**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

"The Ukraine in territory and population is the largest non-Russian nation, not only in the primary empire known as the Soviet Union, but also behind the Iron Curtain... We here in America who have been so privileged to enjoy the fruits of freedom cannot help but have our hearts filled with sorrow at the spectacle of tyranny evident in Ukraine."

**Rep. Florence P. Dwyer of New Jersey**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

"The 40 million people of the Ukraine know only too bitterly the full meaning of Communist rule. Through the years, their patriots have been liquidated; their population has been purged and decimated by Moscow's periodic genocide programs; their people comprise the leading national component in the Russian slave labor system; their religious beliefs have been trampled upon.

"Yet, all of the humiliations, degradations, and blood baths have failed to quench the undying spark of freedom. In the 1940's the Ukrainian insurgent army fought both the Nazis and the Communists; today, it still operates an underground movement of resistance and has led uprisings in Russia's slave labor camps, and — during the revolt of the Hungarian people last November and December — Ukrainian officers and men in the Red army deserted to join the Hungarian patriots in Budapest.

"This strong nationalist feeling which has survived in the Ukraine is one of the vital forces at work beneath the crumbling wall of Communist tyranny. We have seen the same freedom-inspired forces at work, with rising frequency and vigor in East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and other captive nations of the Kremlin. Our hearts have gone out to these people, for we know that their hopes and ambitions, their yearnings and struggles are sparked by the same intense desire to be free that inspired our Founding Fathers."

**Rep. Abraham J. Multer of New York**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

"We must give them (the Ukrainians) every possible encouragement... I hope that their encouragement on the part of the United States of America to the Ukrainian people and others similarly situated, will take on a more realistic form than mere words."

**Rep. Barratt O'Hara of Illinois**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

"Ukrainian enslavement in the USSR is primarily the complete economic exploitation of her resources, her labor power for

the benefit of Russia. Economic exploitation has been followed by a complete Russification of schools. Russian industry is financed with Ukrainian money, built by Ukrainian manpower. Meanwhile Ukrainians are deported for construction of the White Sea-Baltic, Moscow-Volga Canals, or to 'cultivate' more lands in Siberia. To carry out this latter project, some 800,000 young Ukrainians are being forced to 'volunteer' for this pioneering service.

"Perhaps the story of Hungary makes that of the Ukraine more poignant at this time.

"On this anniversary occasion we in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States raise our voices again to proclaim the stout and eternal friendship of the people of the United States to the courageous and freedom devoted people of the Ukraine."

**Rep. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts (Jan. 22, 1957)**

"We are now seeing in Hungary a new example of the ruthlessness of Soviet totalitarianism as it seeks to maintain its stranglehold on a freedom-loving people by brutality and terror. The Ukrainian people have long endured this Russian persecution and have been able to live in freedom for only 2 years, from 1918 to 1920. Since then they have been a constant reminder of Soviet imperialism and disregard for the feelings of nationalism among peoples that border the Russian state. The experience of the Ukrainian nation shows all the world the hypocrisy of the Soviet claims to be the champion of national self-determination and the advocate of freedom for all peoples under colonial rule. The fate of the Ukrainian Republic and of Hungary must make it clear that Russia favors freedom for oppressed peoples only when it can be made to result in the extension of Soviet power abroad. This is what she now seeks to do in the Middle East and in Asia."

**Rep. John D. Dingell of Michigan**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

remarks that proof of the fact that the Ukrainian people have not given up hope of their freedom "is seen in the recent little-noticed reports coming not only from Kiev and other major cities, but from the countryside... Among instances reported are freedom riots in Kiev requiring Russian tanks and troops to quell the disorders. Other reports show that in the rural area the partisans continue their efforts, destroying bridges and sabotaging railroads and other facilities, and even clashing with Russian troops and police."

**Rep. Charles A. Vanik of Ohio**  
(Jan. 24, 1957)

"Ukrainian nationals constitute the largest percentage of victims of Soviet slave labor and concentration camps. This is an indication of the degree to which underground resistance is alive in the Ukraine. The spirited adherence to religious belief and theological principle in the face of determined Soviet efforts to subjugate the Ukrainian people is another indication of their refusal to be enslaved and exploited."

(Continued on Page 11)

## Ukraine — Victim of Fraud and Ignorance, Noted Jesuit Scholar Charges

Following is the address of Rev. Robert I. Gannon, S. J., former President of Fordham University, at Dickinson High School, Jersey City, N. J. on January 20, 1957. — EDITOR.

We are met to express our sympathy with the crucified people of the Ukraine and to pray that in God's good time with the destruction of the monstrous tyranny of Soviet Russia the dream of Shevchenko will come true and the blue and gold will again be seen floating over Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian National Republic.

The ancient tragedy of your country was largely the result of her geography. The Ukraine was a great tract of black, rich earth, an intersection of routes from East to West, easily invaded, and surrounded by powerful enemies. No wonder it was known as "the cockpit of two worlds." If she had been like Switzerland, hemmed in with mountains, or like Spain, on a remote peninsula, her history would have been different. Her modern tragedy, however, has been for the most part the result of fraud and ignorance outside her boundaries.

In 1918, Ukraine became by its own proclamation a free, independent, sovereign nation, but nobody at Versailles would offer it the strong hand of friendship and when the Riga Treaty was signed in 1921, the new Republic fell. Immediately, Moscow moved in with its purges, its executions and so-called suicides—actually secret murders—of intellectuals, extermination of the Society of the Ukrainian Youth by the killing of twenty thousand patriotic boys, most of them students, its closing of churches after bishops and priests were slain or banished, its burning of villages, its slaughter of farmers and finally with its two man-made famines, one of which took four million lives. Thus Soviet Russia dealt with the self-determination of nations.

It is not surprising that no one has championed the real Ukraine while slaves of Soviet Russia are recognized as the representatives of their country.

But all this points not only to fraud but to the folly of the West. If the international experts had given sufficient study to the Ukraine, they would have understood the importance of her independence to the peace of the entire world. They would have understood that just as the Austro-Hungarian Empire was the balance wheel in Europe after the Congress of Vienna that kept the powers out of a general war for a hundred years, so a prosperous and peace-loving and independent Ukraine would have been a tremendous force for peace between Russia, the Near East, the Balkans and Europe. Given a chance now, the Ukrainians could take care of themselves for theirs is the spirit of the gallant Cossacks. They were the first to take arms against Bolshevism in 1917 and the first to fight Nazism in 1938. The West had everything to gain by supporting Ukrainian Independence and yet it was twice ignored by Western civilization. That is why we can say that your modern tragedy is a result not only of fraud but of ignorance.

Today, however, in spite of all the horrors we have seen, we still refuse to

entertain the thought of despair. If we could call now on the great religious leaders of the recent past who have gone

to their eternal reward, the venerable Andrew Sheptytsky, Gregory Khomyshyn, John Latyshevsky, Josephat Kotsylovsky and Theodor Romza, the martyr of Uzhhorod, they would all exhort us to the practice of Christian hope. A greater disaster than the loss of life is the loss of the will to live. While our supernatural faith is strong, we can always believe that God is infinitely just and from that springs hope of ultimate justice.

### THE SENATE: JANUARY 17, 1957

"We praise Thee, O Lord our God, for the mercies and blessings bestowed upon this generous and fruitful country of the United States of America; for the wisdom, forbearance, and prudence imparted to our President and to our Senate in their work for peace, prosperity, and good will among all men.

"We bless Thee, Almighty Father, for keeping our country free from tribulations afflicting our less fortunate brethren: for making this country a haven for the poor, the homeless, the suffering.

"We give thanks unto Thee, O Holly Mighty One, who hast made and preserved us a nation, a nation in which freedoms and opportunities are available under its banner of stars and stripes to all its members, regardless of color, creed, or station in life.

"And we pray Thee, our God, that the Members of this august body, Thy servants, be given light to see and be given power to do their tasks according to Thy will. Hear, O God, the supplications of this assembly of our Nation's leaders and of its humble citizens.

