

# The Ukrainian Bulletin

PUBLISHED  
Semi-Monthly  
by  
THE UKRAINIAN CONGRESS  
COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

Office: 50 Church Street, Suite 252, New York 7, N. Y.

Telephone: BEckman 3-8885

Vol. V. No. 10 (98)

May 15, 1952

\$2 a year—10 Cents a Copy

## Editorial

### THE TREACHEROUS PROP OF RUSSIAN NATIONALISM

As paradoxical and astonishing as it may seem, the fact remains that some Americans, as if in competition with the Kremlin Russians, are flirting with and courting Russian nationalism. While the Soviet Russians rely heavily on Russian traditional imperialism and nationalism as the driving force of their conspiratorial and aggressive designs upon the whole world, our ill-advised Americans (those bemused by pathological Russophilism) are betting heavily on Russian nationalism as a potential ally against communism.

While in the Soviet Union this eulogizing of Russian nationalism has long acquired an official mantle and has become an effective instrument of Soviet power, here the idolatry of Russian nationalism is disguised—thinly, it is true—under such verbiage as "friendship for the Russian people," and the like. Its essential purpose is that of spreading the Russian nationalist megalomania, a task in which Moscow itself has long been engaged.

Small wonder, then, that the non-Russian peoples and their exiles here and in Europe should shy away from such a group as the "American Committee for the Liberation of Peoples of Russia." This group has become little more than the instrument of a Great Russian imperialist clique bent on preserving the abhorrent and out-moded tyrannical structure which is the Russian enslaving empire whatever its name or form of government. Even the "Voice of America," our psychological warfare instrumentality, is not free from this pro-Russian slant and bias, especially in the Ukrainian-language broadcasts.

Last March an impressive number of American leaders signed a joint appeal addressed to the "peoples of Russia" on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Although the heading of the ap-

(Continued on Page 4)

### ABN AMERICAN FRIENDS HOLD MASS ANTI-SOVIET RALLY IN NEW YORK

"The American Friends of the ABN, Inc." (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations) held a mass anti-Soviet rally on Sunday, May 4, 1952 at Manhattan Center in New York City with over 3,000 people, mostly of Central and East European background, participating. The ABN in Europe and its parallel organization here claim to represent fifteen different ethnic groups, such as the Azerbaijanian, Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Chinese (nationalist), Cossack, Estonian, Georgian, Hungarian, Idel-Uralian, Latvian, Lithuanian, North Caucasian, Slovak, Turkessianian and Ukrainian. The rally was addressed by Congressman O. K. Armstrong and R. W. Gwynn, Republicans from Missouri and New York, respectively. Senators Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Irving M. Ives of New York and Governor John Lodge of Massachusetts sent messages of congratulations to the meeting.

A series of resolutions was passed at the rally demanding more active support by the Western powers of the non-Russian peoples fighting against Soviet Russian imperialism and tyranny.

### PROF. RESHETAR VIEWS THE FALL OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE INEVITABLE

NEW YORK. — *Svoboda*, Ukrainian-American daily of Jersey City, N. J. on May 10, 1952 carried the following item:

"The only possible solution of the nationality problem of the USSR is the dismemberment of the Russian empire into national states; such a solution not only corresponds to the interest of the enslaved peoples, but of the Russians themselves," stated Professor Reshetar, of Princeton University and author of *The Ukrainian Revolution*. Prof. Reshetar, who spoke before the Ukrainian student circle at Columbia University, said further that an active American support of the liberation struggle of the enslaved peoples strengthens considerably

### FELICITATIONS FROM CARDINAL SPELLMAN TO UKRAINIAN BISHOPS

For the occasion of the forthcoming dedication of the Ukrainian Catholic Major Seminary of St. Josephat to be held on May 31, 1952 at Washington, D. T., the Most Rev. Constantine Bohachevsky received a letter from His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman, which read in part:

"It is with special joy that I write to felicitate Your Excellency, your devoted Auxiliary, Bishop Senyshyn, as well as the zealous priests and faithful people of the Ukrainian eparchy in the United States on the blessed occasion of the dedication of your Major Seminary of St. Josephat. The Catholics of America will certainly be most happy in the dedication of another Nazareth for the training of our priests and all will, I am sure, share your joy and your spirit of thankfulness in this inauguration which takes place most auspiciously in the month of Our Blessed Lady.

