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# СВОБОДА

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЩОДЕННИК



# СВОБОДА

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

### First Anniversary of Death Of John Kokolski

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — On Sunday, April 27, 1969 a year had passed since the sudden death of John Kokolski, Supreme Treasurer of UNA and prominent leader from the ranks of American-born Ukrainian generation in the United States. He died of a heart attack on April 27, 1968 at the age of 58. A Memorial Mass was held on his grave last Sunday at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in Bound Brook, N.J., where he is buried. Friends and associates from the main office of the UNA, "Svoboda" and "The Ukrainian Weekly" attended the services.



As late as Kokolski

### Warchol in Bid For County Office

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Michael Warchol, president of the Ukrainian American Democratic Club of Hudson County, has announced his candidacy for the post of county supervisor on the slate of Freeholder John J. Kenny, whose entire ticket is headed by former Gov. Robert F. Meyner.



Michael Warchol

Mr. Warchol is making his first bid for elective office. He was appointed to the Jersey City board of adjustment for a 3-year term by Mayor Whelan in 1964. He is 47 years old and a CPA, operating his own firm. He graduated from Dickinson High School in 1940, and with the outbreak of World War II he served with the Sixth Inf. Division in the Pacific as cryptographic technician. Subsequently, he graduated from Pace College in 1949, and became a CPA in 1958. He is married to the former Mary Zakanycz. They are the parents of two children, Mary Jane, 12, and Daniel, 8.

Warchol is active in accounting societies, including the New Jersey CPA Society and the American Institute of CPAs. He is president of the Holy Name Society of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, and holds membership in the Ukrainian National Home of Jersey City and the Ukrainian National Association. He also is treasurer of the Ukrainian Democratic of New Jersey and is serving on the Board of Adjustments of Jersey City. Mr. Warchol was endorsed last Tuesday by the Ukrainian Democrats of New Jersey, a state-wide organization which promised support to the Ukrainian candidate in his bid for the county post. He also appeared with Gov. Meyner at a press conference in Jersey City earlier in the day.

If elected, Mr. Warchol would occupy the highest office in Hudson County with supervisory powers over thirteen municipalities.

Tomorrow, the Jersey City League of Ukrainians is staging a political rally at the Ukrainian Community Center, beginning at 4 p.m., in conjunction with Mr. Warchol's announced candidacy. Gov. Meyner is expected to attend. The rally will launch Mr. Warchol's campaign in which he is expected to have full support of all Ukrainians in Hudson County.

### PROF. ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI, 76, UKRAINIAN SCHOLAR, EDUCATOR AND STATESMAN, DIES IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, outstanding Ukrainian scholar, educator and statesman-diplomat, died on April 27, 1969, at Georgetown University Hospital, after a short illness at the age of 76.

He was a Visiting Professor at the Catholic University of America for the past few years, and resided at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, 201 Taylor Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Prof. Smal-Stocki was born on January 9, 1893, in Chernivtsi. He came from a prominent Ukrainian family, holding the nobility title of von Rawicz, bestowed upon the family in 1685. His father, Dr. Stepan Smal-Stocki, a professor at the University of Chernivtsi, was an outstanding Ukrainian philologist, member of the Provincial Diet of Bukovina, and a leader of the Ukrainian national renaissance in Bukovina. His mother Emilia, nee Zarevych, was born into a Ukrainian priestly family.

Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki studied at the universities of Vienna, Leipzig and Munich, where he specialized in Slavic studies under such prominent scholars as W. Wondrak, E. Bernecker and A. Laskin, in comparative Indo-European philology and philosophy under A. Kuiper and W. Wundt. In 1914 he received his Ph.D. degree "summa cum laude" at the University of Munich.

#### Academic Career

Dr. Smal-Stocki began his academic career in 1917 when he became a lecturer at the "Orientalische Akademie" (German Foreign Service School) in Berlin. From 1921 to 1923 he was Associate Professor at the Ukrainian Masaryk University in Prague, and in 1924-25 he was a guest professor at King's College of London University, the School of Economics, and Pembroke College of Cambridge University. Prof. 1925 to 1939, he was Professor of Slavistics at the University of Warsaw, where he was also very active in Ukrainian cultural and political life. With the outbreak of World War II, he was arrested by the Gestapo and detained as a civilian internee for the duration.

In 1947 he emigrated to the United States and joined the



Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki

staff of Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wis., where he taught Slavic history until his retirement in 1965; he was also Director of Marquette's Slavic Institute since 1949. From 1935 until his death he was a Visiting Professor at the Catholic University of America and Director of the Ukrainian Studies Center at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, both in Washington, D.C.

#### Author, Educator

Prof. Smal-Stocki's contributions to the studies of Ukrainian and Slavic linguistics are enormous. Early in his scholastic career he published "New Educational Trends" (4 volumes, 1917-1919, together with Prof. W. Simovych), "Studies on Ukrainian Linguistics" (together with Prof. I. Ohienko), "Travaux de l'Institut Scientifique Ukrainien" (6 volumes). In 1929, with the establishment of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw, Prof. Smal-Stocki became its secretary and editor; under his direction, 10 volumes relating to Ukrainian studies had been published. He also participated in the publication of a complete edition of works of Taras Shevchenko, and was editor of its 15th volume in Warsaw.