"May there be granted all nations a just peace—not the deadly peace suffered by millions of Ukrainians and other peoples in prisons and slave camps, nor the peace forced upon the Hungarian people by tanks and bombs; but the peace founded upon God's laws. May no nation build its well-being upon the misfortunes and tragedies of its neighbors. May the liberty we cherish in this land be restored to those deprived of it; to the Ukrainians, who last possessed it 39 years ago; to the Hungarians, who today shed their life's blood for it; to all held helpless in bonds and chains; to all who have had to forsake their homeland, and are now scattered upon the face of the earth. May our Nation in its world leadership continue to labor for the welfare of its own citizens and for all mankind, so that every human being can enjoy his God-given rights and freely glorify Thy Name. Amen."

Prayer offered in the U. S. Senate by His Excellency Ambrose Senyshyn, Bishop of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Diocese of Stamford, Conn., on the occasion of the Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence

### THE HOUSE: JANUARY 17, 1957

"Our Eternal Father, Thou createst us. Thou lovingly endowest every one of us with Thy ray of potential perfections. We are to bring them out, to shine in us with the beauty, peace, and love of Thy gracious gift.

"Give us, our Father, grace to realize firmly that the blessings of Thy gift may be brought out only in the freedom of self-expression. Guide us to achieve that freedom and with it the love, understanding, and tolerance of others.

"Our Heavenly Father, Thou blesseddest our country with might, peace, and prosperity. Keep us free of selfishness. Grant our leaders the loving heart, the noble spirit, the chastity of purpose in this country to be the hope of all oppressed, to be a luminous torch and a promise of freedom everywhere, to all races, nations and individuals. The coming of Thy kingdom, Father, commands that freedom. The present turbulent days of discord, of slavery, of brutal oppression demand also that freedom.

"This prayer we raise up to Thee, Father, on this anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine, whose freedom was suppressed with brute force, whose millions of martyrs cry to Thee, Father, for justice, and whose indomitable spirit of freedom is never dying.

"We beseech Thee, merciful Father: shorten the dark days of discord among nations, remove the threats of war, smother every form of oppression.

"May Thy will of love, of freedom for us, Thy children, be everywhere reasserted and may it prevail. May all peoples and the Ukrainian nation with them keep the spirit of freedom steadfast, hope-undying that Thy will be done and Thy kingdom come.

"We humbly implore Thee, our Father, grant us this blessing and may Thy name, O God, be forever glorified by us, Thy children. Amen."

Prayer offered in the House of Representatives by His Excellency Metropolitan John Theodorovich of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America, on the occasion of the Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence.



## Sen. Martin of Pennsylvania Warns of Communist Threat

Following is a condensation of the address of U. S. Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania at the 39th Anniversary celebration of Ukrainian Independence, sponsored by the Philadelphia Division, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, in Town Hall, Philadelphia, January 26, 1957.—ED.

We meet to salute the 39th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence—an anniversary which stirs the heart of every American who hopes and prays for a world of peace, freedom and brotherhood under God.

The struggle for freedom and independence on the part of the Ukrainian nation constitutes an impressive chapter in the annals of human history.

After centuries of foreign domination this ancient land of high cultural and spiritual development reached full freedom as an independent Republic January 22, 1918.

Its courageous and resolute people fought valiantly in defense of their liberty but were overwhelmed by the superior military might of Communist aggression. For 37 years they have been enslaved and persecuted under the iron yoke of Russian imperialism. But they have kept alive the spirit of their national independence. They have never abandoned hope for the re-establishment of their land as a free, sovereign and independent nation.

As Americans we hold sacred the fundamental principle that all men are equal in the sight of God—equally endowed with the Divine blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

All of us honor and revere those immortal words from the Declaration of Independence. They express the ideals which have shaped the course of the American Republic. They have guided the United States on its historic mission as the world's foremost champion of human liberty. They have been the bright beacon of hope for the persecuted and the oppressed.

Our love of freedom inspires in our hearts the deepest sympathy for those who bear the intolerable burden of Communist terrorism. No matter what our ancestry may be we have the highest admiration for the valor of the Hungarian patriots who faced the Soviet tanks, bombs and machine guns with the only weapons at their command—their bare hands, their flesh and their blood. In all the history of man's struggle to be free there has been no more soul-stirring chapter.

The revolt in Hungary, the uprising in Poland, the fearless resistance movement in Ukraine, all have their foundation in the indestructible spirit of freedom. The yearning of men to be free, as ordained by the Creator of the Universe, lives forever. It survives, even though it is crushed to earth by mass murder, large scale deportations, brutal torture in slave labor camps, the suppression of religion and the destruction of all human rights.

A little more than a week ago there was a report in the press of unrest among Ukrainian students. It was reported that Soviet tanks had been called out to suppress demonstrations in Kiev.

As it appeared in the newspapers it was a small item. It was not given prominence but it was an important and highly significant piece of news. It brought out

clearly that among the youth of the Ukraine, just as among the young people of Hungary, Poland and other captive nations, the Communist system of education and forced indoctrination had failed.

It was further proof that the boys and girls, who are our hope for a free world of tomorrow, have not been victimized by the propaganda of the Soviet dictators. It was another sign to the world that the flame of liberty has not been extinguished but awaits the day when it will burst forth to illuminate the dark corners where freedom has been denied.

### READY TO PAY PRICE

We must be ready to pay the price of peace and freedom—not only for ourselves but for the generations that will follow us far into the future. We must be ready to pay the price if we are to sustain and support the aspirations of those nations that long for freedom. We must be ready to pay the price of victory in the world-wide conflict between human liberty and the Godless forces of enslavement.

Let us consider briefly the world situation confronting the United States today.

The course of history has placed on the American people the responsibility for peace and progress in the world.

We recognize that the only threat to peace and freedom comes from the ambition of Soviet imperialists to dominate and enslave the entire world. We have learned by tragic experience that the Russian imperialists look upon compacts

and agreements as mere scraps of paper. Not once since diplomatic recognition was extended to their gangster government have they honored the terms of any agreement. Communist Russia has sabotaged every effort for peace and will continue to do so.

The savage brutality exhibited by the Russians against the Hungarian patriots should wipe out forever the illusion of peaceful coexistence.

The United States stands as the one strong barrier against further aggression against free people—the one power on earth that can rally free men in resistance to tyranny and the preservation of human liberty.

We have learned that there can be no compromise with Communism—that strength is the only language that the Kremlin understands. Therefore, my fellow Americans, it is our duty, today more than ever, to renew our allegiance to the enduring principles of American patriotism. We must do all within our power to strengthen the structure of American greatness.

The jet-propelled plane, the atomic weapons and the hydrogen bomb have changed the whole picture of offensive and defensive war. They have revolutionized the whole concept of military science. They give tragic emphasis to the fundamental truth that the world must live in peace or bring about its own destruction.

We know, however, that enduring peace cannot be achieved by force alone. It can be realized through truth, honor, justice and devotion to high moral and spiritual standards.

To save the world from the total disaster of war, America must be strong—not in arms alone—but strong in the spirit of our forefathers, strong in patriotism, ready and willing to do our full duty in peace and in war.

## UCCA Treasurer Calls For Bold Liberation Policy At Detroit Rally

"A bold dynamic practical foreign policy which will be of assistance to Ukraine and the other captive and satellite nations to gain ultimate freedom and liberation" was demanded by Michael Piznak, treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, in his stirring address before the more than 1,000 who gathered at the Ukrainian National Temple in Detroit, Mich., in observance of Ukrainian Independence Day.

"If we want to avoid World War III" Mr. Piznak declared, "we must keep up the pressure for the liberation of the nations now being held prisoner. There can be no peace as long as Russia continues this oppression." This question, he pointed out, "is an American question, not a foreign one. We must assist the Ukrainian people and all other oppressed peoples to gain that freedom."