"Aware of the fact that only in this New World are your dear people free to follow their impressive Rite and to profess our Holy Faith, while their Brethren abroad suffer as martyrs and confessors behind the Iron Curtain, we shall consider this Seminary of the martyred Saint Josephat a beacon of light and love, of hope and comfort to the now benighted Ukraine. At the same time, we shall be constantly mindful that our Eastern Catholic brethren occupy the principal places in the populous catacombs of our day."

### UKRAINIANS FROM BUKOVINA BUILDING CANAL

According to *Slovo Pravdy* (*Word of Truth*), a local communist paper appearing in Novoselytsia, Bukovina, many hundreds of Ukrainians from Bukovina are building the South-Ukrainian Canal and the hydro-electric station in Kakhovka. The said paper prints many letters from these people who, following the dictated line of the party, write about their "happy life." One of them, A. Hut-san, wrote that "every worker spares no effort in order to precipitate the building of the hydro-electric station... We are proud to take part in the gigantic construction of communism."

American prestige and in great measure contributes to the solution of the complicated problem of psychological warfare with respect to the Soviet Union.

From the Ukrainian Viewpoint:

## Labor Socialist Weekly Scores Russian Chauvinism Here, Defends Ukrainians, Other Victims of Moscow

It is not without a sense of relief that we comment on three articles which appeared in *Labor Action*, Independent Socialist Weekly appearing in New York City, dealing ably and impartially with the case of the Russian imperialistic disease among us. It is extremely gratifying to note the ever-increasing number of American leaders, particularly in organized labor, who are beginning to understand the true essence of Russian imperialism and who do not hesitate to take a critical stand against those pseudo-liberal Americans peddling this political dope among the American people.

An article entitled "How Not to 'Foment Revolution' in Russia," by author N. N. (*Labor Action*, March 3, 1952) analyzes the causes of the failure of the American Committee for the Liberation of Peoples of Russia to weld a unified anti-communist front. The Ukrainians, as the largest and best organized group from among the non-Russian peoples, rejected any sort of federation with a future Russia, demanding a full and unqualified independence. Nor was the problem solved when the Russians organized in Munich a purported "Ukrainian" group composed of about 20 people, which was put under the command of General Gulay, a former Czarist officer. The other non-Russian groups supported the Ukrainian stand, despite both the heavy pressure and the encouragement (including financial) of the Lyons-Levine group.

### "FRIENDS OF FIGHTERS FOR RUSSIAN FREEDOM" UNMASKED

In the second article Hal Draper discusses the "Case of the Friends of Fighters for Russian Freedom" on the basis of two pamphlets issued by the Committee: R. Gordon Wasson's *Toward a Russian Policy*, an apology of Czarist tyranny, and *How to Help Stalin Win the World*, which is the satirical title of an anti-Ukrainian brochure. The latter pamphlet, which deals exclusively with the Ukrainian issue strictly a la Moscow, to be sure, is torn to pieces by Mr. Draper.

The "Friends of Fighters for Russian Freedom" numbers on its national committee some upright and eminent Americans. It is deplorable that the supposedly American group, which secured these names for the purpose of national exploitation, should have abused their trust so shamelessly by publishing this cheap, distorted anti-Ukrainian pamphlet, easily worthy of a "Stalinist prize award."

Mr. Draper writes that although the brochure was allegedly prepared by the organization as such, it is "probably the work mainly of Shub and Lyons," a statement not hard to believe when one considers the vitriolic and violent articles against Ukrainian liberation turned out by both.

### GREAT-RUSSIAN CHAUVINISM

The author is surprised to find that this expensively published pamphlet is in the main devoted to the "crimes or mistakes of the right-wing Ukrainian (and other national) spokesmen who take a national-chauvinistic position with respect to the Great Russian people." He puts forth an important "question" for "the consideration of the eminent personalities on the

National Committee, trusting that they have read or will read the pamphlet which is put out under their sponsorship."

"Why is there not a single word said about the Great-Russian elements who take a national-chauvinistic position with respect to the nationalities?"

He continues: "...But it is not the ABN who are the most important stumbling-block to united action between the Great-Russian and non-Russian oppositions. This was proved by the experience of the American Committee, among others. It is not the ABN which dominates the counsels of the Kerensky group, which is a white-haired boy of the State Department. It is not the ABN which is the main problem, but the chauvinism of Great-Russian emigres, who have the inside track with both Washington and some American 'fomenters.'"

"But about Great-Russian chauvinism, not a word. The authors of the pamphlet themselves, to be sure, we hasten to point out, come out in favor of self-determination for the nationalities. They are not Great-Russian chauvinists. They merely... cover up for the latter..."

