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Editorial

THE DEATHLESS SPIRIT

There is a disconcertingly lively corpse in the charnel house that is the Soviet Union. It has unceasingly plagued American journalists ever since the end of the war. Time after time the American press has laid this unaccommodating cadaver to rest in the rich Ukrainian soil, only to be dismayed anew by its startling manifestations of life. This victim by typewriter which will not give up the ghost is the Ukrainian underground resistance movement.

The treatment that the Ukrainian resistance has received all along is in itself somewhat macabre in nature. While the struggle of the Ukrainians for their liberation was at its most overt, the response from the typewriter brigade was that of a ghostly silence. While a Marshal Vatutin was being ambushed and mortally wounded, while pitched battles were going on between highly organized Ukrainian insurgents and the Soviet MVD troops, no copy on this astonishing uprising seemed to be able to get into print. It was the time, then, of our ghastly love affair with that totalitarian power; and if any mention of dissidence within that great democracy, Stalin-style, appeared in the American press, such abjectly followed the Soviet line. The American reader was instructed that "Fascists" and "bandits" were running amok behind the golden gates of the Promised Land. It was not until Churchill shattered our illusion with his now immortal phrase—the iron curtain; it was not until the actuality of the Soviet slave camp burst upon our consciousness; it was not until the cynical, ruthless and predatory nature of the bloated Soviet colossus was fully revealed—it was not until then that the existence of the Ukrainian resistance was acknowledged in our press. But it was acknowledged as something already dead.

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AMERICAN AIRMAN LEARNING UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

The New York Times of May 25, 1952 reports from Ithaca, N. Y. that Cornell University's Division of Modern Languages has introduced the teaching of the Ukrainian language, together with other foreign languages, at the request of the Air Force. The Ukrainian language course is being conducted by Dr. Nicholas Karateew. Other languages taught at Cornell University are the Georgian, Rumanian and Czech.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF UKRAINE

The Ukrainian News (New Ulm, Germany) of May 1, 1952 reports that there are now 25 *oblasts* or provinces of the Ukrainian SSR. The City of Kiev is considered a separate administrative unit. These 25 *oblasts* are generally named after the principal cities in the *oblast*:

Kiev, Kirovograd, Voroshilovgrad, Dnipropetrovsk, Vinnitsia, Chernihiv, Volhynia, Chernivtsi, Zhytomyr, Lviv, Drohobych, Mykolaiv, Odessa, Poltava, Transcarpathian, Zaporozhe, Kamianets-Podilsky, Ismail, Rivne, Stalino, Sumy, Stanislaviv, Kherson, Kharkiv and Ternopol.

The Western Ukrainian territories are now completely "equalized" in the administrative pattern, but the inhabitants of these lands are prohibited from crossing at will into the Eastern Ukrainian *oblasts*; special permission of the security authorities is required.

SENATOR McMAHON ENDORSES ADDRESS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NON-RUSSIAN PEOPLES

Dr. Dobriansky's Speech Delivered at Psychological Strategy Conference Introduced into the Record by Connecticut Senator

Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut, on May 15, 1952, introduced into the Congressional Record the address of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor of economics at Georgetown University, and President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which he delivered at the Conference on Psychological Strategy in the Cold War, held in Washington on February 22 and 23, 1952. The address, entitled "The Non-Russian Soviet Peoples in America's Psychological Strategy," dealt with the vital importance of the 110,000,000 non-Russian peoples of the USSR in the crucial battle for the minds and souls of men. It urged the United States government to give full support to such peoples as the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Georgian, Armenian, Cossacks, Azerbaijanian, Tartar, and Turkomen in their unceasing struggle for freedom and independence.

Some recommendations advocated in Dr. Dobriansky's address which Senator McMahon termed "very able," are expressed in the concluding paragraph of the address:

"The means to concretize the unique identity of interest that exists between American and these peoples are many. Here I would urge that support be given to House Concurrent Resolution 94 which seeks to assist in every manner the national liberation movements of these non-Russian peoples. Second, every pressure should be brought to bear for an effective implementation of the Kersten Amendment to the Mutual Security Act, calling for the formation of respective national

military underground systems behind the iron curtain. Third, with over 30 free nations having already ratified it, it is high time that we give full expression to our moral leadership in the world by ratifying the Genocide Convention and indicting the Soviet Government for the perpetration of genocide in the non-Russian areas of its empire.

