

# СВОБОДА SVOBODA

UKRAINIAN DAILY

## The Ukrainian Weekly Section

"...AS WE LEARN TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER AT HOME, LET US ALSO SEEK TO GO FORWARD TOGETHER WITH ALL MANKIND..."  
Richard M. Nixon

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### DEEP MYSTERY SHROUDS WHEREABOUTS OF STASHYNSKY

KILLER OF REBET AND BANDERA REPORTED TO BE IN U.S.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Deep mystery continues to shroud the whereabouts of Bogdan N. Stashynsky, KGB killer of Dr. Lev R. Rebet and Stepan Bandera, whom he had slain with a cyanide spray gun on October 12, 1957 and October 15, 1959, respectively.

On February 19, 1969 "The New York Times" in a dispatch from Bonn, capital of the Federal Republic of Germany, reported that Stashynsky was released by the West German Ministry of Justice and that he is probably now in the United States.

It is recalled that in August, 1961, a few days before the German Communists erected the "Wall of Shame" in Berlin, Stashynsky and his German-born wife, Inge (nee Pohl), escaped to West Berlin and confessed the killings of both Dr. Rebet and Bandera. In 1962 he was tried in Karlsruhe by the German

Supreme Court and sentenced to 8 years at hard labor. The light sentence of the German court was said to be mitigated by the "sincere regrets" of Stashynsky for killing the two Ukrainian nationalist leaders.

The report of "The New York Times" read:

BONN. — Feb. 19. — The German Ministry of Justice confirmed today that Bogdan Stashynsky, a self-confessed Soviet agent sentenced to eight years for political murder in 1962, was quietly released on probation two years ago.

Stashynsky, 28 years old at the time of the trial, was imprisoned for killing of two Ukrainian emigre leaders in Munich with a cyanide spray gun. He admitted at his trial that he had slain them on Moscow's orders.

The Ministry said it had no knowledge of Stashynsky's present whereabouts. The

Hamburg weekly "Stern" reported this week that he had been whisked off to the United States by the Central Intelligence Agency immediately after his release from a Bavarian prison.

The March 11, 1969 issue of "National Review," appearing in New York City, reported that Bonn denied any knowledge of the present whereabouts of Stashynsky.

We may never know for certain whether Stashynsky is here or not. It seems quite logically that our CIA has brought him here for further questioning and possible service. In view of his defection from Moscow's murder row, not to mention his open admission in the German court seven years ago of killing Rebet and Bandera on the Kremlin's orders, his life will be in continual danger, inasmuch as the Moscow plotters have both a long memory and long arm.

### Metropolitan Senyshyn to Preside at Dedication of Library

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The leader of the Ukrainian Catholics in the United States will preside at the cornerstone laying and dedication ceremonies for the new library building at Manor Junior College in Jenkintown on Sunday, March 23.

The Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, O.S.B.M., Metropolitan Archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, will head a group of clergymen and prominent guests in a brief liturgical ceremony in the Ukrainian rite at 2 P.M.

The ceremony will begin with a procession from the chapel of the main academic building, Our Lady of Perpetual Help Hall, at 2 P.M. It will proceed to the new building where Archbishop Senyshyn, assisted by concelebrants, will perform the liturgical rite of laying the cornerstone and blessing the building according to the ancient ceremony of the Ukrainian Rite.

en, is a unit of the Sacred Heart Province of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, located in Fox Chase, Philadelphia. The current provincial superior is Mother M. Carmela, O.S.B.M.

The new building containing the library is titled Basileiad Hall and the library is titled the Thomas More Library. Basileiad is taken from the name of the city founded by St. Basil the Great, founder of the order of religious who conduct the college and a 4th Century Doctor of the Church.

In the ceremony Archbishop Senyshyn will be assisted by concelebrants, Msgr. Stephen Chelansky, chairman of Manor's Advisory Board and pastor of St. John's Church, Northampton, Pa.; Msgr. Basil Loestan, archeparchial secretary and secretary to the Metropolitan; Msgr. Myroslav Charyna, dean of the Philadelphia Archeparchy and pastor of St. Josephat Church, Frankford, Pa.; and the officiating clergy.

The Metropolitan will address the participants in Ukrainian. The Rev. Jerome B. Coll, S.J., chairman of the Manor's Board of Trustees and dean of St. Joseph's College, will give the address in English. Edward Gibbons, Jr., vice-chairman of Manor's Board of Trustees, will read the scroll which will be placed in the cornerstone. The responses will be sung by the choir of St. Josephat Church under the direction of Mr. Lupan.

The new building was called the Basileiad because St. Basil's city was designed to administer to all types of human needs of his day. This new building is designed to serve as the center of intellectual, academic and educational needs of the faculty and students of Manor. The college now has 152 students and 25 faculty members.

### UKRAINIAN LEADER SAYS MOSCOW IS "FRANTIC" AT RISING UKRAINIAN NATIONALISM

NEW YORK, N.Y., March 8. Yaroslav Stetzko, former head of the Ukrainian Provisional Government in 1941, has accused the Soviet Union of "frantic attempts to turn the swelling tide of Ukrainian nationalism."