The second important matter on which Mr. Draper takes "Russia-firsters" to task is that of Ukrainian history. Pointing out that national-oppressive crimes of Czarism get off almost scot-free, he quotes from the pamphlet: "Despite periods of repression, under reactionary Czars, Ukrainian culture did flourish, and had a powerful impact on Russian culture." Mr. Draper forcefully continues:

"No, it is not a question of pro-Czarist propaganda in this case, though it is interesting to see how many roads lead to whitewash of Czarism, willy-nilly, among our 'fomenters!' This pamphlet has a different ax to grind.

"Its aim is to cast doubt on and discredit the legitimacy of the Ukrainian (especially the Ukrainian) national aspiration, as against the claims of an 'integral' Russia, pictured as a federated state.

"Now, federalism as against separation is not outside the pale of discussion, though it can be decided only by the Ukrainian people; for ourselves, as for any consistent democrat, the position of the Ukrainian people must have the full and unfettered right to separate before they can even be urged to decide freely in favor of federation with (say) a free socialist Russia.

"But this is quite different from a scarcely concealed attempt to argue away the very grounds upon which a Ukrainian people can be meaningfully distinguished, and which gives the solid ground for its national desires.

"This is done through the way in which the history of Russian-Ukrainian relations

is presented. It is, in the first place, a purely Great-Russian-chauvinist version of Ukrainian history. (Example: the impression is conveyed by both misstatement and omission that there has never been any serious Ukrainian movement for independence from Russia in its whole history!). Russian national oppression of Ukraine is soft-pedaled (hence the whitewash of the Czars). The relation between the Ukraine and the Great-Russian power is represented one-sidedly only as mutually beneficial. In a chapter, 'The Soviet Melting Pot,' the thesis is developed that the Ukrainian people have been so thoroughly intermixed with the Russian that it is 'not unlike our American melting-pot processes!' (The cutest 'evidence' of this is Stalin's forced transplantation of Ukrainians to labor camps together with the Russians!) In effect, Stalin is absolved of specifically national oppression in the USSR in order to discredit the force of nationalism as an anti-Kremlin force. The disingenuities and half-truths are numerous, including categorical statements on historical points which are quite obscure and moot (like the case of the Ukrainian hetman Mazepa). Even worse is the total absence of solid facts which do not fit into the tendentious picture. We know that the gentlemen of the FFRF 'research staff' consider the boggy of 'Russian dismemberment' to be an obstacle to appealing to some sections of the Great-Russians; but that boggy cannot be evaded by misrepresenting the legitimate national aspirations of the non-Russian peoples."

The third article in *Labor Action* (March 31, 1952) consists of a long letter by Boris Shub, one of the members of national committee, and the reply by Hal Draper. Boris Shub not only had defended the purpose of the pamphlet, but attacked everyone who has any relation with the ABN, including the Scottish League for European Freedom and British Major General J. F. C. Fuller (for his brilliant article on Russia in the October 27 issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*).

None of Mr. Draper's questions regarding the Russian-Ukrainian relations were answered by Mr. Shub in any fashion that can be considered definitive.

In conclusion, Mr. Draper writes:

"...The peoples who live on common agony under the Kremlin's heel suspect, seeing this Western capitalist alliance of 'liberators' and 'revolution-fomenters', that they are being offered a new rival set of exploiters and oppressors—friends and glorifiers of the old exploiters whose knout they once knew on their own backs. Their suspicions are confirmed when Washington's agents carry on shabby love affairs with the most reactionary Russian-emigre elements: when the American Committee (Lyons-Kirk outfit) play footsie with the NTS-fascists; when the FFRF helps put an ikon in the lily-white hands of the Czar; when the big U. S. press glorifies the regime of the discredited Kerensky.

"This is truly How to Help Stalin Win the World. It is not only madness, it is not only stupidity, it is not only betrayal of the ideals of socialism and humanity, it is not only a part of the political and social bankruptcy of a whole society—it is also the intellectual and moral decay of every element which gets involved in supporting that society."

## THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEASANT UNION

On April 26-28, 1952 the third congress of the International Peasant Union (IPU) convened at the Hotel Washington in Washington D. C. with several hundred delegates and guests participating. The congress was opened by Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of Poland and the President of the IPU. He discussed the present international situation and the perspectives of the International Peasant Union. Rt. Rev. Msgr. Bela Vargas, president of the Hungarian Liberation Council, and A. Sidzikauskas of the Lithuanian delegation also addressed the congress.