"Fourth, an American Committee for the Liberation of the Non-Russian Peoples in the Soviet Union should be formed to assist materially and with intelligent understanding the heavily organized anti-communist unity of the non-Russian groups in Western Europe and in Ankara..."

COMMENTS OF GENERAL FULLER

The answers to a series of queries put to Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, noted British military writer, by the *ABN Correspondence*, were published in that publication for April 1952. Among these were the following:

Question: The Lisbon Conference has without doubt contributed to the removal of many of the difficulties hitherto standing in the way of a European-Atlantic defense system. Do you consider such a defense belt sufficient in itself in view of the expansionist policy of Soviet Russia?

Gen. Fuller: No! *Vis-a-vis* Russia's expansionist policy, a defensive belt of nations is no more than a shield. What is still lacking is a sword, which under cover of the shield can attack its policy by fomenting counter-revolution within the USSR. The shield is military, the sword political.

Question: Some American circles, especially that of the "Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia," now under the leadership of Admiral Kirk, are suggesting that the Russian empire should be kept within the frontiers of 1939 and that the communist regime should merely be replaced by a "democratic" one. Do you, General Fuller, believe that it would suffice to set up a democratic government in the place of a communist regime in the Soviet Union, in order to guarantee the security of the still free world and create a state of political peace in the Soviet Union itself?

Gen. Fuller: No! Because Russian communism is but a means to an end—Russian imperialism. No change in means will alter the end. Peace is only attainable by fractionizing the USSR and therefore by destroying the Russian empire.

Question: Do you see, considering the growing chauvinism of the Bolshevik Moscow government, any possibility of psychological warfare against the communist plans for world domination?

Gen. Fuller: Because the growing chauvinism of the Kremlin is no more than propaganda to obscure the fact that the USSR is a mosaic of subjugated peoples, it is a sure sign that what is dreaded most is a psychological attack aimed at liberating them. Therefore, the possibilities of psychological war are immense.

Question: How do you explain the fact that in World War II, the Ukrainian people, with a population of 45 millions, organized an underground army of 200,000 and other less populous non-Russian nations also carried an organized resistance against Stalin and Hitler, while the 80 million Russian nation did not raise a single partisan against Stalin?

Gen. Fuller: My explanation is that, after 1,000 years of despotic government, the Muscovite Russians have become so inured to serfdom that all desire for a more liberal rule has been squeezed out of them. It has made them slave-minded and utterly subservient to authority.

Question: Do you share the opinion... that only through the combination of the West's need of security and the longing for independence that is so strong in the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union, can the real strength of the Western world be mobilized against communist aggression?

Gen. Fuller: Yes! The Western need of security is the shield, the need of the non-Russian peoples for independence is the sword. Only when both have been forged can the strength of the Western

world be mobilized against Muscovite aggression.

Question: Do you, General Fuller, believe, as we do, that the only way to obviate the danger to neighboring states and the rest of the world, both from a political as well as a military point of view, is to restrict Russia to her own ethnological borders?

Gen. Fuller: Yes! When once again Russia becomes Muscovy—that is, restricted to her ethnological frontiers—the spell of the Third Rome will be broken, and the West liberated from the threat of subversion and war.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN CONGRATULATES UKRAINIAN CATHOLICS HERE

President Truman dispatched a letter to Bishop Constantine Bohachevsky, Exarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese in the United States on the occasion of the dedication of the Ukrainian Catholic Major Seminary of St. Josaphat which took place on May 31, 1952 in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Truman's letter, dated May 8, 1952, reads:

"Dear Bishop Bohachevsky:
"It is a pleasure for me to express best wishes for the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Diocese of the United States on the occasion of the dedication of the St. Josaphat Seminary in Washington, D. C."

"In these uncertain times it is encouraging to have assurance that the American citizens of Ukrainian descent take care of the development of their traditional faith and that an effort was exerted toward the erection of this Seminary for the training of the growing generation of your church community."

"Americans of Ukrainian descent should be proud of their achievements in the United States."