Mr. Stetzko made the accusation at the 25th Anniversary Celebration of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations at the Commodore Hotel this evening. He based his charge on "The Chornovil Papers," just published by McGraw-Hill. "This book, smuggled out of Soviet-occupied Ukraine a few pages at a time, details Moscow's hysterical crack-down on any attempt by Ukrainian citizens to exercise rights granted to them by the Constitution of the USSR itself," he said.



Yaroslav Stetzko, President of the ABN addresses delegates and guests at the convention banquet of AF-ABN, Saturday, March 8, 1969 at the Commodore Hotel, New York City.

Published in New York

"The Chornovil Papers" is the work of Vyacheslav M. Chornovil, a young Ukrainian journalist who attacked the Soviet government for the secret trials and imprisonment of a group of Ukrainian writers, teachers and scientists in 1965-66. For protesting that these people were only exercising their rights under the Soviet Constitution Chornovil was sent to a Soviet prison camp for 18 months. He was released on January 3, 1969 and is reportedly free in his home in Lviv.

Soviet government is trying to fight the fire of Ukrainian nationalism with arson.

"We want to go home again," he said.

Yaroslav Stetzko has not seen his own home since July 12, 1941, when the Gestapo arrested him for refusing to turn Ukraine into a Nazi puppet state. He was sent to Sachsenhausen concentration camp, near Berlin. Just two weeks before, a Ukrainian National Assembly had established an independent Republic with Mr. Stetzko as head. Remained in Sachsenhausen until 1944 when he was released and managed to reach Prague. Spotted by the Gestapo, he was seriously wounded during a narrow escape. Finally, he managed to reach Munich which was then in the hands of American troops.

Assails Church Persecution

Mr. Stetzko pointed to the arrest of the Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop Vasyl Wołyckovsky as an example of the Soviet government's "desperation at the failure of its attempts to destroy the Ukrainian Catholic Church." He said that despite the Soviet constitution's guarantee of religious liberty, the Ukrainian Catholic Church is outlawed. Mr. Stetzko told the group that Archbishop Wołyckovsky was arrested while on his way to hear confession and perform the Last Rites of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. "Since when does a world power make it a not afford to let the winds of freedom drift across the Carpathian mountains into Ukraine."

He declared that the desire for freedom and independence in Ukraine is "far from dead," as manifested in the cases of Dziuba and Chornovil.

Mr. Stetzko believed that a joint ABN of free nations could do much to combat the Soviet threat to world peace and freedom.

Referring to the recent suspicious blazes which destroyed priceless Ukrainian historical records in a monastery in Kiev and a synagogue in Odessa, Mr. Stetzko said, "the

Mr. Stetzko concluded his address with a moving reference to the hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian exiles who, like himself and his wife, have lived as "stateless persons" since World War II.

(Continued on p. 2)

### Teophil Kulchycky, "Providence" Financial Secretary, Dies at 59

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Teophil Kulchycky, supreme financial secretary of the "Providence" Association of Ukrainian Catholics, died on Sunday, March 2, 1969 after a prolonged illness, at the age of 59.

He was born on April 21, 1910 in the village of Kulchytsi Shkshetski, near Sambir, in Western Ukraine, which was a center of the petty Ukrainian nobility. There he graduated from grammar school in 1920; in 1928 he graduated from the gymnasium in Sambir. He then entered the University of Lviv, where he attended the Graduate School for Foreign Trade. Upon his graduation he worked with the Union of Ukrainian Cooperatives (Centrosyuz) as inspector of its auditing department, up to 1944.



Teophil Kulchycky

With hundreds of thousands of other Ukrainian refugees, Mr. Kulchycky escaped to West Germany before the oncoming Soviet troops in 1945, and after four years in a displaced persons camp he settled in 1949 in the United States and became very active in the "Providence." In 1951 Mr. Kulchycky started to work in the "America" Publishing House as an accountant, and in 1959 (upon the death of his brother, Dmytro Kulchycky who was supreme financial secretary of "Providence" until his death in March 28, 1958) Mr. Kulchycky was elected to the post of "Providence" supreme financial secretary, which he held to his death.

Mr. Kulchycky was very active in Ukrainian community life. For 15 years he was a member of the auditing

Congress Committee of America, and a member of the "Self-reliance" Association (Samopomich), Association of Former Workers of Ukrainian Cooperative Societies in Ukraine, the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, and the American Friends of ABN.

Surviving him are his wife, Halyna, son Christian, and daughter-in law Zvenyslava (nee Charyna), a grandson, a brother Omelan, and his family in Ukraine.

Funeral services and burial at the Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Fox Chase were held on Saturday, March 8, 1969 with several hundred persons attending.

Representing the UNA at the funeral were Walter Sochan, vice-president, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, secretary and Peter Pucilo, treasurer.

Ivan Bazarko, UCCA executive administrator, represented the Ukrainian Congress committee of the Ukrainian Committee of America.

### UNA Cleveland Group Meets

CLEVELAND, Ohio — On February 23, 1969 UNA branches from the Cleveland, Akron, Lorain and Columbus area held their annual meeting at the Ukrainian American Center in Cleveland.

Roman Czaczkewyc, president of the Center, welcomed the members and guests. The session was formally opened by the chairman of the Committee, M. Molecky, who then turned the meeting over to Dr. Michael S. Pap, with Yaroslav Krawchuk taking the minutes.