### NEW LOOK "WASHED OUT"

Mr. Piznak, a prominent New York lawyer, said that the entire free world has been shocked by the barbaric slaughter of thousands of innocent men, women and children in Hungary. "Khrushchev's 'new look,'" he pursued, "has now been dramatically washed out in the blood of the heroic Hungarian and Ukrainian people and he and his pals in the Kremlin now appear in the stark nakedness of the old savage, cruel and hideous

face of communism with all its duplicity, terror and death."

"The Soviet bombs and bullets that destroyed the Hungarians' attempt to regain their freedom should by now have pulverized the illusions of many, be they statesmen, experts or ordinary citizens, that Moscow ever was or is dedicated to peace."

"Yet we, the free Western world, sit back in helpless moral apathy and merely attempt futile gestures which the Kremlin and its communist puppets disregard."

### CITES APPEAL

Citing the appeal for justice smuggled out of Ukraine from prisoners in the Soviet's Mordovian slave labor camp, Mr. Piznak said:

"We can't let these people down. The entire world in captivity looks to us.

(Continued on Page 12)

## Latest Remarks of George Kennan

"The Saturday Evening Post published on November 24, 1956, an interview between George Kennan and Joseph Alsop on the significance of the latest developments in Eastern Europe... It is a very interesting article, and while it shows a certain development in Kennan's ideas, it must be read against the background of his previous writings and conceptions," writes Clarence A. Manning, acute student of Soviet affairs, in a recent *Ukrainian Weekly* article. A summary of Prof. Manning's analysis follows.—EDITOR.

It has long been recognized that Kennan is a pronounced Russia Firster and that he has an unhealthy affection for the Russian people that has often warped his more sober judgment. That comes out very clearly in this article where he warns against gloating over Soviet difficulties and the belief that American policy or lack of it may have some definite effect. He bases his attitude squarely on the fact that Stalinism and Communism are contrary to human nature and therefore must pass away.

We can approve wholeheartedly Mr. Kennan's judgment of the situation in Poland, Hungary and the other satellites. In all these countries there can be little doubt that less than five percent of the population wholeheartedly approve the Russian-dominated regime and even most of this five per cent are still aware of their own national tradition and wish in some way to reconcile that with their Communism. In Hungary, since his article appeared, it has become clear that the Hungarian people have taken the bit in their teeth and are determined to die rather than submit again to the hated Russian Communist rule.

Yet it is now equally clear that Moscow will not relinquish its control peacefully and that it is ready and willing to use the Red Army to assert it, even if that means the annihilation of the Hungarian people or any other of the peoples that have been under Russian control. That is a prospect that can hardly appeal to Mr. Kennan who has constantly written down the Russian craze for land and power under all forms of government.

### ON MORE DANGEROUS GROUNDS

It is when he turns to the results in the Soviet Union that the old Kennan shows through. He visualizes in the future a Russia which will adopt with some typical Russian variations that system of democracy which the Western world had developed. He firmly believes that the failure to achieve this in the past has been due to the ignorance of the masses and that the rise of a new technologically advanced class will succeed in accomplishing this in the future where it has failed in the past. This was the dream of the members of the Provisional Government, which was singularly lacking in the will to control events. He remarks, "I have said on other occasions that freedom might come to Russia by erosion from despotism rather than by the violent upthrust of liberty." It was the collapse of the imperial regime, not aspirations for liberty, that brought Czarism down in ruins. It may very well be that a weakening of Soviet power and control may bring that rule down likewise but there is no assurance, especially if the Red Army assumes control in a crisis, that the next regime will be any more in accordance with Western ideals than the old.

It is true of course that Stalinism is dead, for it was a system based upon the peculiar abilities of Stalin himself. Stalinism is dead but that is no guarantee that Khrushchev and the others are any less ruthless, any less bloodthirsty than was their master or that a return to Leninism means an end of murder and deportation. The opposite is well proved by the massacres in Hungary.

It is quite in line with the well-known philosophy of Kennan, when he says, "What we have seen in recent days in Hungary and in Poland, could conceivably be the beginning of a disintegration which will carry deep into Russia itself. It could be the prelude to a great convulsion in the Soviet communist system. Or perhaps it may be the prelude of bad trouble in special areas, like the former Baltic states and the Ukraine." This is obviously a less pleasing picture, for the Baltic states and Ukraine are not Russian. They are distinct peoples with their own history and traditions which both the Czar and the Soviets have tried to wipe out and so far unsuccessfully.

Mr. Kennan glosses over all aspirations for liberation and does not even hint that the spirit of nationalism which he sees

emerging in the satellite states may appear in those areas which have been swept by the Red Army into the maw of Holy Russia. The Ukrainian people fought against this fate for centuries and in our own day they have twice on a large scale struck out for themselves and both times have failed because neither the Allies nor the Germans in two World Wars recognized the validity and justice of their claims. The tradition and respect for Holy Russia, the indivisible, was too strong, but they have not lost hope that events in the satellite states may have enlightened the free nations, whose company they wish to enter.

### PARTS OF WIDELY DIFFERING MERIT

The interview thus consists of two parts of widely differing merit. Kennan rightly sees the strength of nationalism in the satellite states, though he misjudges the Russian determination to retain control. He denies that same kind of nationalism or gives it a backhanded regard in the indivisible Russia itself and predicates for the Russian people a future of which they have shown no sign. It is the old story but despite the eloquence of Mr. Kennan, the world can be sure that sooner or later the power of Moscow will be restricted to the Great Russian territory, and Ukraine, the Baltic and other non-Russian areas will be set free. Its speedy coming will depend upon whether or not the free world in the near future will come to understanding and extend its aid to the Ukrainians and the other peoples thirsting and dying for liberty and the right to progress and civilization.

## UCCA CHAIRMAN URGES PRESIDENT DISPENSE WITH TITO INVITATION

The following letter, addressed to President Eisenhower, was written by Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, of Georgetown University and Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Chairman, in an effective presentation of the Ukrainian view on the proposed official visit to the United States of Tito of Yugoslavia—"prime spokesman" of the Red totalitarian directorate.—Ed.

My dear Mr. President:

I feel confident that I voice the thoughts and sentiments of about one and a half million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry in strenuously opposing the proposal that our Government extend an invitation to Mr. Tito to visit our country. This notion has been entertained in certain quarters for some time, as indeed, that of inviting General Zhukov here. Both are ill-founded and detrimental to the honor of our Nation in these times when moral leadership is our foremost weapon against the global objectives of the Communist conspiracy.

As we view it, the visit would serve no useful purpose for our Nation. It would, however, be of considerable use, in terms of political respectability and world-wide stature, to the Red totalitarian directorate which is in formation and for which Mr. Tito is the prime spokesman. In making the mistake of honoring Mr. Tito and thus the so-called trend of "Titoism" we shall be contributing to the strength and vigor of the emerging Commonwealth of Communist Republics, led by the conspiratorial directorate, with long-run consequences of disadvan-

tage and injury to ourselves. The seeds of this commonwealth idea were planted by Moscow in 1954 during the Pereyaslav celebrations that emphasized the "independence" of Ukraine. The idea, in fact, is a projection of the old communist formula, "national in form, socialist in content."

In addition to this greatest of dangers to the free world, it amazes us that some should be so quick to forget Mr. Tito's undying devotion to the communization of the world as unequivocally expressed by him last June in Moscow; that they should so callously overlook the facts of the shooting down of two unarmed American military planes in 1946, the murder of five American airmen, the harsh imprisonment of Archbishop Stepinac, of his contribution to the person of Erno Gero, the "Titoist tyrant" who called upon Russian forces to slaughter Hungarian patriots in Budapest, of his dispatch of a new ambassador to the present puppet Hungarian regime, and of his conspicuous lack of support for our U. N. resolution condemning the Russian massacre of Hungarian students and workers. Billions of American dol-

(Continued from Page 8)

## UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY WIDELY OBSERVED IN U.S.A.

### THE "DAY" BRILLIANTLY FETED IN CHICAGO

Observance of Ukrainian Independence Day in Chicago was an exceptionally successful affair, featuring a stirring program which received wide coverage in the Chicago press.