Very truly yours
Harry S. Truman."

METROPOLITAN ILARION SPEAKS IN UKRAINIAN ACADEMY

The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States was host in New York to Metropolitan Ilarion, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalic Church in Canada, who is currently visiting the United States. Over 50 representatives of Ukrainian science, arts, literature and journalism gathered to hear the distinguished guest who as Dr. Ivan Ohienko was Minister of Public Instruction of the Ukrainian National Republic, and after its fall was known in Western Ukraine as an outstanding Ukrainian philologist and man of letters.

In his informal talk Metropolitan Ilarion said that one of his major accomplishments was the translation into the Ukrainian language of the Holy Scriptures which is now being prepared for publication by the British Biblical Society. He has 16 other major works that he prepared, although many manuscripts, he added, were lost during the last war.

84 REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN COMMENT ON KERSTEN RESOLUTIONS

Congressman Albert P. Morano of Connecticut announced on May 19, 1952 the results of the recent poll he took of the Republican Members of the House with regard to their position on the Kersten Resolutions. Eighty-four Republican Congressmen declared their support of the resolutions, 5 declared that they did not support the resolutions.

The second question submitted by Congressman Morano to his Republican colleagues was "Do you support the inclusion of the principles of national liberation and self-determination for all the Communist-enclaved peoples as planks in our Party Platform of 1952?" On this question 82 Republican Congressmen declared themselves in favor of such a plank in the Party Platform and 7 declared themselves not in favor of such a plank.

The Kersten Resolutions (H. Con. Res. 89, 94, 119, 120, 121, 123, 138, 139 and 168) reaffirm the historic friendship of the American people with the oppressed peoples in the Communist-dominated countries. These resolutions go beyond the McMahon-Ribicoff resolutions and express the conviction of the American people that these suppressed peoples have the right of liberation and unqualified self-determination, and to the exercise of their basic inalienable rights and freedoms. — Each of these resolutions refers to a different nation now enslaved by Communism and calls upon the President "to formulate a new and stronger foreign policy which would exclude all further agreements, commitments and recognition" of the Communist regimes, and to explore methods whereby the American people may offer aid and moral support to active fighters now struggling for the liberation of their native land.

The resolutions also call upon the President of the United States to direct our representatives in the United Nations to charge the Soviet Communist regime with aggression in the various satellite countries which it has overrun and to demand the withdrawal of the Soviet Communists from these countries and the establishment of free elections under the supervision of the United Nations. Our representatives in the United Nations are further requested to urge the United Nations to assist the various peoples within the Soviet sphere to obtain liberation from their present enslavement.

"The results of this poll show the strong support in Congress for a foreign policy which is in conformity with the principles set forth by our forefathers in the Declaration of Independence," said Congressman Morano. "The immutable principle that all men are created equal and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is as applicable today as it was in 1776. It would be well for this Congress to reaffirm their belief in these principles by adoption of the Kersten Resolution. Now is the time for us to declare forcefully, as the Declaration of Independence states, that oppressed people have the right and duty to abolish any form of government which becomes destructive of its proper ends of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

(Another resolution calls for the expression of friendship and amity on the part of the American government and people for the oppressed non-Russian peoples of the USSR).

DOBRUS ISSUES ITS OWN PUBLICATION

NEW YORK. — DOBRUS, which is the Democratic Union of Ukrainians formerly Oppressed in the Soviet Union, has begun the publication of *Action (Rukh)*, monthly bulletin in the Ukrainian language with a summary in English. The overall purpose of DOBRUS, which now unites over 1,000 Ukrainians who at one time or another suffered in Soviet prisons and concentration camps, is stated as follows:

1. To show the world the horrible terror of the Soviet system;
2. To show through the presentation of true facts and eyewitness reports that Ukraine was subjugated by force and was forcefully incorporated into the USSR against the will and desire of the Ukrainian people;
3. To show the world that the Ukrainian people in the Soviet Union are still fighting against Bolshevism in the common cause of freedom, liberty and democracy.

The first issue of *Action* contains a series of well-documented articles dealing with the enslavement of Ukraine by Russia and with the persecution of the Ukrainian people by Moscow.