### UNA Officers Speak

Guest speakers at the meeting were Peter Pucilo, UNA Supreme Treasurer, who spoke in Ukrainian and English on the history of the UNA; Supreme Advisor of the UNA, Taras Szmagala; Volodymyr Hirniak, UNA Supreme Controller, and Walter Didyk, former UNA Supreme Advisor and now organizer in the Detroit area.

A constructive discussion of organizational and local matters was held in which members and guests participated, among them Mr. Hirniak, who was formerly an organizer in the area, and Mr. Ivan Shymkiw from Branch 18 of Columbus.

### Award Presented

The highlight of the meeting was the awarding of a trophy to Mr. Dmytro Szmagala, dean of UNA Advisors in retirement. The presentation was made by Prof. Pap of John Carroll University, Mr. Pucilo and Mr. Hirniak.

The slate of officers of the UNA Cleveland District Committee, representing 18 branches, was unanimously reelected, with M. Molecky as President, Prof. Pap and Mr. Dmytro Szmagala were elected Vice Presidents.

### Plan Jubilee Fete

Mrs. Catherine Mural, chairlady of the Ways and Means Committee, outlined plans for the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the UNA in Cleveland. The observance will be held at the St. Josephat High School Auditorium in October. Further announcements regarding the event will be made shortly.

The Committee appeals to all UNA members in the area to help in the preparation of the celebration and thus honor our pioneer forefathers for their outstanding work for our church, our people and for our Ukrainian American community.

M. Molecky

### Open House Program

Mother M. Jerome, O.S.B.M., president of the college, said the ceremony and the dedication program will be followed by an open house program and guided tours of the new library. Refreshments will be served in the cafeteria of the college, which has its campus on Fox Chase road in the part of Jenkintown that borders Northeast Philadelphia.

The new library, which has been widely praised for its combination of a strikingly contemporary appearance with the traditional stateliness of the buildings of this religious order, was designed by Henry D. Dagit and Sons, Philadelphia architects, and constructed by the Wintz Brothers, a Philadelphia construction firm.

Manor Junior College, an independent, non-profit two-year college for young women

### Predicts Soviet Break-Up

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 5 — Mrs. Yaroslav Stetzko, wife of the former head of the Ukrainian provisional government, today predicted that the breakup of the Soviet Union's hold on Eastern Europe was fast approaching.

Addressing the Washington chapter of the American Friends of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, meeting at the Mayflower Hotel, Mrs. Stetzko called the Soviet Union a "colossus on feet of clay." She branded the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia as a move to keep the Czech example from igniting the explosive situation in Soviet-dominated Ukraine.

Mrs. Stetzko blasted the Czech "intervention" as a brutal act of naked Russian imperialism, which testifies to the total bankruptcy of so-called socialist internationalism.

Referring to the situation in her native Ukraine, Mrs. Stetzko said that "Soviet terrorist acts such as the imprisonment of Ukrainian authors and other thought leaders, the almost frantic attempt to destroy the Ukrainian cultural heritage, and the systematic effort to stamp out the use of the Ukrainian language are evidence of Moscow's terror at the swelling revolutionary spirit in Ukraine."

"Led by the young and by the workers, the whole Ukrainian nation is resisting Soviet Russian domination," Mrs. Stetzko said. It is no longer possible for Moscow to ignore the demands of this generation of Ukrainians for

### UNA Officers Speak

the right to secede from the USSR that the Soviet Constitution grants to Ukraine."

Mrs. Stetzko pointed to the Soviet Union's growing involvement in the Arab world as "an attempt to counter-balance its faltering hold on Eastern Europe by bringing Russia's frontier to the Mediterranean Sea. Every Russian czar dreamed of warm sea ports for the Russian navy," she said. "Breshnev is trying to put his missile firing submarines within cruising distance of what Churchill called 'Europe's soft underbelly.'"

Mrs. Stetzko is in the United States in connection with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc., of which her husband is world president.

"The Evening Star," March 5, 1969 of Washington, D.C., printed a one-column interview with Mrs. Stetzko. — Ed.)

### HUTTENBACH TO SPEAK AT N.Y.U.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Prof. Henry Huttenbach of CCNY will speak on "Ukraine in the Soviet Union" on Saturday, March 22, 1969 at 8:00 P.M. at New York University's Loeb Student Center, University Place (Washington Square South).

The N.Y.C. Ukrainian Student "Hromada" is the sponsor.

Prof. Huttenbach concluded last Thursday a series of six lectures on Ukraine at the New School of Social Research,

### UCCA PRESIDENT MEETS MAYOR OF WASHINGTON



UCCA PRESIDENT WITH MAYOR AND MRS. WALTER WASHINGTON AT LITHUANIAN LEGATION. L. to R.: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, UCCA Pres.; Mrs. Walter Washington; The Mayor of Washington, D.C. celebrating the 51st Anniversary of Lithuanian Independence in Washington, D.C.

### UCCA PRESIDENT MEETS MAYOR OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D.C. — UCCA President Walter Sochan and Mrs. Walter Sochan met with Mayor of Washington, D.C. Walter E. Dabrowski on Saturday, March 8, 1969 at the Lithuanian Legation in Washington, D.C. to celebrate the 51st Anniversary of Lithuanian Independence.

The Mayor, who is a member of the UCCA, congratulated the UCCA for its outstanding work for the Ukrainian American community and expressed his confidence in the future of the Ukrainian American community.