Over 3,000 Ukrainians and guests gathered in the attractive St. Nicholas auditorium on January 20th to celebrate the occasion, proclaimed Ukrainian Day in Chicago by Mayor Richard J. Daley. Peter Shyan, master of ceremonies, read the mayor's proclamation, which read in part:

"We know that the love of democratic freedom persists in Ukraine today, despite the Republic's suppression under the forcible occupation of Russian Communists in 1922. The struggle to throw off the oppressor is carried on by passive resistance and by heroic underground forces in the Ukraine.

"I urge all citizens to take cognizance of the Ukrainian fight for freedom."

The assembly was sponsored by the United Ukrainian Organizations, such as the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent, and the Chicago Branch of the UCCA.

#### NOTED SPEAKERS

Chicago's ageless and indefatigable Ukrainian-American, Dr. Myroslav Siemens, president of the UCCA branch in Chicago, welcomed the assembly with a brief talk on the importance and meaning of January 22 to Ukrainians everywhere.

Edward M. O'Connor, former member of the Displaced Persons Commission and a staunch friend of Ukrainians, dwelled on the Ukrainian struggle for freedom. "The United States Government must recognize the spirit of independence of the enslaved people behind the Iron Curtain," he said. "The Ukrainian nation has survived generations of terrible tyranny at the hands of its oppressors, but it will survive and will win its independence," Mr. O'Connor declared to a cheering audience.

Another speaker was Arpad Hazafi, who took part in the Hungarian Freedom Revolution as chairman of one of the revolutionary committees and who, as one of the Jewish faith, had suffered persecution at the hands of both the Nazis and the Communists.

Mr. Hazafi gave a graphic description of the heroic fight of the Hungarian people against their Russian oppressor, and of the assistance received from members of the Ukrainian underground.

Mr. Hazafi, who is presently engaged in preparing a book on the Revolution which shall be published in the United States in the near future, added that "revolts against the Reds may soon rise in all enslaved countries behind the Iron Curtain."

Stanley Pieza, religious editor of the *Chicago American*, related his experiences in Greece, Hungary and Austria during the Hungarian Revolution.

#### RESOLUTION ADOPTED

The Chicago Ukrainians adopted a strongly worded resolution denouncing

the reported invitation by President Eisenhower of Yugoslav Marshal Tito to visit the U. S. and protesting the inhuman treatment of Ukrainians, Hungarians and other enslaved peoples at the hands of the Russian empire.

Members of the Byelorussian, and Slovene nationality groups conveyed their greetings as the first portion of the program was concluded. The audience was thrilled with the opening of the latter half of the program to see 200 youngsters on the stage and 60 more in the orchestra pit who proceeded to treat the audience to Ukrainian songs. Other gifted performers were the American Ukrainian Youth Ass'n. Band, tenor Orest Rusnak and Dr. Natalie Hryhorchuk.

### RHODE ISLAND OBSERVANCE OF "DAY"

The problem of Ukraine, now a satellite nation under Communist domination, is a key to the solution of the problems in Eastern Europe, Dr. Vincent Shandor, director of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, said in Woonsocket, R. I., on January 27, 1957.

Speaking on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the short-lived Ukrainian independence, Dr. Shandor said recent troubles in that part of Europe has focused attention on the problems of Ukraine which cannot be overlooked.

He pointed out that the failure of the West to lend the necessary moral and material help to Ukraine at the proper time was a contributing factor in its fall as a free nation. Such would not have been the case had the right of self-determination outlined in President Wilson's Fourteen Points been applied, he said.

Dr. Shandor noted that while in 1918 Premier Clemenceau of France opposed the establishment of Ukraine as a free nation, six years later he admitted it was wrong not to have aided the nation in its fight against Communism. He said the people of Ukraine have never ceased to portray a symbol of hope to other enslaved countries in their struggle against world communism.

#### GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

Governor Roberts designated the week of Jan. 20th as 'Ukrainian Week,' asking the citizens of Rhode Island to "pay tribute to these courageous people at this time, and to express the hope that the day will come when their liberation, as envisioned in our foreign policy, will be achieved."

The Governor's proclamation noted that Ukraine has "suffered some of the harshest tyrannies known to history, including the Kremlin-made famine of the 1930's, which was designed to break the resistance of the Ukrainians to Communism, and in which more than six million Ukrainians died."

Resolutions proclaimed the plight of the people of Ukraine in their fight against Communism and appeals for long-awaited aid for them were read by Orest D. Chaharyn and adopted by the Woonsocket Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, under the presidency of John Kokolsky.

### "DAY" PROCLAIMED IN OHIO MUNICIPALITIES

Mayors from Mahoning County, several towns in Ohio, designated in concert January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day. Signatories of the proclamation were Mayors Frank X. Kryzan of Youngstown, Mayor Michael Kovach of Campbell, Mayor Harold L. Milligan of Struthers, Major A. J. Mellip of Lowellville, Mayor John Weed Powers of Poland, Mayor E. M. Roudebush of Canfield, Mayor Jay Dawson of Sebring, Mayor J. Catone of Girard and Mayor J. J. Baldine of Hubbard.

The proclamation read in part:

"Although the Iron Curtain makes it impossible for Soviet subjects to personally inform the free world of the real nature of Communist slavery, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc. is well aware of the true facts and has taken the lead in pointing out for all Americans the dangers of Russian imperialism and communism."

The statement recognizes the efforts of American Ukrainians in pointing out the "very real danger to liberty and justice throughout the free world." It urges that all citizens join with the Ohio Ukrainian Congress Committee of America branch in hoping that 40 million Ukrainians and other persons living behind the Iron Curtain "may soon live as free men and be masters of their own destiny."

### NEWARK OBSERVES UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

On January 22 last the Ukrainian blue and yellow national banner flew over the City Hall of Newark, N. J., by proclamation of Newark Mayor Carlin. A rally marking Ukrainian independence was held at the Ukrainian Center.

The *Newark Star Ledger* wrote of the occasion:

"Today is Ukrainian Independence Day, commemorating this date in 1918 when the people of the Ukrainian Republic threw off the shackles of their Russian masters and began a free way of life.

"Their freedom lasted nine months, but the spirit and idea lives today in the hearts of the Ukrainian people, oppressed by Communists in their homeland, and those of Ukrainian origin living in the United States.

"The day will not be marked by fireworks or dancing in the streets, either here or there.

"It goes without saying the Communists would not allow any outward demonstration. Here the Ukrainians are free to commemorate the day in whatever manner they choose and they choose a sober way."

#### 25,000 UKRAINIANS IN NEWARK

At present there are approximately 25,000 persons of Ukrainian descent in Newark and its environs.

The majority of Ukrainians migrated to this country at the turn of the century, owing to the harsh conditions of life

(Continued on Page 8)

## Ukrainian Independence Day Widely Observed in U.S.A.

(Continued from Page 7)

under the Russian rulers. They were not the first to come, however. During the Revolutionary War, people from the Ukraine fought with the forces combating the British crown.

Shortly after the U. S. purchased the Alaskan Territory, a Ukrainian immigrant, Alexis Honcharenko, put out the *Alaska Herald*, a publication in English.

### OBSERVANCE OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN NEW YORK

#### Features Reading of Proclamations

Sponsored by the United Ukrainian American Organizations Committee of New York, affiliated with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, a moving celebration of the anniversaries of the historic January 22, 1918 and January 22, 1919, was held last Sunday, January 20th, in the commodious auditorium of the Fashion Institute, New York City.

The program featured the readings of the prayers offered in the Senate and House of Representatives by Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox prelates, the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence Day by New York Governor Harriman and New York City Mayor Robert Wagner, and also the reading of portions of the Fourth *Universal* of January 22, 1918, proclaiming Ukrainian national independence, and the Act of Union of January 22, 1919, when the Western Ukrainian Republic was merged with the Ukrainian National Republic.