One article entitled "Falsifiers—Attention!" informs that a certain Russian group carries the name of "Ukrainian Federalists" yet it preaches the subjugation of Ukraine to Russia. The article, as summarized in English, reads:

"These people are not only the paid agents of the Russian imperialists, but they also disseminate the Soviet propaganda lie about the 'best solution of the national problem in the USSR,' about the 'happy life of all nations' in the USSR under the protection of the 'elder brother Russian.' These agents who hide themselves under the names of Dyky, Uranov, etc. and known as former German collaborators are now ready to serve any power for money..."

(What the article tries to point out is the attempt of the Russian imperialistic clique here and in Europe to enlist some Ukrainian groups which would support their (Russians') endeavors to convince Americans that the preservation of "the prison of nations," otherwise known as the USSR or the "Holy-Mother-Russia-Empire," lies in the "interest of humanity" and that even the "Ukrainians" think so too! Having failed to enlist genuine Ukrainian groups, they, like their brothers in the satellite countries, hand-picked a few Russian adventurers, gave them Ukrainian names and American money, and ordered them to assert themselves politically as "Ukrainians."—Ed.).

MASS MURDER OF UKRAINIANS IN VINNITSIA TO BE DISCUSSED IN NEW YORK

On the initiative of DOBRUS, a mass meeting devoted to the wholesale murder of the Ukrainians by the Soviet Russian NKVD in the City of Vinnitsia in Ukraine in 1937-1938 will take place on Sunday, June 1, 1952 at the Washington Irving High School in New York City. The principal speakers will be Bishop Hryhory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and former bishop of Vinnitsia and Zhytomyr, and P. Pavlovych, both of whom were members of a special commission in Ukraine investigating the mass murder of Ukrainians by the NKVD. The rally will

be held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

On Sunday, May 25, 1952 a special television program over Station WPIX was presented from 8:30 to 9:00 P.M. on which Bishop Hryhory and other witnesses of the Vinnitsia murder participated.

Robert A. Vogeler, former inmate of a communist prison in Hungary, also took part in the Vinnitsia television program.

PITTSBURGH MAYOR PROCLAIMS UKRAINIAN MANIFESTATION DAY

David L. Lawrence, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., formally proclaimed Sunday, May 18, 1952 as "Ukrainian Manifestation Day."

On that day the Ukrainians of Pittsburgh and neighboring communities held a mass rally at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall against the Soviet Russian rule over Ukraine and against Russian imperialism and communism.

Among the speakers who addressed the rally were Michael A. Mussmano, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Congressman James G. Fulton, Michael Piznak, Counselor of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Dr. Walter Gallan, Executive Director of the Ukrainian American Relief Committee, and Dr. . Pakstas of Duquesne University.

The manifestation was preceded by a huge parade in which over 3,000 people participated. The chairman of the Manifestation was Mr. M. Komichak, President of UCCA branch in Western Pennsylvania.

Text of Mayor Lawrence's Proclamation

"WHEREAS,—in order to effectively combat the force of slavery which threatens the free world today, it is vital that all Americans are aware of the tyrannical dangers of Russian communism and imperialism, and,

"WHEREAS,—no one is better acquainted with this brand of despotism than who must live under its rule, as do millions of people in the Ukraine; and,

"WHEREAS,—although the Iron Curtain makes it impossible for Soviet subjects to personally inform the free world of the real nature of communist slavery, there are tens of thousands of Americans of Ukrainian descent who are well aware of the true facts; and,

"WHEREAS,—the Ukrainian Congress Committee, a national group of Americans of Ukrainian descent, with a large Pittsburgh membership, has taken the lead in pointing up for all Americans the dangers of Russian imperialism and communism; now,

"Therefore, I, David L. Lawrence, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do hereby proclaim Sunday, May 18, 1952 to be Ukrainian Manifestation Day, in recognition of the efforts being made by Americans of Ukrainian descent to inform all citizens of the free world of the dangers of Russian communism and the threat of Russian imperialism, and I further urge all Pittsburghers to join American citizens of Ukrainian descent in the hope that the 40,000,000 Ukrainian, as well as all other persons living behind the Iron Curtain, may soon live as free men and masters of their destiny.