The UCCA President, Walter Sochan, thanked the Mayor for his kind words and expressed his appreciation for the Mayor's support of the Ukrainian American community.

The meeting was attended by several other UCCA members and guests.

### Over 600 persons attended the 25th anniversary banquet of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations convention at the Commodore Hotel in New York City.



СВОБОДА SVOBODA

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PRESIDENT NIXON AND MOSCOW

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Distortions: A Task for Youth

There has been much discussion recently on the seemingly "unsolvable" problems of our youth. To some it appears that the youth of today finds itself at the crossroads of "nowhere" and that it does not know what direction to take.

If we look closely into the heart of the problem, we will soon find that these phenomena are not altogether new. They persist in various degrees of intensity throughout the history of mankind.

The problem of what our youth should do is not a new one. It is as old as our community in the United States. Some thirty-five years ago the Ukrainian Youth League of North America held endless discussions on the questions of our identity, cultural pattern, community role, etc.

We do not hold that nothing has changed in our social and ethnic mosaic since that time. But we do contend that the basic problems confronting our particular group remain fundamentally the same.

One of our inherent concerns, it seems, is the preservation of our cultural and ethnic heritage. We cannot be detached from what is going on around us in Ukraine, Vietnam, Biafra and the Middle East.

One of the most important and perhaps most meaningful contributions our youth could make to better understanding of our heritage and our image would be to combat the barrage of misconceptions, misinformation and outright distortions about Ukraine which appear constantly in the American communications media, in school textbooks and in encyclopedias.

For instance, Clare Crawford, writing in "The Washington Daily News" of February 27, assailed the new "Guide to Nationality Observances," published by the Democratic National Committee. With respect to Ukraine, she wrote: "On January 22, 1918 the Ukraine declared its independence of the faltering Czarist regime."

On the same day, C. L. Sulzberger in "The New York Times" wrote on the "Rising Tribalism in Europe," making sarcastic references to some nationalist movements of Europe, and said:

"And the differing 'nationalist' movements in European Russia are renowned — Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Ukrainians..."

Of course, it would be superfluous to talk to ourselves about the falsity of their statements. We must communicate with people who disseminate information and convince them of the true historical development of Ukraine.

Here is a golden opportunity for our youth to display its acquired "know-how" and rebut these open or veiled disparagements against Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

Combatting distortions regarding Ukrainians and Ukraine in the press, films, encyclopedias and school textbooks would be a worthwhile task for any young Ukrainian who is truly concerned about our community in America.

In his inaugural address, President Nixon expressed the hope that the time for direct confrontation between East and West was past and that the two parties could now proceed to negotiations. He must have been aware from his previous experiences as Vice President under President Eisenhower of the difficulties that the United States had previously had with negotiating anything on equal terms with Moscow and the Communists in general.

He should already have learned that lesson, but on the eve of his first trip to Europe he has had it carefully explained to him by the best sources. The Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin, has called upon him and repeated all sorts of assurances which are superbly lacking in content, while Jakob Malik in the United Nations has carefully explained to the leaders that Moscow cannot link the various sources of dispute and confrontation to secure an overall agreement by negotiations on the ground that in every case Moscow is acting upon its real international rights and its lawful desires and therefore cannot treat these as negotiable.

Lesson of Experience

We have heard these arguments for a long time. The entire setup of the United Nations was predicated on the unity of peace efforts by the five great nations as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. We have heard the resounding series of "Nyets" under the rule of Stalin. We have seen the failure of the policy of Secretary John Foster Dulles to try to reach the hard core of the question "freedom vs. slavery" by the satisfaction of peripheral questions.

Did President Nixon forget all this when shortly after his inauguration he called again for the ratification of that treaty? As Senator Barry Goldwater has pointed out, that treaty can only arouse suspicion of the United States among its partners in Europe, just as the present Conference in Paris is scarcely strengthening the confidence of free Asia and aspiring Asia to look toward America, while the clerical and intellectual opponents of all American policy are talking of increasing their pressure on the President after his return from Europe unless he satisfies them and their unrealistic and emotional demands which can only end in the destruction of the United States.

Priority of Europe

Now the scene has shifted again to Europe where Moscow and East Germany were holding military maneuvers between Berlin and the West German borders during the election of a president for West Germany in the free section of West Berlin. Moscow refuses to receive even protests from the other guardians of Berlin on the ground that the territory is the land of the East German Democratic Republic, which is to be treated as a sovereign state, while West Germany is a tool of imperialist intrigue and revived Nazism which, it says, menaces the peace and order of the Communist Commonwealth under the care of Soviet and other Communist troops.

That is not to say that President Nixon and the American representatives in NATO do not have many subjects to discuss as a result of the actions of President de Gaulle. Yet his desire to expel the United States from Europe can hardly find a definite place in an American-European policy, for if the United States ever leaves Europe and its defense, it will reconsider the problem of a return and by that time de Gaulle or his successors will be overrun or turned into second-rate Pétains in a Muscovite prison to repent at leisure.

Choice for Nixon

What then is President Nixon to do? He is well aware that it is to the interests of neither Moscow nor the United States to com-

Veterans' Widows Eligible For Educational Assistance

NEWARK, N.J. — An estimated 3,535 New Jersey widows of veterans who died as the result of military service will be eligible for up to 36 months of educational assistance from the Veterans Administration beginning December 1, 1968.