Stephen J. Jarema, Executive Director of the UCCA, prefaced his reading of the Governor's and Mayor's proclamations by recounting the great importance for America of a free and independent Ukraine. The growing recognition of this importance is expressed, he pointed out, in the proclaiming of Ukrainian Independence Day by American State governors and City mayors.

### UKRAINIAN DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS

On January 18th, Governor Foster Furcolo of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, proclaimed January 22, 1957 as Ukrainian Independence Day and urged the citizens of the Commonwealth to cooperate in its observance.

The ceremony of the signing of the proclamation by Governor Furcolo was attended by representatives of Ukrainian churches and societies, including Rev. Gregory Thom, of the Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church, Very Rev. Ivan Danilevich of the St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Very Rev. Kozoris, Administrator of St. George's Church, Mr. Volodymyr Tutko, president of the Boston branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Miss Anne Chopek, member of the Board of Advisers of the Ukrainian National Association, and Michael Masney, Eleanor Mihowan and Irene Turchyn, the latter three attired in Ukrainian costume.

### OFFICIAL UKRAINIAN DAY IN NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Januray 22 kas proclaimed Ukrainian Independence Day by the Hon. Richard C. Lee, Mayor of New Haven, Conn.; the Ukrainian national flag was displayed that day outside the City Hall.

The Mayor's proclamation noted that crimes against the enslaved nations continue unabated under the present Moscow regime and that the Ukrainians have never given up hope of eventual liberation and freedom. Inasmuch as "man is endowed with God-given rights of freedom, human dignity and the pursuit of happiness," Mayor Lee promised "never to acquiesce to the continued and permanent enslavement of all captive nations" and reminded "our American citizens that the struggle of the Ukrainians and other enslaved Iron Curtain countries is extremely important to the entire free world and particularly to our own United States."

### UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

Following is the text of an editorial which appeared in the *Hartford Courant* of Connecticut on January 22, 1957—Editor.

"Of the 16 constituents of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, probably none has been more chafed by totalitarian domination than the Ukraine. This is the rich agricultural region just above the Black Sea. For a brief two years, beginning January 22, 1918, the Ukrainians established their own republic on a base of equality and freedom under law. But the Bolshevik regime was covetous, and the young Ukrainian parliament was soon wiped out by Communist intrusion.

"Since then, the independent spirit of the Ukrainians has been held in abeyance but never destroyed. Occasionally one reads of supply trains being bombed as they pass through the Ukraine. And more recently, Ukrainians have definitely sided with the freedom fighters in Hungary. Today this spirit of resistance is commemorated in the 39th anniversary of the founding of the short-lived Ukrainian sovereignty. People everywhere who value the right of a nation to govern itself join with the Ukrainians in hoping that their homeland can one day again control its own affairs, without fear.

### CELEBRATION OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN JERSEY CITY — ONE OF FINEST

Proclaimed a holiday by Mayor Bernard J. Berry, January 22, 1957 was a stirring day in Jersey City, N. J., for all Americans, and especially for those with ties of kinship in Ukraine. Over 1,000 persons who gathered at Dickinson High School heard the Very Reverend Robert I. Gannon, S. J., former president of Fordham University, deliver a penetrat-

### UCCA CHAIRMAN URGES PRESIDENT DISPENSE WITH TITO INVITATION

(Continued on Page 6)

lars have been poured into Yugoslavia but Tito's gratitude has not even been slight. In fact, not one act of essential deviation from the chief policies of Moscow can be cited in his favor.

This record is surely not an attractive one to warrant the honor of an invitation to this country. In short, we should not be deceived by the glaring myth of national communism. Nationalism and communism are antithetical, and the interests of our country and of the entire free world will best be served by supporting the patriotic forces of nationalism in every captive nation of the Communist Empire, including those in the domain of Communist Director Tito. We firmly believe that the moral direction of this support toward these undiluted and pure patriotic forces is the only path in keeping with our own sacred traditions and moral professions. In principle, it logically dictates a morally justified denial of any show of our national respect toward one who has nothing in common with the national patriots struggling for the genuine independence of their nations.

Trusting that our course of action will adhere to moral principle rather than to self-defeating expedience and with every good wish for your sound health and God-blessed leadership, I am

Lev E. Dobriansky.

ing talk on the folly of the West in ignoring Ukraine. (The text appears elsewhere in this issue.)

The program included as well a short address by Marcel E. Wagner, the Rally Chairman, and an analysis by Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA Chairman, of the progress made by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, in combating ignorance of Ukrainian affairs in the arenas of world politics, U. S. governmental circles, the U. N., and foreign countries.

The holiday proclamation, realized in no little part through the efforts of Mr. Wagner, who holds the post of Hudson County Tax Commissioner and is an active leader in Ukrainian affairs, was signed at City Hall by the five commissioners of Jersey City. Also by proclamation, the Ukrainian flag flew over City Hall in observance of Ukrainian Independence Day.

The program also featured the singing of the Male Chorus "Dumka" of New York City and folk dancing performed by the Ukrainian Dance Group under the direction of John A. Flis.

### MORE "RIGHTS" FOR ENSLAVED COUNTRIES

In a lofty gesture evidently designed for foreign propaganda consumption, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR took steps on February 11, 1957 to give additional authority to the fifteen individual republics that make up the slave state.

One decree granted the enslaved countries the right to set up their own legal codes—with some "guidance" from the central government. Another permitted rearrangements of internal systems of regions and territories for higher "efficiency."



## Russian Newspaper Here Reports On Ukrainian Anti-Soviet Resistance

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, a Russian-language daily appearing in New York, contained in its February 1, 1957 issue an article on the extensive anti-Soviet underground movement in Ukraine and the Baltic States. In the past, *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* has been systematically anti-Ukrainian and for a "one and indivisible Holy Russia"; therefore, its publicizing the Ukrainian anti-Soviet movement is at least noteworthy for the record. Parts of the article, written by Eugene Zhukov from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, follow:

"Two revolutions—one bloodless but nonetheless national and anti-Soviet in Poland, and the other, bloody and anti-communist in Hungary—could not remain without repercussion in the Baltic states and in Ukraine.

"Those who have arrived recently from Ukraine tell of the deep impact which the Polish and Hungarian developments made in that country. Although the Soviet press hid always and is now hiding the truth, the latter nevertheless has been reported by Western radio broadcasts and by the Polish press. Warsaw newspapers come to Western Ukraine and are being sold in Kiev as well, and as a rule they pass from hand to hand. The reaction of the Ukrainians to these developments was electrifying. Above all, it showed in the attitude of the Soviet troops in Hungary. The Soviet command committed a major blunder when it sent the troops from the Transcarpathian and Kiev military districts to suppress the Hungarian revolution, inasmuch as the majority of them were Ukrainians. As a result of this mass desertions followed (it was reported that the number of Soviet deserters in two months reached 15,000); the majority of these either joined the Hungarian insurgents or are hiding in Hungary. Moreover, Western Ukraine and Carpatho-Ukraine responded to the Hungarian developments with rebellions. Ukrainian partisans succeeded in many places in blowing up bridges and dynamiting railroad tracks, and in interrupting communication at important points between Hungary and Ukraine. Because of this the Soviet troop trains to Hungary had to be rerouted through Rumania.

"These new developments took place at a time when the successors of Stalin had begun to review their policy in Ukraine when after terror, de-kulakization and deportations of millions of peasants suspected of 'bourgeois nationalism,' there followed a period of flirting with the Ukrainians. Along with the slogan of the 'establishment of an independent and sovereign Ukrainian SSR,' some symbolic 'concessions' were made. Thus, on the anniversary of the 300-year-old union of Ukraine with Russia, the Crimea was symbolically given to Ukraine. Furthermore, from the central ministries of the Soviet Union some important economic departments were taken out and given over to administration by the Kiev Soviet bureaucracy... Finally, some Ukrainian writers who had been liquidated by Stalin for candidness and nonconformity were posthumously rehabilitated.

