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212-174

LEADING ANTI-COMMUNIST POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS AMONG IMMIGRANTS FROM CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Date of information: July-August 1949

UKRAINE

The relations among the Ukraine emigres, the many Ukrainian parties and President LINICKI and the Government of the Ukraine Peoples' Republic have been unstable for a long time. After very long negotiations among the parties (15 months and 22 meetings) of the emigres a Ukrainian National Council (UNC) was created. At the time of creation the principle that the Ukrainian Peoples' Republic (UPR) which existed from 1918-20 would be the legal basis for the activities of the UNC was accepted. All Ukrainian parties are members of UNC and all signed the statute of UNC with the exception of the Hetman State Union (Sojus Hetmanskiw Derzavnykiv).

The division of mandates is as follows:

- (1) Center. 12 seats. Six seats for Ukrainian National Democratic Union (UNDO) and six for Ukrainian State Union (UNDS).
- (2) Left. 12 seats. Ukrainian Socialist Union (USO) got 9 seats and the Ukrainian Radical Democratic Party (nationalistic) obtained 3. (URDP)
- (3) Right. 12 seats. Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) (Malmukovists) got 6 places and the Organization of Ukrainian National Revolutionists (OUNR) (Bandorovists) got 6 places.

UNR

The Hetman State Party is not a member of the National Council, but one seat was reserved for it in the Praesidium and four for general members. It is very characteristic that the number of representatives from East Poland and from the Ukraine is equal, just as the number of representatives of Ukraine catholics equals the number of Ukraine orthodox adherents.

The Praesidium of the Council is as follows: Chairman, M. IWANYKIJ, USO. Deputies: S. RYKNEKIJ, UNDO; M. DENYSENKO, USO; O. KOJALIK, OCH; L. HORGIK, OUNR. Secretary, STEPANENKO, URDP.

The National Council created an executive organ which is a reformed and enlarged replica of the existing organ of the Ukrainian Government of emigres. Members of the executive organ are as follows: Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, I. MAZETA, USO. Vice Premier M. MURKIJ, UNDO. Minister for Military Affairs General M. KAPUSTIANSKIJ, OUN. Minister of Finance, I. MAKARUSKA, UNDO. Minister of Press and Propaganda M. LYNICKIJ, UNDS. Internal Affairs, Professor M. NIETUCHIIV, UNDS. State Controllers, K. PANKIENSKIJ and I. KARAGIIV. Ministers without portfolio, M. SOLOHII, M. SKLIMENYCH, P. FEDENKO, S. DUBNAL and B. BINKO.

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namely the Banderovists, who refused the invitation to join the executive organ. They tried to obtain recognition by the National Council of the organization created by them in 1944 called the Ukrainian Chief Liberation Council (UHLR) as one of equal political importance as the Council and appointed to lead the liberation fight on the Ukrainian territories. In short, they wanted to lead the underground organ while the National Council led the territorial organ. In this manner they intended to have two centers of political power: one among the emigres and the other among the Ukrainian inhabited territories. They felt the latter should be organized on conspiratorial (secret) basis concerning the members, place of residence and activities.

The national policy has recently been declared in the form of a special memorandum issued by the executive organ. It is said therein that the question of liberation of the Ukrainian nation can be accomplished by two elements: creation of Ukrainian national forces and existence of favorable international situation. The statement connects the present Ukrainian independence policy with the fight for independence in the 17th and 18th centuries which was led by Hetmans Chmielnicki, Mazepa and Orlik. Based on the principle of self-determination, they are aiming toward full independence of the Ukraine nation on Ukraine territory. The memo continues that the imperialistic policy of Russia is not based on the form of government in Russia and thus does not change. The memo emphasizes the danger of Russia to world peace and liberty of nations.

The Ukrainian policy excludes every possible union with Russia even though such union were to be based on the principle of federation, as they are convinced that every such union, as in the past, would lead only to liquidation of Ukrainian independence. Real federalism is possible only among the nations which from generation to generation live in an atmosphere of esteem for each other. The last point of the memo states that for an effective fight for independence it is absolutely imperative to have collaboration and coordinated action among all nations which are fighting for liberation from Russian domination. At the same time, however, the memo states that after the liberation of these nations it would be necessary to have collaboration in the form of a strict union among Belorussia, the three Baltic states, Poland, Czech, Slovakia, the Ukraine, Kazak areas and all Caucasian nations.

The creation of the National Council is no doubt a great step forward in the relations among Ukrainian emigres. We cannot overlook the fact that in the last elections among Ukrainians in England, Belgium and Germany a distinct majority was obtained by the coalition (perhaps only temporary) between the Banderovists and Hetmanists (the two groups in opposition to the National Council and the Executive organ).

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