"Done this day, May 13, 1952, at the Office of the Mayor, in witness whereof

RUSSIFICATION ACCEPTS SOVIET CITIZENSHIP

In the September-October 1951 issue of *The Caucasus*, Nos. 2-3, an organ of the Caucasian peoples appearing in the English, Russian and Turkish languages in Munich, there is an article entitled, "Russification," which analyzes the affinity between communist Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism and militant great Russian nationalism. "This savage tempo of Russification now in full swing in the non-Russian countries has for its purpose the suppression of all non-Russian cultures and the imposition of one language and one culture over all, thus creating a new 'Soviet people,' who would be an obedient and docile instrument of the Kremlin.

In order to prepare a new caste of militant Russifiers, imbued with a Stalinist mission to Russify the entire world, the Russians are told that they are:

- a) the leading and most talented people in the world;
- b) they are destined to perform great and heroic deeds in the future;
- c) the prime-movers and pivots of all events in the world's history.

Here are some quotations from Soviet official publications:

"Russia has become the fatherland of Leninism, the most advanced and most revolutionary theory of the present time..." (*Bolshevik*, No. 21, 1945).

"The working classes of the entire world direct their eyes toward the Soviet Union, this powerful rampart of peace in the entire world..." (*Bolshevik*, No. 14, 1945).

UKRAINIANS TAKE PART IN CONGRESS OF FREE PRESS IN BERLIN

In the congress of the "Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe," which took place in Berlin on April 24-28, 1952, a very substantial representation of the Ukrainian press in Europe took part, coming from almost all the Ukrainian newspapers which appear on the continent of Europe and in England. The composition of the Ukrainian representatives consisted of fifteen men:

Capt. B. Panchuk, M. Dobriansky and M. Semchyshyn (London), R. Holian and P. Kosyk (Paris); A. Kishka (Madrid); D. Andrievsky, I. Bahrianny, I. Koshelevets, A. Levytsky, M. Livytsky, A. Melnyk, V. Stakhiv (West-Germany) and B. Osadchuk (Berlin) and Michael Radyk, European Director of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

Mr. Panchuk of London was elected vice-chairman of the congress, while other members were active in various committees of the congress. D. Andrievsky delivered a major address to the plenum of the congress on the sovietization of the non-Russian countries, while I. Bahrianny read his appeal to the peoples behind the iron curtain. A special preface of the appeal directed to the Ukrainian people was transmitted over the radio behind the iron curtain.

On April 27, 1952 Ukrainian and Polish journalists met to discuss problems pertaining to the Ukrainian and Polish peoples in their present position.

I hereunto set my signature and cause the Seal of the City of Pittsburgh to be affixed."

THE DEATHLESS SPIRIT

(Continued from Page 1)

A recent example of the perennial nailing-down of the Ukrainian coffin appeared in *The New York Times* (May 19, 1952). An article by C. L. Sulzberger, the foreign correspondent, is entitled, "Opposition Groups In Ukraine Curbed." It is typical of the scores of obituary notices on the Ukrainian underground.

There is the mention of the unrest and organized resistance of years past, which resistance is claimed to be wholly a thing of the past. As Mr. Sulzberger puts it:

"Careful investigation now, however, seems to show that the state police managed either to smash Ukrainian nationalism or at least to render it dormant by driving it into a cowed and passive underground condition."

There is also inaccuracy. The Kovalchuk Order, which offered amnesty to "bandits" in return for voluntary surrender, is dated December 30, 1947, whereas in actuality it was issued two years later—December 30, 1949. And throughout there is betrayed a serious lack of understanding of the phenomenon of Ukrainian resistance. So long as such lack of understanding of Ukraine persists, so long will the entire grave-digging brigade be kept busy.

THE FOUNTAIN OF RESISTANCE

Two fundamental features of the organized resistance seem to escape universal notice. The first is that the resistance is but the articulation of the hopes and drives of the Ukrainian people as a whole. The struggle of the Ukrainians for their freedom covers a period of centuries, not a mere few years. As recently as 1919, they managed to regain independence, only shortly thereafter to become the first and most fiercely oppressed victim of the Soviet tyranny.