The address of welcome was delivered by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocky of Marquette University who participated as a guest and spoke on behalf of the Ukrainian Peasant Party, which functions among the Ukrainian exiles in Western Germany under the presidency of Prof. Eugene Archypenko.

The Ukrainian delegate congratulated the leaders of the International Peasant Parties and commended the intrepid struggle these parties conduct in the satellite countries, where they transform peasant movements into real national liberation movements.

"But do you know," the Ukrainian delegate went on, "that it was the Ukrainian peasantry which declared an uncompromising fight against communist collectivism and socialization of the land. In the 30's Ukrainian peasantry lost over 3 million people, but it did not and does not capitulate until this very day. From this sturdy peasantry I welcome the distinguished delegates and guests of the International Peasant Union and wish them the best possible success in their great task of liberation of their homelands."

Dr. Panas Fedenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Socialist Party in Western Germany, sent greetings to the congress.

For some two years the Ukrainian Peasant Party has been waiting for the membership in the International Peasant Union, for which it applied, but despite the fact that the Ukrainian peasants form 67 per cent of the nation and occupy the once-famous "bread basket of Europe," the application has yet to be granted.

The chairman of the Ukrainian Peasant Party is Eugene Archypenko, the brother of the world-famous American sculptor, Alexander Archipenko. One of the founders of the Ukrainian Peasant Party, Eugene Archypenko has been very closely connected with the Ukrainian peasant movement since the first World War. At one time he was connected with the two Ukrainian peasant organs, *Pillya* (The Arable Land) and *Mavak* (The Light-house), which he edited in Kiev in 1910 and 1912, respectively.

During the period of Ukrainian independence, Mr. Archypenko was Deputy Minister of Agrarian Affairs, Deputy Prime Minister and a member of the Republican Council.

Between World War I and II Archypenko lived in Lviv, Western Ukraine, where he edited *Sitskyi Svit* (The Peasant World) and continued opposing the socialization of land as advocated by some Socialist Parties, and propagated small ownership as the backbone of a healthy social system.

After 1945 he revived the Ukrainian Peasant Party in exile in Western Ger-

## "IDEOLOGICAL WORK OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN UKRAINE"

Under the above heading *Pravda* of March 31, 1952 printed a long article by Leonid Melnikov, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ukraine, in which he made a summary of the political developments in Ukraine in the last few years. Melnikov writes that the directives of the Moscow party center in the matter of linguistics have helped to put the education of the Ukrainian population on a new path. In the ideological work, he said, the Communists were guided by the directives of Lenin, who called upon the Ukrainians "to utilize and strengthen by all means the possibility of connection with the enlightened Great Russian working class, with its literature, with its circles of ideas; only such a policy lies in the main interest of the Ukrainian people (*Works*, Vol. XX, p. 16)."

Melnikov underscored that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine is working under the leadership of Moscow and Stalin personally, and this leadership as well as the solicitude of Stalin helped him to break up "bourgeois nationalism" in Ukraine.

Furthermore, Melnikov spoke of the "successes of the party organization. — These "successes" were cited by the communist *gauleiter* of Ukraine as follows:

All works of Lenin and 13 volumes of the writings of Stalin have been printed in the Ukrainian language; over 150 titles of classics of Marxism-Leninism have also been published in Ukrainian;

Over 25,000 agitators have been trained to carry on the "ideological" work in Ukraine (*Russification*); 35 "evening universities" of Marxism-Leninism have been founded in which the intelligentsia will be trained.

Writers and poets of Ukraine, continued Melnikov, have been given new themes for their writings: construction of new canals, hydro-electric stations, "Stalinist friendship of peoples," "happy life in the collective farms," and the like.

The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, he said, is preparing a series of "scientific works" dealing with the "vital influence of the leading Russian social thought and culture upon the development of the Ukrainian culture," the "historical friendship of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, who together fought against Czarism and Kerensky, against landowners and imperialism . . .

Yet, at the end, Comrade Melnikov touched upon the unsuccessful spreading of the communist and Russifying ideology in the western *oblasts* of Ukraine, particularly in the Lviv district. He recommended that the ideological work in Western Ukraine should be conducted under the slogans of "immense hatred for bourgeois nationalist agents of American-English imperialists." Among the

many. Last March a congress of the Ukrainian Peasant Party took place in Bad Wimpfen, Germany. Many of the latest Ukrainian peasant leaders from Soviet Ukraine joined the ranks of the Party. On the executive committee of the Ukrainian Peasant Party are, in addition to Mr. Archypenko: Dr. Osytenko, P. Mohylyn, N. Nesterchuk, S. Tesla, I. Kovikov and Y. Gergel.