He pointed out that starting December 1, the wives of New Jersey's 2,765 totally and permanently disabled veterans will also be entitled to VA educational assistance payments of \$130 a month — up to a maximum of 36 months — for full-time institutional training. Widows and wives now eligible for this benefit will have until December 1, 1976 to complete their training under this new program, Mr. Nugent explained.

Ukrainian Leader Says...

(Continued from p. 1) Mr. Stetko's closest collaborator is his wife, Slava, whom he married after his escape from the Nazis.

A musical program directed by Aristide Nicolai was presented by performers representing Byelorussia, Croatia, Estonia, Romania and Ukraine. It included the Bandurist Ensemble of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine from Hempstead, N.Y., under the direction of the Rev. Serhij Kindzeraw-Pastukhiw.

Master of ceremonies during the evening was Miro Gal. Some 40 delegates from all over the United States, representing 12 nationalities, were present for the evening and assembled for an all-day conference at the Commodore on Sunday.

Michael Spontak, who is national vice-chairman of the Ukrainian division and New York chairman for AF-ABN, was elected secretary-general of the executive board of AF-ABN. Dr. Procyk was re-elected president of AF-ABN's nationalities council.

Among many distinguished guests were the Hon. Matthew J. Troy, chairman of

the Captive Nations Committee of New York. A musical program directed by Aristide Nicolai was presented by performers representing Byelorussia, Croatia, Estonia, Romania and Ukraine. It included the Bandurist Ensemble of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine from Hempstead, N.Y., under the direction of the Rev. Serhij Kindzeraw-Pastukhiw.

It is worth the while of the new President and his advisers to consider the putting of first things first and of seeking a solution of the hard core questions, the method discarded by the past American leaders. Then, if the United States and Moscow can find a common language and a common method of handling it, it will be possible and

Steele Dr. Waging 'In-Absentia' Battle for Ukrainian Countrymen

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Ukrainian people in captive Ukraine are in a never-ending struggle for their freedom and national independence. However, Ukrainians, both in their home country and abroad, need friends to win international support for the cause of Ukrainian freedom.

Below we reproduce an article on this dedicated Ukrainian, written by Sam Lowe, Sun Editor of "The Jamestown Sun," Jamestown, No. D., which appeared on January 25, 1969:

STEELE, N.D. — Probably the first thing a Ukrainian will tell you, if you haven't met one before, is that he's Ukrainian, not Russian. And, as back-up information for the adamant presentation of his ethnic background, he will point out the persecution his people have suffered under the Russians.

Dr. Anthony Zukowsky of Steele is like that. Dr. Zukowsky is president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., North Dakota branch. He is also a wealth of information about Ukrainian background, culture and politics. He is also a small town doctor.

In Labor Camps

In the labor camps, Dr. Zukowsky was placed in charge of medical facilities, while his wife and 7-year-old daughter were interned in another area. The family was apart for about a year before being re-united in Augsburg. In their flight to freedom, Mrs. Zukowsky and her daughter walked nearly 250 miles.

Purpose of UCCA

The purpose of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) is, simply stated, to coordinate and intensify Ukrainian-American participation in the peace efforts of America, to propagate the American way of life, and to make known and secure every possible means of support for the plight of the Ukrainian people in their struggle with Russian communism to establish a free and democratic independent state of Ukraine.

Wednesday of this week marked the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Ukraine's independence, and as such is designated as Ukrainian Independence Day. Wednesday was also the 50th observance of the "Act of Union," whereby all Ukrainian lands were united into one independent state.

The history of Ukraine goes back more than a thousand years, and Dr. Zukowsky reels off history of his homeland like he had lived most of it. What he doesn't have at his fingertips, he has in his files.

The listener will find out quickly, for example, that from the 9th to the 13th century, there existed a powerful state created by the ancestors of present Ukrainians, and that the Kozaks, those fiercely-depicted fighters of old, came from there.

In 1709, the Russian Czar Peter I crushed Ukrainian independence and turned the nation into a Russian province. From then on, Ukrainian history centers up on the struggle of the people to regain independence and the efforts of the Russian government to keep Ukraine under control.

When the Russian revolution broke out in 1917, Ukraine took advantage of the upheaval to cast off Russian control and proclaim itself a free nation on Jan. 22, 1918. Immediately, the young Ukrainian National Republic was attacked by Communist Soviet forces, and succumbed three years later.

movements suddenly emerge into public view as the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar ones did in 1966 and 1968?

THE UKRAINIANS ARGUE BACK

(FROM "THE ECONOMIST")

The Ukrainians' national history has long provided a battleground for scholars; they attack and defend the very notion of Ukraine's nationhood, which can only be said to have existed in clear-cut forms for brief periods in the seventeenth century and from 1917 to 1919. The ancient folk culture of Ukraine, especially strong in song and dance, developed into a literary culture only during the 19th century. And while political divisions, stemming mainly from the endless partitions between Poland, Russia, Austro-Hungary and even Turkey, have always been legion, since 1596 there has also been religious division between the Orthodox church and the Uniates, the Catholics of the eastern rite.