"Alarmed by the revolution in neighboring Hungary, the Soviet leaders in Kiev began with an educational campaign which was to point out to the Ukrainians that they, too, were threatened by the 'Hungarian danger'; that the Horthy fascists were preparing to annex Carpatho-Ukraine. When these fantasies were not swallowed, mass meetings were staged over the country, at which declarations of loyalty were manifested; many Ukrainian writers were requested by the MGB to submit personal written declarations of loyalty. But this, too, was of no avail. Then the Soviet newspapers in Kiev, Kharkiv and Lviv cried out in alarm. The *Kiev Literary Gazette* wrote:

"'Treacherous Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists who together with the Hungarian and other national-fascists sit in the American manger, have not abandoned their hope of destroying the unity among our people. They have not abandoned their time-tested and dirty methods of struggle—smear and angry provocation. We have to keep our powder dry to give an appropriate retort to these murderers and calumniators.'

"The main attack was leveled by the viceroys of Moscow against the Ukrainian writers and students, instigators of the anti-Soviet movement. It was decided

at a special meeting of the active party members of the Union of Ukrainian Writers to censure such poets as Malysko, Shumylo and Shvets for their anti-party criticism and anti-Soviet stand. The principal orator at that meeting was well-known Wanda Wasilewska, Polish writer, who lives permanently in Kiev.

"Unrest among the students of the universities of Kiev, Odessa, Kharkiv and Lviv is, on the one hand, a repercussion of the developments in Poland and Hungary, but on the other hand is a repetition of why students of Leningrad and Moscow demonstrated last December. The party press and the Comsomol sounded the alarm and ordered the intensification of propaganda among students, while professors and their assistants were told to interest themselves in what the youth is preoccupied with and why it is attending the classes of Marxism-Leninism less frequently.

"Students criticized the weakness and errors of the government. They demanded explanation of certain developments and public phenomena. More often than not the students gave their own interpretation of the latest world events, which interpretation the Soviet press called 'demagogical,' which engendered 'chaos and confusion' among the students. In the wall newspapers one could detect a trend of the youth toward an anti-Soviet position in almost all problems, including the ideological one..."

## The Hangmen

The Russians have become so accustomed to maltreating, abusing and persecuting the conquered peoples and nations that their latest performance in Hungary is not to be viewed as a novel development in their history. The Eastern and Central European peoples, who have the misfortune to live in the proximity of Russia, know this only too well.

After all, it was one of the Russian Bolsheviks, Colonel Muraviev, who after conquering Kiev, capital of Ukraine, in 1918, said: "We bring our power on the blades of our bayonets."

### OTHER RUSSIAN BRUTALITIES RECALLED

As a matter of fact, the Russians have always been prone to the use of mass terror and the wholesale killing of innocent people in asserting their power and domination.

Some 249 years ago on October 11, 1708—a few months before the Battle of Poltava between Czar Peter I of Russia on the one side, and King Charles XII of Sweden and Hetman Ivan Mazepa of Ukraine on the other—the Russians massacred brutally 15,000 Ukrainians in the city of Baturyn. General Menshikov, Czar Peter's closest friend, conquered the city—at that time the capital of Hetman Mazepa—and ordered the wholesale murder of not only the Cossack garrison, but the defenseless population as well: women, children and the aged alike. All were mercilessly slaughtered in revenge for Hetman Mazepa's alliance with Charles XII of Sweden against Moscow.

In Budapest, in October and November 1956, the Russian hangmen demonstrated once again their history-proved passion for murdering innocent people. Yet 126 years ago, another Russian, General Paskevich, showed similar sadism and barbarism when he conquered Warsaw, cap-

ital of Poland, and ordered the slaughter of the Poles in Praga, a suburb of Warsaw. In recognition of his feat, General Paskevich was sent to the Caucasus to suppress the freedom-loving peoples of Georgia and North Caucasus. For his "successful" suppression of anti-Russian revolts in the Caucasus, Paskevich was made a marshal and given the title, "Erivansky" ("of Erivan").

In 1849 Marshal Paskevich-Erivan was sent to Hungary to suppress the liberation movement of the Hungarians, which he was able to accomplish with an "expert" hand. He then reported to Czar Nicholas I: "Hungary lies prostrate at the feet of Your Imperial Majesty!"

Ninety-four years ago another Russian conqueror, General Muraviev-the-Hangman ordered the butchery of Polish patriots in Wilno, his sadism and barbarism superseding in horror other known instances of Russian genocide.

In 1918, his aforementioned namesake, Colonel Muraviev, displayed the typical Russian lust for blood by murdering thousands of innocent Ukrainians in Kiev for the sole reason that they spoke Ukrainian and wanted freedom for their country.

Today, to the notorious list of Russian hangmen have been added the names of General Malinin and Ambassador Antropov, both directly responsible for the brutalities inflicted by their troops upon the innocent patriots of Hungary.

(Continued on Page 10)

## Russian Menace in Middle East Stressed By N. Y. Writer at Youngstown Rally

"The present rulers of Moscow, encouraged by their ruthless and unchallenged aggression against Hungary, are determined and willing to take all risks, including a total war, in order to establish Russian control and domination over the Middle East," declared Walter Dushnyck, New York journalist and representative of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, on January 27, 1957 at a rally commemorating the 39th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine at Youngstown, Ohio.

Some 600 persons attended the program at Ukrainian Hall in Youngstown. Mr. Dushnyck, a former U.S. Army interpreter with Gen. MacArthur's staff in Manila and Tokyo, was the principal speaker.

"Thirty-nine years ago, in 1918," Mr. Dushnyck continued, "the Ukrainian people rose against the oppression of Russian Czars and in a short time established a free and independent republic. But Russian Communist forces, led by Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, launched a series of attacks and aggressions against the Ukrainian republic, and by the end of 1920 Ukraine was ruthlessly subjected to the communist rule of Moscow with a puppet Moscow-directed Ukrainian communist government of which the present regime of Janos Kadar in Hungary is an exact replica."

Mr. Dushnyck said that the desperate pleas of the Ukrainian patriots to the leaders of the *Entente*, then gathered for the Peace Conference at Versailles, went unheeded largely through the fraud and ignorance of the great democracies, which were guided by a spirit of revenge against the Central Powers rather than by the principles of a just peace and self-determination, as enunciated by Woodrow Wilson.

"But neither Russian communist persecution of the Ukrainian people nor the utter ignorance of their plight by the Western powers today," he emphasized, has deterred the Ukrainians in their effort to throw off the despicable Russian yoke of oppression and to restore their country as a free and independent democratic republic."

### UNDERGROUND STILL ACTIVE

"During and since World War II, under almost unbelievable conditions, the Ukrainian underground waged and still is waging an active resistance against the Russian tyranny," Mr. Dushnyck said. "During the post-war years, some 35,000 MVD officers and men were destroyed by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. We now have authoritative reports that in 1953—even before the death of Stalin—and in 1954, 1955 and 1956 Ukrainian political prisoners staged large-scale strikes and rebellions in the slave camps of Vorkuta, Norilsk, Kingir, Karaganda and Verkhnoye-Umbatskoye and in Mordovia, a few hundred kilometers southeast of Moscow."

He said that two letters written on linen cloth by the Ukrainian political prisoners in the Mordovian slave labor compound were smuggled out recently to the West and eventually brought to the United States. They charge the Russian secret police with wholesale murder of Ukrainians and other nationals in slave labor camps, and denial to them of rights as human beings. These letters, Mr. Dushnyck noted, are now in the hands of the UN Secretariat General for consideration.

"It is the spirit of independence that keeps the Ukrainian underground forces alive even today and the Ukrainian people united against the alien rule of Moscow," he pointed out. "In May 1956, the Ukrainian partisans attacked several Soviet military trains. During the Hungarian revolution in November 1956, Ukrainian freedom fighters blew up Soviet supply trains en route to Hungary at the railroad stations of Stanislaviv, Kolomeya, Nadvirna and Vorokhta and at other points in Carpatho-Ukraine."