"ideological successes" there, Melnikov mentioned the establishment of a branch of the Lenin Museum in Lviv!

In one word, the "ideological work" of the communist party in Ukraine amounts to the worst type of Russification ever experienced by the Ukrainian people.

## INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN PARIS

On February 23-24, 1952, the first session of the International Academy of Sciences, a newly-organized body uniting some 120 university professors and scholars of various nationalities from behind the iron curtain, took place in Paris with over 200 members and French guests participating. Presiding was Dr. G. Antoniadis, president of the Academy, while Prof. M. Markovich of Yugoslavia, and Prof. A. Folkierski, a Polish scholar from London, delivered welcoming speeches. Both paid homage to Dr. Alexander Shulgin, a prominent Ukrainian historian and vice-president of the Academy, through whose initiative this important center of free thought and free research was established.

The session of the Academy was the climax of a long organizational effort carried on since 1948; in 1949 a special committee was formed, charged with the elaboration of the statutes and the legalization matter. In April 1951 the French government legalized the Academy. Subsequently, a general session of the members was called with the purpose of officially initiating the existence of the Academy.

One of the official acts of the Academy was the election of the new Board of Directors, constituted from the delegates of the national sections. The Ukrainian section consists of Prof. Z. Kuzela, president, who is also president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society; Prof. P. Shumovsky, vice-president and Prof. V. Janiv, secretary. Dr. A. Shulgin is the Ukrainian representative on the Board of Directors, and vice-president of the Academy.

The second day of the gathering was devoted to the plight of liberal arts and sciences behind the iron curtain. Prof. Prochaska, Czechoslovakia, delivered a paper on "The Plight of History in Czechoslovakia"; Prof. X. (name withheld) of Poland spoke on the "plight of biology in Poland," while Prof. Nikolayef of Bulgaria made an address on the "administration of justice in the USSR." Furthermore, Prof. I. Mirchuk of Ukraine, spoke on the "present plight of Ukrainian scientific research," and Prof. Monteano of Rumania spoke on the same subject with respect to Rumania. Dr. A. Shulgin of Ukraine and Prof. Jeravec of Slovenia discussed the plans of the Academy for the future.

On the second day of the session the following topics were discussed: "The European East" by Prof. Martinesco of Rumania; "The Bibliography of Maps of the Territory Between the Baltic and the Black Seas" by Prof. Chowaniec of Poland; "The Cultural and National Face of Yugoslavia" by Prof. Krisogono of Croatia; "The Vaccine of Bohomolets" by Prof. Seidel of Slovenia. Prof. A. Shulgin and Prof. A. Kulchycky, both of Ukraine, spoke on "The Chance of History" and on the "Current Scientific Work of the Shevchenko Scientific Society," respectively.

## THE TREACHEROUS PROP OF RUSSIAN NATIONALISM

(Continued from Page 1)

peal ostensibly was directed to all the peoples of the USSR, the text dealt with none other than the Russian people, praising their first democratic achievement—the Provisional Government under Lvov and Kerensky. This Provisional Government, said the American leaders, “restored the autonomy of Finland” and “recognized the independence of Poland.”

### HOW LIBERAL WAS RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY?

What the well-meaning Americans who signed this appeal did not know was that, with the exception of the concessions made in the case of Finland and of Poland, the Provisional Government stubbornly rejected the claims to freedom of the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians and Armenians, and by all means endeavored to maintain the Russian empire with all its centralistic features.

*In point of fact, it was Ukraine and not Russia which became the center of liberal anti-imperialistic and democratic forces in 1917!*

From September 21 to 28, 1917 a congress of the non-Russian peoples took place in Kiev. It voted the resolution that Russia be reorganized into a federative state with all nations as equal and free members. But Kerensky's Provisional Government turned down these demands, trying to preserve “Holy Mother Russia.” It rejected a series of proposals of the Ukrainian Central Rada, thus pushing the Ukrainians toward the Central Powers on the one hand, and toward the growth of Bolshevism on the other.

