



editorial

Moroz advocates terrorism

COMMENT

Recently, the Gateway has given extensive coverage to the activities of the students who were undertaking a "hunger strike" on behalf of Valentin Moroz, the Ukrainian nationalist who has allegedly been persecuted by the authorities in the Soviet Ukraine.

Since most of your coverage has concerned the activities of people who are sympathetic to Moroz, it has naturally reflected their point of view. However, there is another side to the story, and, in the interest of fairness, it might be a good idea to present it to your readers.

I am enclosing an article on the Moroz case from the November 13 issue of the Canadian Tribune, a newspaper for Canadian workers published by the Communist Party of Canada. The article presents the view of the Moroz case that is taken by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. There are many Canadians who are also sympathetic to this point of view. Since many U of A students may be unfamiliar with it, I suggest that you print it in the Gateway.

If you print the Canadian Tribune article on Moroz, the local "hunger strikers" are sure to send replies. Thus, if both sides are printed, it should make good reading.

Stating that "the Soviet Embassy in Canada receives occasionally letters from Canadians concerning the criminal Valentin Moroz, which show their unawareness of the facts," the Embassy has revealed to the press the extent of Moroz's traitorous acts.

Moroz's case history discloses that the anti-Soviet campaign utilizing his name is directed from Munich by one Yarsoslav Stetsko who once wrote:

"The Ukrainian state will closely cooperate with the great

National Socialist Germany which under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, will create a new order in Europe and the world. The Ukrainian army will fight together with the allied German army for a new order for the world."

At his Munich headquarters at 67 Zeppelinstrasse, the Soviet sources divulge, Stetsko, "who is in charge of subversive activities in the organization"--Ukrainian Liberation Council--stated:

"Moroz is our man in the Bolshevik den."

Extermination of Jews

In its damning exposé, the USSR Embassy statement says: "The same Y. Stetsko is known to have written with his own hand a manuscript stating his political convictions for the nazis: 'I firmly stand for the extermination of the Jews and the expediency of the extension to the Ukraine of the German methods of their destruction.'

"Following the same nationalist path," the Soviet statement charges, "Moroz preached hatred towards Russians, Byelorussians and other nationalities. He tried to foment national strife and actually advocated terrorism, praising the smashed gangs of the underground terrorist organization of Ukrainian Nationalists who collaborated with Hitler during the Second World War."

In view of what is seen as a campaign by Ukrainian nationalists nesting in Canada and the big business press here to dupe Canadians into accepting a perversion of the facts in the Moroz case, the Embassy has issued a lengthy statement of Moroz's activities.

Valentin Moroz is serving nine years in prison "in conformity with the sentence passed by a People's Court of Justice in the Ukrainian town of Ivano-Frankivsk.

Seditious Intent

"His crime consisted of seditious intent and conspiracy... He taught and advocated the use... of force as a means of accomplishing a governmental change in the Soviet Union. His

aim was to abolish the existing legal power in the Ukraine and to separate it from the USSR--by any means, including force, with the help of foreign armies."

It is no secret that this is consistent with the aims of the Ukrainian nationalists in Canada.

"Moroz justified terrorism of nationalistic gangs from the smashed OUN underground (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) which collaborated with the Nazis...supplied Hitler with gangmen and butchers...used terrorist tactics, ethnic slurs," incited others to violate the regulations, and "produced a slanderous 'reportage,'" which was sent abroad.

Sought Intervention

"On Sept. 1, 1963," the statement continues, "Moroz was released and came to Ivano-Frankivsk. He did not try to find a job, however, but lived on the money sent through secret channels by anti-Soviet nationalist organizations from abroad. Moroz again set about forming and hammering together a conspiracy with seditious intent among high school students, trying to abuse their inexperience, but he miscalculated.

"He was caught red-handed," tried again under the same article, and sentenced to nine years.