### CONGRESSMAN FEIGHAN READS DOBRIANSKY'S ADDRESS INTO RECORD

The address of UCCA Chairman Lev E. Dobriansky delivered at the Ukrainian Freedom Rally last December in New York was read into the *Congressional Record* by Rep. Michael A. Feighan of Ohio, on Jan. 5, 1957.

Of the address (cf. *The Ukrainian Bulletin*, Jan. 1-15, 1957) Congressman Feighan said that it has received high praise for its scholarly presentation of developments in the world today. "In summary form," he continued, "it offers several basic perspectives on the Hungarian revolution and the Russian Communist empire, with a sound evaluation of Hungary as a lost opportunity. No matter how hard we may try to soothe our disturbed consciences by our displayed charities and humanitarianism toward the Hungarian refugees and by ineffective United Nations resolutions, the fact is that we lost part of our honor in not rallying to the support of the Hungarian patriots when the real test of fighting for freedom presented itself. Dr. Dobriansky shows that this could have been done prior to November 4, had we been prepared for such a glorious opportunity."

Rep. Feighan added, "This carefully prepared statement, which is receiving wide publicity in the outstanding Catholic and Ukrainian-American daily newspaper *America*, interprets also the trend of so-called national communism and indicates the untenable moral and political position of those who would expediently throw our support to Tito. It contains certain pointed references to our false prophets in this country, notably George F. Kennan and our present Central Intelligence Agency Director."

### POLES SEEK EAST BORDER "REVISION"

It appears that certain Poles have not learned from their mistakes in the past. A Polish periodical in Warsaw, (*Kontrasty*), it has been reported, has boldly demanded a "revision" of the post-war border between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Dushnyck stated that during the revolution in Hungary, hundreds of Ukrainians from the Soviet armies not only refused to fight against the Hungarians patriots, but went over to their side with tanks and ammunition and joined their ranks against the Russians. Many of them have escaped to Yugoslavia and Austria.

He concluded that the United States and other Western powers should have learned a sharp lesson from the Hungarian tragedy and from the earlier tragedy of Ukraine that Moscow, whether under Stalin or Khrushchev, is an enemy of mankind and should be dealt with as such. The Ukrainians and other people behind the Iron Curtain, on the other hand, are our allies in the struggle which is also the struggle of the American people and hence they deserve our wholehearted support in their every effort.

The *Youngstown Vindicator* gave extensive coverage to Mr. Dushnyck's address and the UCCA rally.

## The Hangmen

(Continued from Page 9)

Significantly, the Russians have proved time and again that they know only one language, that of force. Therefore, their entire mentality is characterized by love of brutality and violence.

When there is a strike of Ukrainian political prisoners in Kingir, the Russians send their tanks; when the German and Polish workers go on strike, the Russians suppress them with heavy tanks and machine guns. When the Hungarian people rise against their domestic and foreign tyrants, the Russians throw in mechanized divisions and in a most barbarous manner crush the freedom fight waged by the entire nation, and impose their own tyrant in a puppet government.

The heinous slaughter of the Hungarian patriots by the Russians will never be erased from the annals of history and the immediate criminals, as well as those in the Kremlin — Khrushchev, Bulganin, Zhukov and Molotov—will be known as the *Hangmen*.

This is apparently the first time since World War II that any paper in Poland has openly challenged the incorporation of Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia into the Ukrainian and Byelorussian S.S. Republics. This territory, it is to be recalled, was and is ethnically overwhelmingly Ukrainian and Byelorussian.

These Polish circles, it is understood, are magnanimously offering to surrender other alien lands—the Oder-Neisse territories of Germany—should they regain the eastern lands.

### OFFICIAL "DAY" IN LORAIN, O.

The citizens of Lorain, Ohio, were urged by its Mayor, the Hon. John C. Jaworski, to join fellow-citizens of Ukrainian descent in the 39th observance of Ukrainian independence.

January 22 was officially designated in a proclamation signed by the Mayor. The observance of the occasion was sponsored by the Lorain branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America of which Bohdan Deychakiwsky is chairman.

## Congressional Comments on Ukrainian Independence

(Continued from Page 3)

**Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of New York**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

"Although within the realms of a realistic foreign policy the United States cannot despatch military forces to drive the Red oppressors from the Ukraine, we can continue to do much to remind these people that their plight is not forgotten. In doing so, we can hope, pray and plan for the day when the Ukrainian people will be free. And in doing so we will be aiding a people whose representatives have given much of their unique background to America.

"In my home city of Rochester I have witnessed at first hand the numerous ways in which these fine people have contributed of their rich cultural and political heritage to the enrichment of the local scene. They have become strong, loyal and alert American citizens, yet they continue to practice many of their time-honored musical and other national activities. More than that, our country has profited from the love of freedom and devotion to God manifested by these Americans of Ukrainian descent.

"America is surely a finer land today because of the many ways in which these people have given of their talents and heritage to our country."

**Rep. Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

—in his remarks on Ukraine noted that — "the Western World cannot in good conscience sit idly by and wait for the Russian Communist tyranny to collapse. America must continue to take the lead in building the strength and unity of the free world, so that Russia is confronted by an irresistible force of world opinion and determination working for freedom."

**Rep. Dante B. Fascell of Florida**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

"The unrelenting struggle of 40 million Ukrainians against their Russian oppressors shows that the spirit of freedom which inspired the brave Hungarian freedom fighters is not dead even in those areas which have been under the heel of the Communists for over a generation."

**Rep. Edwin H. May, Jr. of Connecticut**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

"In order to keep alive the hopes and aspirations of the captive peoples everywhere we must do everything possible to implement a policy of peaceful liberation. We must work together diligently to insure that every practical step be taken to insure that Ukrainian Independence Day will soon be celebrated by free men in a free land."

**Rep. Albert W. Cretella of Connecticut**  
(Jan. 23, 1957)

"Earlier this month, I introduced a resolution in Congress asking that every January 22 be proclaimed a national holiday in commemoration of the struggles of these people to overcome the bonds of terror and subjugation.

"The loss of independence and nationalism in Ukraine is an outstanding example

of Bolshevik imperialism since this country was one of the first to lose its identity under the spreading yoke of the Russian Communists.

"Because Ukraine is an old and natural ally of the United States, a national recognition of this alliance on our part will serve to strengthen the ties between our two countries and reassert our abhorrence of Communist colonialism, tyranny, and murder.

"Some towns and cities in the United States today pay fitting tribute to the independence of Ukraine, which was violated by her Russian neighbors before the people of the Ukraine were even given a chance to taste liberty and freedom of thought. Such a city is New Haven, Conn., which once again will fly the blue and gold colors of the republic of Ukraine over the city hall on Tuesday in memory of the 1918 declaration.

"Every revolt and uprising against international communism has been strongly supported by Ukraine. In the recent revolt in Hungary, Ukrainian officers and men in the Red Army joined Hungarian patriots in Budapest in the fight against the common enemy of communism.

"It is the Ukrainians and the Hungarians and the Poles behind the Iron Curtain who symbolize the hopes and aspirations for freedom. We, who enjoy the fruits of liberty in the United States as a result of the struggles of our Founding Fathers, would do well to take every advantage of offering moral, spiritual, and material support to these subjugated people, who, against overwhelming adversity, still keep alive the spirit of decency, humanity, and independence."

**Rep. James A. Byrne of Pennsylvania**  
(Jan. 23, 1957)

"I understand there is proposed legislation to designate January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day, and it is a hope that we might quickly enact this measure as evidence of our sympathy in their distress and faith in their continued resistance to and efforts toward freedom from the yoke of tyranny."

**Rep. Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania**  
(Jan. 23 1957)

"Under Soviet tyranny, the (Ukrainian) people there are not allowed to celebrate their national independence day... But Ukrainians in the free world, and here in the United States, celebrate that day as the symbol of their free and independent spirit."