The many ironies and paradoxes of Ukrainian history have only been compounded since the communist revolution. On the one hand, the Soviet leaders have been chronically afraid of any attempts to promote Ukrainian separatism; this has led to massive repressions of "bourgeois

The most important documentary evidence of this reaction is "The Chornovil Papers" (McGraw-Hill) and Ivan Dzyuba's "Internationalism or Russification?" (Weidenfeld). Dzyuba, a literary critic, is now 37, and Vyacheslav Chornovil, a television journalist, is 31. Both argue as liberally minded marxist-leninists. Neither advocates Ukrainian separation, but they insist that people should not be imprisoned for supporting something which is permitted by the constitution. Neither is against the Russians or Russian culture, but they passionately oppose the Soviet government's policy of Russification. They also oppose anti-Semitism.

Both books arose out of the wave of arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals which began in August 1965 and coincided with the arrest of Sinyavsky and Daniel in Moscow. The Ukrainians had not been sending manuscripts abroad, but in various ways they had been resisting Russification policies in cultural life. After a period of relaxation these got worse in 1968, and in the early 1960s certain individuals, including some lawyers and party members led by Lev Lukiyanenko, were

provoked into forming political groups advocating a donor for Ukraine. But those arrested in 1965 were less concerned with politics as such than with Ukrainian culture and history. Their careers, trials and lives in the petrifying conditions of the Potma labor camps are the subject matter of "The Chornovil Papers." The preface is a devastating analysis of the trials, which Chornovil shows to have been travesties of justice, even in terms of a system whose particular laws often grossly infringe on the constitution. Dzyuba's book was written just before the trials began, in the latter part to 1965. It is, above all, a sustained and anguished protest against the anti-marxist reversal by Stalin and Khrushchev of Lenin's policy of Ukrainizing all aspects of life in Ukraine. Yet curiously, a certain dualism runs through the book: on the one side the methods of Russification, often similar to those of the Czars, are shown to be having all too much success in de-Ukrainizing the urban, if not so much the rural, population, through the substitution of Russians

for Ukrainians in the republic; the steady reduction of Ukrainian schools and Ukrainian publications; the official neglect or distortion of Ukrainian culture and history; the persecution of those who resist this; the emasculation of the Ukrainian party and government so that they have long been merely denationalized tools of the centre; the conducting of almost all official, economic and military matters in the Russian language; and so on.

But on the other side Dzyuba reports, and to some extent documents, a rapid increase in Ukrainian national consciousness among students, intellectuals and other social groups in recent years. This gives him cause for hope. Certainly, a protest sent by 139 Kievite Ukrainians to the Soviet leaders in the spring of 1968 lends the hope some justification. Its text, only recently available, contains very strong attacks on "the illegal and juridically illiterate character" of the trials of Ukrainians and on the Galanskov-Ginzburg trial in Moscow. It also gives a warning that "in — Ukraine, where the violations of democracy are being compounded

and aggravated by malpractice over the national question, the symptoms of Stalinism are revealing themselves even more clearly and brutally." This letter is important not only because it shows Ukrainians sharing a common cause with the Moscow radicals, but also because its signatories include people from almost all the main intellectual groups, such as 14 writers, including Dzyuba, a leading film director, S. Paradzhanov, and 20 physicists and mathematicians all with higher degrees. Other signatories were 27 workers of varying skills. The Ukrainians have not received much direct help from the Moscow intellectuals. But mutual cooperation may yet grow out of mutual awareness, the latter, being made easier by the broadcasts of western radio stations to the Soviet Union. The real seriousness of the nationalities problem in the Soviet Union is still hard to gauge. Is it a more or a less serious cancer than in Czarist days? Are the Ukrainians (or to take another example, the Crimean Tatars) just isolated cases? Or will long-standing Georgians, Latvian, or Volga-German national

(Continued on p. 3)

Raise Flag In Jersey City



By order of Jersey City, N.J., Mayor Thomas J. Whelan, contained in his Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation, the Ukrainian blue and gold flag was raised to the City Hall mast on January 22nd 26th. Photo above shows part of the Ukrainian group unfurling the flag before it was hoisted to the mast. Front row, left to right, are: Karen Vella, Michael Lewko, George Kuch, Irene Scheremeta, Patricia Pylypchak, Lesia Blethen, all of SS. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic school; back row: Anthony Sharan, Joseph Lesawyer, Rev. Maxim Hancher, John Berwecky and Andrew Jamba.

Ukrainian Girl in Scholarship Pageant

BOSTON, Mass. — Barbara Nadya Wylder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wylder of Lexington, Mass. formerly of Glen Cove, N.Y. was chosen First Runner-up in the Framingham State College Scholarship Pageant. This is a preliminary competition for the Miss America Pageant. Barbara had to compete in gown, bathing suit and talent. She chose a Ukrainian Folk Dance for her talent.



Barbara Nadya Wylder Onufry Wasylyshyn of New York City. Wasylyshyn and the late

Her grandparents are Barbara and Daniel Gruchowsky of Brooklyn, N.Y. and Anna Onufry Wasylyshyn of New York City. Wasylyshyn and the late

"Kruty" Performance to be Staged March 16th in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Philadelphia students will stage their "Kruty" program on Sunday, March 16, at 6:30 P.M., at the Fashion Institute (225 West 24th St., New York City), it was announced here by the New York City Ukrainian Student Hromada. The group has invited the Philadelphia students to perform here in order to offer New Yorkers an opportunity to witness the dramatic lights, film and action production that was a sensation in Philadelphia last year. The "Kruty" performance was to have been held on March 2nd, but had to be postponed until March 16th because of lack of proper facilities at the March 2nd site. The avant-garde "Kruty" performance will last one hour. All Ukrainians are invited to witness this highly original commemoration of the Battle of Kruty.