The publication, News from Ukraine, having studied Moroz's work reports that in "his 'historical' conception, the development of industry runs counter to Ukrainian culture, since it destroys the 'atmosphere' of cultural development. 'Dechristianization, collectivization and industrialization' Moroz declares, 'means breaking Ukrainian traditional structures.' Moroz would like everything in the Ukraine to be again the way it was prior to the Socialist Revolution, so that private ownership, the Uniate Church's spiritual enslavement, and economic backwardness would be preserved. This Ukraine of the past, the Ukraine of the bourgeoisie and landlords, is near and dear to Moroz's heart."

Sabotage Actions

The same publication quotes Y. Stetsko as saying that everything Moroz has written is "in line with the directives and directions of the 4th Great Assembly of the OUN." This assembly's plans are further revealed in a statement issued by V.I. Mikheev, counsellor for press and information at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. The statement charges that the OUN "urged the supposed Moroz-like nationalists in the USSR 'by different subversive and sabotage actions to weaken the Soviet defence system', 'to organize work among the soldiers of the Soviet army, etc....'"

Pointing out that Moroz "was found guilty of conspiracy, aiming to seize power over the Ukraine with the help of foreign military intervention," the statement asserts that "the human rights of Soviet citizens includes freedom from lies, slander, libelling, preaching national hatred, ethnic slurs and...guarantees against any form of alien intervention."

Free the press

Although the Student Newspapers By-Law No. 4100 was not discussed during the first reading of the revised By-laws, the document passed, first reading in Council Monday night. It is Council's intention to examine in detail the remaining half of the by-laws at second reading January 13.

The By-Laws Committee is meeting this Thursday to make final recommendations after several questions arose during the examination of the first half of the document. But the most important consideration the Committee has to make is not one referred to it by Council, but Section No. 5, sub-section No. 2 of Newspaper by-laws.

This section outlines the make-up of a body called The Publications Board, who has the responsibility of selecting the Editor-in-Chief for the two paper Portrait (summer newspaper) and Gateway. By existing definition, the Board is made of three members of Students' Council chosen by Students' Council, the Dean of Journalism from Grant MacEwan College (who's he?), a student-at-large chosen by the University Ombudsman, one representative from the Spring and Summer student associations respectively, Gateway's current editor-in-chief and last and certainly least, three Gateway staff members, appointed by staff consensus. A quick head count shows more people not related to the newspapers' operation than people who are actively involved are responsible for the selection of the editor.

All in all, this section has an emasculating effect on the successful operation of the Gateway. If more control were vested within the newspaper to choose its own editor, rather than vesting the selection with a number of unrelated politicians and token persons not within the realm of the Gateway offices, the selection would ensure the continuing support of the majority of staff members, who on a one-to-one basis, are just as important as any other individual, editor or not.

By leaving the selection the duty of a Board whose membership outweighs the Gateway input, there is a danger the best interests of the Gateway staff may be over-ruled.

For a student newspaper to function efficiently within its environment, there must be an effective autonomy between the newspaper and the Union administration. The freedom of the newspaper from the administration, in this case politicians of three different student governments plus the university, plus a journalism school, Gateways' control of its internal affairs in non-existent.

Bernie Fritze

Pro CUP membership

The great CUP debate has again resurfaced and has caused the powers-that-be within and without the Gateway office to review their positions. Things once more have changed, and whereas popular opinion in the recent past has been largely against Gateway's joining the Canadian University Press, the results of Gateway's attending CUP's National Conference over the Christmas holidays has pointed out that perhaps we should.

Old arguments that CUP is generally overbearing on the editorial and practical policies of the member papers have withered. Asking other papers at the conference has revealed that CUP has not, in fact, interfered with member paper's policies, and has not dictated what to print, when, or to any significant degree, how the paper elects its officers.

Gateway's interests in joining CUP are mainly financial. Apart from old views that newspapers should be damning, hating, organisms with an almost self-martyred idealistic cause to "educate" the people, Gateway has found that people are generally quite well-educated, and that readership (at least out here) is looking for honest, accurate, and complete news coverage, as well as a forum for opinion, and a platform for stating different views.

Therefore, apart from extending these same principles Gateway would benefit also from its affiliated organization, Youthstream, an ad agency. This organization would likely allow Gateway to realize

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