The Kovalchuk Order itself confirms this first fundamental feature. Point Four of the Order reads:

"That in view of the fact that some local citizens know the bandits and maintain liaison with them, these citizens shall not be held criminally responsible if they sever their connections with the OUN bandit underground and reveal the whereabouts of the bandits by means of declarations, anonymous letters or otherwise."

And Point Seven reads:

"That persons who continue to give shelter and material or any

other kind of assistance to them, as well as those found in possession of arms, shall be considered as active supporters of the bandits and as such held criminally responsible."

In fact, a close examination of the entire proclamation readily reveals it to have been aimed at the people of Ukraine, rather than the insurgents, who from a purely military point of view are not an overpowering force, being limited in numbers, arms, hospital supplies and equipment. The only asset of the armed insurgents is the Ukrainian people themselves.

Especially revealing is the following comment from an underground report by Major Poltava of the UPA, Chief of the Bureau of Information of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council:

"It is enough for a member of the Ukrainian underground to meet and to talk once or twice to a Ukrainian member of the Communist Youth (Comsomol), who hitherto has been entirely under Bolshevik influence... it is enough to give him one or two pamphlets written in a patriotic Ukrainian spirit—for him to become ready to tear up his Comsomol membership card and to declare his determination to fight for the liberation of Ukraine and for the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state."

The entire Ukrainian people, then, is the enemy—which explains the heinous Soviet policy of genocide.

The second feature of the resistance is that it is far from being merely military in nature. Even so, the UPA is still very much alive, its strategy and tactics having but changed since the tempestuous days of the Nazi invasion. Small, swift-moving combat units now function against the apparatus of oppression—the Party administration and the police apparatus of the MVD and MGB. A "bunker" type of warfare has, in the interests of long-range aims, replaced that of the pitched battle.

The struggle in Ukraine is now characterized in the main by a large-scale propaganda campaign, in which leaflets, posters, cartoons and the like are circulated not only in Ukrainian territory, but in the territories of the other peoples enslaved by Moscow, including Russia proper. Special attention herein is devoted to the soldiers of the Red Army, which is multi-national in composition. Raiding parties of the UPA take part in this campaign by train-

"NATIONAL LEADERS" OF UKRAINIAN CULTURE

To what extent Ukrainian culture in the USSR could be Ukrainian is indicated by the fact that those who are in charge of its promotion are all anything but Ukrainians. Their names, as printed in *Radyanska Ukraina* are purely and unquestionably Russian:

"Sumarokov, head of the Kiev Theatre for Young Spectator; Y. Borisov, head of the chair of children's literature of the Kharkiv Library Institute; Bukvin, head of the district department of arts in Kharkiv; Soshnikov, head of the City Council of Kharkiv," and so on.

BUDGET OF UKRAINE FOR 1952

On March 26-28, 1952 the second session of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR took place in Kiev under the presidency of Alexander Korneichuk. P. O. Schetin, Finance Minister of the Ukrainian SSR, spoke on the budgetary plan for 1952. He said that the 1952 budget for the Ukrainian republic would be 17,598,200,000 rubles, while the expenditures are estimated, for the same year, at 17,538,200,000 rubles.

TEA PLANTATIONS IN THE KUBAN

Radyanska Ukraina of January 15, 1952 reports that tea plantations started some fifteen years ago in the Adler and Lazarev rayons in the Kuban comprise now 2,200 hectares and yielded 450 tons of tea in the past year.

ing combat groups from other nationalities and extending and developing a supra-national underground network among the enslaved nations.

Such is the lively corpse of Ukrainian nationalism, which some decades of Soviet genocidal practice has not succeeded in exterminating. When our executioners by type-writer realize that their unruly victim is not corporeal at all, but a deathless spirit, the way will be open to the provision of an invaluable service to Americans and American ideals in general. Mr. Sulzberger, for example, will undoubtedly abandon as a ground for believing resistance dead the scarcity of news from the underground. Such news is always necessarily scarce and always long in coming. But an increase in the flow of information will assuredly take place if we can supply the Ukrainian underground with sorely-needed field printing presses and radio transmitters and receivers, as well as medical supplies, clothing and other articles.

Then the corpse will become livelier yet.