Jula Elected to 27th Term

ALIQUIPPA, Pa. — Committee members are New Officers were installed and committees named recently a meeting of Ukrainian National Association, Branch 161, Sixth Street and Glenwood Avenue, Ambridge. Installed for his 27th term as financial secretary was Andrew Jula, Bell Acres. Other officers are Joseph Nadzak, president; John S. Antushak, vice president; Paul Ronosky Jr., recording secretary, all of Ambridge, and Stanley Prokopovich, Baden, treasurer. All were re-elected. New trustees are John Melnyk, Peter Melnyk and William Tyro. Auditors are John Tyro, Michael Hladko, (re-elected), and Jack McGinnis. Richard Jula was again named steward.

'Soyuz Ukrainok' Branch 72 To Discuss Women Writers

NEW YORK, N.Y. — "Soyuz Ukrainok" Branch 72, now under the presidency of Anna Kosciw, is sponsoring a lecture on contemporary Ukrainian women writers by Natalia Chaplenko, Cultural Committee Chairman of "Soyuz Ukrainok," according to Katherine Lucyshyn, Cultural Chairman. A question and answer period will follow. Part of the Leadership Training program, this is the first in a series of talks on Ukrainian literature. Since the plan is to develop this program to meet the needs and interests of the Ukrainian American community, all are cordially invited to attend and advance ideas on what they wish to hear discussed at future lectures. A special invitation is extended to our younger generation so it can expand its awareness and pride in its Ukrainian heritage. The lecture will take place on Wednesday, March 19, 1969 at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th Street, New York City. The membership meeting will start promptly at 7:00 P.M. and the guest speaker will appear at 8:00 P.M. Refreshments will be served. Admission is free.

Steele Doctor Waging ...

(Concluded from p. 2) he said. "The Dubcek movement in Czechoslovakia would help Ukrainian liberals, if it could be sustained. The Russians are afraid of that because word would then spread to all the satellites and other revolutions would follow." Dr. Zukowsky, president of the North Dakota branch of the UCCA for 16 years, believes that Ukraine will continue to receive special attention from the Russians. "Ukraine is the breadbasket of Europe," he declares proudly. "Sixty per cent of Russia's economical sources lie in Ukraine." As leader of North Dakota's 25,000 Ukrainians and Ukrainian descendants, Dr. Zukowsky goes about his task fervently, sending letters to congressmen, making visits to state officials, and in general pushing for his cause whenever he gets a chance. His wife helps out by addressing school groups and club meetings. "We left because we could no longer stay," Mrs. Zukowsky says, and the doctor agrees. But their efforts to provide a better life for those still there appear to be unceasing.

Ukrainian Debutantes in Buffalo



Miss Antonyshyn Miss Mitranga Miss Baluta Miss Rajca Miss Fankiw Miss Moczerniak Miss Boraczok U.KRAINIANS DEBS — Long stemmed American Beauty roses contrasted with classic white formal gowns favored by seven young women presented at the annual Ukrainian Charity Ball Saturday Feb. 1, 1969 at Dnipro Ukrainian Hall in Genesee St. The group included the Misses Lydia Antonyshyn, Lena S. Mitranga, Ann L. Baluta, Diana L. Rajca, Luba K. Fankiw, Mary A. Moczerniak and Irene J. Boraczok.

Appointed To Center

Dr. Karl H. Zaininger, of the RCA Laboratories Technical Staff, has recently been promoted to Head, Solid State Device Technology, Process and Materials Applied Research Laboratory, at the David Sarnoff Research Center. In his new position, Dr. Zaininger will be responsible for directing his group in the area of characterization of new materials and processes for semiconductor device and integrated circuit fabrication. Dr. Zaininger is a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian National Association.

NEW STEREO ALBUM

Bill Nezowy, producer of T.V. "Polka Party U.S.A.," has announced the release of a new stereo album by the Matys Brothers, featuring branch new polkas. Also released was the album of Admund Goldyn, singing troubador of T.V.'s "Polka Party U.S.A.," an album in stereo featuring "Bandura" and "Oy Vitay Hora." Both records are on the CINDY LABEL.

Elect New Officers

ELIZABETH, N.J. — Joseph Sabawa, Linden, N.J., was elected president of the Ukrainian National Association Branch 142 of Elizabeth, N.J. Mr. Sabawa served as vice-president last year. Other officers elected include: Myro Markowycz, financial secretary; John Butynes, treasurer and publicity; Michael Jablonski recording secretary; and Justyn Plaskon, vice-president. Former president Michael Markowitz, Jr., served the Branch for eleven years. During the outgoing president's term the society celebrated a 50th anniversary dinner banquet. The election was held at the society's annual meeting of the headquarters of the Ukrainian National Home Inc., 214 Fulton street in Elizabeth.