In the official *History of the USSR* (Kiev, 1950) on page 142, the Soviet historian himself thus characterizes the Kerensky government:

*“Having assumed power, the Russian imperialistic bourgeoisie continued in the national areas the same policy of national oppression as did Czarism. In the preservation of authority over the national countries (i. e. non-Russian countries—Ed.) Russian bourgeoisie saw one of the means of economic and political domination. With the support of petit-bourgeois parties the Provisional Government put forward the old Czarist slogan of a one and indivisible Russia, a slogan garbed in the banner of revolutionary democracy. The Provisional Government met with hostility every attempt of self-de-*

*termination on the part of the nations, proposing that the oppressed peoples of Russia wait until the Constitutional Assembly could decide their fate” (Italics ours—Ed.).*

Even more plain is the statement of Stalin explaining how he defeated the Provisional Government:

*“Do not forget, comrades, that when we marched with the enveloped flags against the Provisional Government, we knew that behind its back we had the confidence of the enslaved peoples who waited for their liberation. Do not forget that if in rear of Kolchak, Denikin, Wrangel and Yudenich we did not have the so-called non-Russians (inorodtsy), if we did not have the oppressed nations, we would not have been able to defeat even one of these generals. Why? Because they relied on colonizing elements, they depicted before enslaved nations the prospect of their future enslavements, and the enslaved nations were compelled to fall into our embrace as we raised the flag of liberation of these peoples...” (All italics ours. — The quote is taken from *National Moments in National Construction* by Stalin, Moscow, 1925, p. 11).*

### RUSSIAN NATIONALISM — SOURCE OF BOLSHEVISM

We must bring ourselves to confront the phenomenon that Russian nationalism is an inspirational fountain and an ideological support of Bolshevism. It was not accidental that in the mid-thirties Bolshevik ideology was officially switched onto the Russian imperialistic rail with the glorification of Peter the Great, Ivan the Terrible, Marshals Suvorov and Kutuzov, and with the enforced Russification of the non-Russian republics of the USSR.

On May 24, 1945 Stalin drinking a toast to the Soviet armies in the Kremlin, paid high tribute to the Russian people, “the first among all others in the USSR,” and the backbone of his regime. Recalling this memorable event on May 25, 1951, *Pravda* quoted Stalin as saying:

*“The whole world knows that the center of revolutionary movements was transferred from Western Europe to Russia. Revolutionaries of all countries look upon the USSR as the bastion of the liberation struggle of workers the world over who recognize it as its fatherland. Revolutionary workers of all countries unanimously applaud the Soviet working class, and above all, the Russian*

## UKRAINIAN PRESS ABROAD

About 94 Ukrainian papers in all (but not including those following the communist line) appear in the Ukrainian language in the countries of Europe, North and South America, and Australia, according to a survey made by *America*, a Ukrainian Catholic daily in Philadelphia.

Of these, 32 newspapers are published in Canada, and 27 in the United States, with an average circulation of 315,000. The oldest Ukrainian newspaper in the United States is *Svoboda* (*Liberty*), appearing in Jersey City, N. J. for the past 58 years as an organ of the Ukrainian National Association. Then follow: *Narodna Volya* (*The People's Will*), — organ of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association in Scranton, Pa., which is 41 years old; *Ukrainsky Holos* (*The Ukrainian Voice*), Winnipeg, Canada, which is 40 years old; *America*, organ of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, 40 years; *Narodne Slovo* (*The People's Word*), in Pittsburgh, Pa., organ of the Ukrainian National Aid Association, 36 years old, and *Pracia* (*Labor*), which appears in Brazil, also 36 years old.

### WOOL AND “BOURGEOIS NATIONALISTS”

In an article, “Peoples of the World Support Cause of Peace,” (*Radianska Ukraina*), M. Semenenko shows that the “USSR now produces more wool than such countries as India, Pakistan and Egypt together.” According to him, Ukraine (after Uzbekistan) is the second wool-producing republic in the USSR. But this “peaceful construction” is being threatened by “the United States of America, which organizes the black forces, scum of society, Fascist impurity, agents of the clerical reaction of the Vatican, the right-wing Socialist adherents of capitalism, despicable remnants of the White Guards and of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism. The enemies of the Ukrainian people—bourgeois Ukrainian nationalists, as well as the traitors of the countries of people's democracies, also went over to serve the dollar Empire.”

(*Pravda's* italics—Ed.) working class...”

Today, this summary sovietization and Russification of the “people's democracies” in Eastern and Central Europe is no longer being made in the name of “international revolution,” but, indeed, in the name of “Russian superior culture” and “Russian superior economic system and government.”

Therefore, those Americans who believe that they can defeat communism by relying on Russian nationalism are sorely in error. One complements and reinforces the other.

The only true support against Soviet Russian aggressive imperialism is to be found among its victims, not among its inspirers and creators.