**Rep. Friedel of Maryland (Jan. 23, 1957)**

"...It is instances like the Hungarian revolution that test the mettle of the tyranny itself and oftentimes reveal its basic weakness. This fact was borne out in recent months by reports reaching the West from Hungary that many Soviet troops deserted rather than shoot innocent men, women and children. It was also reported that many of these Soviet troops were in fact Ukrainian men.

"The unwillingness of Ukrainians to support Soviet tyranny was first brought to light in World War II by large-scale refusals to return to the Soviet Union...

"The fact remains that the Ukrainian

people as a whole are an oppressed people who, like all oppressed peoples held within the Communist empire, want above all else freedom."

**Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. of Conn.**  
(Jan. 23, 1957)

In my own district, whom I am proud to number among my friends and constituents, are more than a thousand families of American citizens, whose roots are in the Ukraine. I know what this day means to them; and I take this opportunity to urge all their neighbors and mine, too, to give heed to the significance of this day as we press forward toward the great objective as charted by President Eisenhower in his second inaugural, of a just and lasting peace for all mankind.

"I especially approve, and am glad to give my support to the resolution introduced in this Congress jointly by two colleagues from my own State, Congressman Cretella and Senator Bush, designating January 22 as 'Ukrainian Independence Day.'"

**Rep. Frank J. Becker of New York**  
(Jan. 24, 1957)

noted a "wish to pay tribute" to Ukraine.

**Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. of Michigan**  
(Jan. 24, 1957)

expressed the thought that "we should continue to encourage also these Ukrainian lovers of freedom in their own indictment and defiance of Communist imperialism."

**Rep. William J. Green, Jr. of Pennsylvania**  
(Jan. 24, 1957)

declared that Ukraine "will one day be free."

**Rep. B. M. (Pat) Kearney of New York**  
(Jan. 22, 1957)

remarked that the Ukrainians are "a source of internal peril to the Soviet empire."

### REP. FEIGHAN CALLS FOR CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

On Jan. 3, 1957 in the House, Rep. Michael A. Feighan, Ohio, introduced a resolution calling for the creation of a seven-man House Committee which would conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the Hungarian freedom revolution and the acts of aggression committed during the revolution by the armed forces "of the Soviet Union."

The resolution has been referred to the Committee on Rules.

### EMANUEL CELLER — NEW YORK

"I shall be most pleased to make a statement for the record on the Ukrainian freedom fighters.

"Certainly Ukrainian Independence Day must not go unmarked, most particularly at this time when the pulse of freedom is to beat so loudly throughout the world. The price paid by freedom fighters themselves is high, and the debt of gratitude the freedom-loving world owes to them is incalculable. Ultimately victory for freedom is possible because of the freedom fighters who embrace the Ukrainian nation, the Hungarian nation, together with those fighters in Poland, Lithuania, and the West..."

## 'MOSCOW: CENTER OF COLONIALISM AND ENSLAVEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland in 1947; Czechoslovakia and North Korea in 1948; China and East Germany in 1949 and Tibet and North Vietnam in 1951.

In contrast to Moscow's "anti-colonial" policy, Western "colonialism" has been of the sort that since World War II has granted either outright independence or home-rule with promise of early independence to a total of 26 colonial territories having a combined population of 700 million people and a combined area of six million square miles.

### FORGOTTEN COLONIALISM INSIDE THE USSR

Regrettably, in its commendable survey of Russian colonial oppression and expansion, the USIA neglected to point out the fact that the USSR is itself a conglomeration of non-Russian nations and non-Russian territories, oppressed and exploited in the most brazen fashion by the worst colonial center ever known in the history of mankind — Moscow.

Of the sixteen components of the USSR, the only Russian one in population and territory is the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR). The non-Russian countries and nations are: Ukraine, Byelorussia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Kazakia, Uzbekia, Turkmenia, Tadzikia and Kirghizia. According to the 1939 Soviet population census, and making reasonable projections on those figures to bring them up to date, we find that of the total population of approximately 202,000,000, some 91,500,000 are Russian, while 110,500,000 are non-Russian. *Thus the majority of the people of the Soviet Union are not composed of the Russians; on the contrary, over 54 per cent are non-Russians.*

The fate of these non-Russian peoples has been hard and implacable. Mass deportations, executions and arrests, were and still are the characteristic phenomena attending Russian colonial domination and oppression.

Only on February 11, 1957 did Moscow reveal its "magnanimous" readiness to rehabilitate what was left of five minority nationalities up-

rooted from their native lands in the Caucasus after World War II for disloyalty and their anti-Russian attitude. These nationalities are the Balkars, Chechens, Ingush, Kalmyks and Karachais. Many thousands of them were executed outright. A similar fate befell the Crimean Tartars and the Volga Germans, with the difference that they were completely wiped out as ethnic entities upon the order of Stalin. Khrushchev stated at the XXth Congress last February that Stalin wanted to exterminate all the Ukrainians as well. Unfortunately for him, there were too many of them, nor was there any place to deport them.

### GREAT RUSSIAN IMPERIALISM AND CHAUVINISM

The despotic Stalinist regime kept a tight hold over its slave empire under the guise of "socialist federation." There were those folk among us who accepted the Khrushchev-Bulganin "liberalism" at its face-value and believed that Stalinism indeed was dead. Some of the commentators and political analysts of our great metropolitan newspapers were prone to accept the phony Russian conversion to decency and humanity. They, of course, would not trouble to look at what was going on in the non-Russian republics of the USSR. Immediately after the execution of Beria, for example, Russians were placed in all interior ministries of the non-Russian republics, with the exception of Ukraine.

Under Stalin the glorification of the Czars who had built the empire, their generals and marshals as well, became part and parcel of the Russian imperialist policy which he pursued. Such tyrants and oppressors of the non-Russian peoples as Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Suvorov, Kutuzov and others, were elevated to the status of national heroes. The same tradition is being observed by Stalin's successors. *Pravda* of October 15, 1955 quoted Voroshilov, "president of the USSR," in his praise of "the greatest Russian general, Alexander V. Suvorov and the glorious admiral, Fyodor F. Ushakov."

In 1954, during the celebrations of the 300th anniversary of the "un-

### UCCA TREASURER AT DETROIT RALLY

(Continued from Page 5)

"These documents are remarkable because they clearly indicate the fearless attitude of these Ukrainian prisoners in their indomitable will to regain their national and human liberty and that freedom still exists."

Referring to George Kennan, author of the short-sighted "containment policy," Mr. Piznak stated:

"Certain so-called self-styled experts and authorities on foreign affairs even went so far as to preach a new credo—that there is 'a finality, for better or for worse, about what has now occurred in Eastern Europe.'"

ion" of Ukraine with Russia, which actually was the occupation of Ukraine by Moscow, the following slant was given:

"The reunion of Ukraine with Russia (1654)... was of tremendous progressive significance for the future political, economic and cultural development of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples... The reunion with the strong centralized Russian state assisted the economic and cultural development of Ukraine..."

Khrushchev and Co., which embraces Bulganin, Zhukov, Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich, and the younger set of the Kremlin leaders—all have been docile minions of Stalin the Bloody. Today they denigrate their former leader in order to muster popularity and recognition home and abroad.

But in Hungary they showed their true face and soul. The Ukrainians the world over were neither surprised nor shocked. They knew how Khrushchev purged Ukraine in 1938, and then again, how he, together with General Ryassny, plundered Western Ukraine in 1946 in their operations against the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

Herein lies the essential difference between Western "colonialism" and Russian "anti-colonialism." The Western leaders would help themselves enormously could they but grasp the irrevocable facts of Russian colonialism and oppression.

The West lost a great opportunity during the Hungarian revolution. Now, with the Russians stirring up the muddy waters of the Middle East, a new opportunity to hit Russian colonialism is in the offing.

Will we finally understand where the mortal weakness of Moscow resides and therewith our opportunity—in the liberation of the non-Russian people from Muscovite domination?