Plan Events For March UNWLA — "Lesya Ukrainka" Branch 73 of Bridgeport, Conn. has planned three cultural events for its members and guests during the month of March, 1969. Mrs. Sam Parprocky of Newtown, and Mrs. Oleksandra Shust demonstrated the art of Ukrainian Easter Egg decorating on March 8, to Ukrainian school children, with the same demonstration repeated on March 14, for branch members and the public at large. On Saturday, March 22, at 5:00 P.M. at the Church Hall a program will be dedicated to Princess Olha of Kiev who was the first Ukrainian woman of rank to accept Christianity. A social hour will follow the program.

UKRAINIAN CORRESPONDENCE COURSE, Division of ARROW EDUCATIONAL AGENCY. Box 4562, New York City, N.Y. 10017. Would you like to increase your Ukrainian vocabulary? For free information without obligation send this ad with the following answered: Name: Phone No. Address: City State Zip Code Birthplace: Age: Present Ukrainian ability (indicate by approx. %): % read, % speak, % understand.

TRAVEL TO U.S.S.R. - UKRAINE - POLAND 3-WEEKS. GROUP DEPARTURES: June 5th - July 8th. Visiting: Moscow, 3 days; Lviv, 7 days; Kiev, 5 days; Vienna, 3 days; Amsterdam, 2 days. Optional - Excursion to TERNOPIL. TOTAL COST \$799.00. June 8th - July 7th - August 3rd. Visiting: Warsaw, 2 days; Cracow, 3 days; Lviv, 7 days; Ternopil, 3 days; Poland (visiting relatives) 5 days. Optional - Excursion to KIEV. Total Cost \$709.00. INCLUDED: Round trip Air Transportation, First Class Hotels, Meals, Transfers, Sightseeing, etc. EARLY RESERVATIONS PREFERRED! IMMIGRATION SPECIALISTS: We will help you bring your relatives and friends for a visit or permanent residence in the U.S.A. CAPITOL TRAVEL 830 S. Broad Street, Trenton, N.J. 08611 599-3882 or 599-4533

Youngstown and Vicinity THE YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF U.N.A. BRANCHES announces that its ANNUAL MEETING will be held Saturday, March 22, 1969 in the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION HOME 914 Franklin Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio at 7 P.M. All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates, Branch Delegates and Officers of the following Branches are requested to attend without fail. Titusville, Pa. — 72, New Castle, Pa. — 74, Canton — 115, Campbell — 119 & 218, Sharon, Pa. — 386, Youngstown — 140, 230, 274 & 348. PROGRAM: 1. Opening. 2. Minutes of preceding meeting. 3. Election of presidium for annual meeting. 4. Reports of District Committee Officers. 5. Discussion on reports. 6. Vote of confidence. 7. Election of District Committee Officers. 8. Adoption of District Program for 1969. 9. Address of Supreme Treasurer. 10. Discussion and Resolutions. 11. Adjournment. Meeting will be attended by PETER PUCILO, UNA Supreme Treasurer T. SZMAGALA, UNA Supreme Advisor YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT COMMITTEE P. Lischak, Chairman W. Prokopyk, Secretary

Ukrainian National Association FOURTH NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNAMENT Saturday - April 26, 1969 Derry, Pa. TOURNAMENT MUST BE ACTIVE UNA MEMBERS Tournament governed by ABC and WIBC Moral Sanction LINCOLN LANES, Rt. 30 East, Latrobe, Pa. (412) 539-1991 • All Team Events Saturday, April 26, 12:30 P.M. — 3:00 P.M. • Doubles and Singles Friday, April 25, 9:00 P.M. — 11:30 P.M. Saturday, April 26, 8:30 A.M. — 10:30 A.M. GUARANTEED PRIZES FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S TEAM EVENTS Men's Team \$500 1st Place — \$300. 2nd Place Women's Team \$200 1st Place — \$100. 2nd Place • We Will Provide at least one prize for each 10 entries in each event — team — doubles — singles. • April 12, 1969 deadline for all entries. • Awards will be made April 26, 1969 — at the BANQUET. • Make your banquet reservations early. BANQUET DERRY UKRAINIAN SOCIETY 7:00 P.M. • \$5.00 per person BOWLERS FROM ALL UNA BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO PARTICIPATE. Bowlers Headquarter's Mission Motor Inn, Route 30, Latrobe, Pa. 539-1606 For further information write to: Andy Krinock, 927 Main St., Latrobe, Pa. 15650. Phone (412) 539-7792 or: National Bowling Tournament Committee: John Evanchuk, Supreme Auditor 9312 Shermer Rd., Morton Grove, Ill. 60053 — (312) 905-4247 Helen B. Olek, Supreme Advisor 2151 N. Loré Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60639 — (312) 237-9662 Andrew Jula, Supreme Advisor 15 Sands Avenue, Ambridge, Pa. 15003 — (412) 266-2686 Ukrainian National Association 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07303 — (201) 435-8740

On the occasion of UNA's 75th Anniversary PREMIERE PERFORMANCE OF THE OPERA "ANNA YAROSLAVNA" By ANTIN RUDNYTSKY. LEONID POLTAVA (Libretto) (3 ACTS, 5 SCENES) SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, A CAST OF OVER 120 PERFORMERS, INCLUDING LEADING UKRAINIAN ARTISTS, CHORUS, BALLET NEW YORK Saturday, May 24, 1969 Carnegie Hall 8 P.M. PHILADELPHIA Sunday, May 25, 1969 South Philadelphia High School Broad & Snyder 6 P.M.