In the United States, under his direction, there appeared six volumes of the "Mar-

quette University Studies", and 18 volumes of "Marquette University Slavic Institute Papers" (edited jointly with Prof. Alfred Sokolnicki).

Prof. Smal-Stocki wrote many books in Ukrainian, German and English, among them: "Outline of Word-Building of Ukrainian Adjectives" (1921), "Significance of Ukrainian Adjectives" (1923), "Ukrainian Language in Soviet Ukraine" (1935), "Shevchenko in Foreign Languages" (1936) — all in Ukrainian; "Abriss der Ukrainischen Substantivbildung" (1915) and "Germanisch-Deutsche Kulturinflüsse im Spiegel der Ukrainischen Sprache" (1938) — in German; and "Slavs and Teutons: The Oldest Germanic Slavic Relations" (1950), "The Nationality Problem of the Soviet Union and Russian Communist Imperialism" (1952), "The Captive Nations" (1959), and "The History of Modern Bulgarian Literature" (1960, with Prof. Clarence A. Manning). In addition, over 78 scholarly articles and papers were written by Prof. Smal-Stocki in Ukrainian, Polish, Bulgarian, German and English.

As president of the American branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (since 1951) and president of the Supreme Council of the Shevchenko Scientific Societies, Prof. Smal-Stocki con-

tributed greatly toward the activities and expansion of the Society in the United States.

Under his presidency, the Society organized two World Congresses of Free Ukrainian Scholarship and hundreds of scientific conferences devoted to Ukrainian history, language, culture and scholarship.

In 1956 he was the founder and president of the Committee of American Slavic Learned Societies in New York and served as its president since that time.

#### Statesman and Diplomat

Prof. Smal-Stocki was one of the outstanding Ukrainian political leaders who took an active part in the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state in 1917-20.

His political career began in 1915 when he joined the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, on behalf of which he worked among Ukrainian POW's of the Russian armies in several camps in Germany, notably in Weimar, his work resulting in the organization of two Ukrainian infantry divisions which were sent to Ukraine to take part in the struggle against Communist Russia.

In 1918 he was appointed diplomatic representative of the Western Ukrainian National Republic in Berlin. After the Union of the two Ukrainian Republics on January 22, 1919, Prof. Smal-Stocki became counselor of the Ukrainian Legation, and after the resignation of M. Porsh, he served as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Ukrainian National Republic in Berlin, 1921-23. In 1924-25, he was Minister of the Ukrainian government in England.

As a member of the Ukrainian government-in-exile, headed first by Simon Petliura and later by Andrew Livitsky, Prof. Smal-Stocki held various political and diplomatic posts: Minister to the Polish government in Warsaw; Deputy Minister of Culture and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, and following the resignation of Minister Alexander Shulhyn, he became Foreign Minister. After the death of Premier Viaches-

(Continued on p. 2)

### UKRAINIAN BISHOPS OF U.S. PLEAD FOR "CHURCH OF SILENCE"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — In an appeal in "Defense of the Church of Silence" in Ukraine, three Ukrainian Catholic Bishops of the United States called on world leadership to intercede through their respective governments and church hierarchies on behalf of the persecuted people of Ukraine and their church.

Signed by Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn of Philadelphia, Bishop Joseph M. Schmondiuk of Stamford, and Bishop Jaroslav Gabro of Chicago, the Appeal deals with the recent arrest of Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop Vasyl Welychkovsky, who was seized by KGB agents on January 27, 1969, in Lviv and reportedly carried off to a prison in Moscow.

The arrested Archbishop was said to have been consecrated in secret and to have been carrying on his duties for Catholic Ukrainians. The Ukrainian Catholic Church organization had been de-

stroyed by the Soviet government in 1945-48, but millions of Ukrainian Catholic faithful have refused to accept Communist-backed Russian Orthodoxy to this day and continue to worship their Catholic religion secretly.

The memorandum-appeal quoted official Soviet newspapers in which the Ukrainian Catholic Church was assailed as an "instrument of Western intelligence agencies" and as an obstacle to "Communist progress and development" in Ukraine. It also cited the U.N. "Declaration of Human Rights," to which both the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR are signatories, and which provides for complete religious freedom.

Asking for prayers for the "Church of Silence" of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops of the U.S. appealed for world support for the suffering people of Ukraine in their quest of freedom. (See Text of Appeal on Page 2)

### "Holod" Premiere in New York

By MARTA BACZYNSKY

NEW YORK, N.Y. — "Holod" (Hunger), a new play by Bohdan Boychuk, premiered Sat., Apr. 19, in New York City. The production was sponsored by the New Theater Group of New York.

More than 200 persons attended the performance, starring Larissa Kukrytska and Volodymyr Lyaniak at the Ukrainian National Home. Also appearing were Volodymyr Korolyk, Olga Kyrychenko, Ihor Shuhan, Danylo Serina and Roman Shuhan.

"Holod" is an impressionist play, using the man-made famine in Ukraine as a framework within which the author presents problems and conflicts of existence. Mr. Boychuk is concerned here with a dual-existence-physical and moral. The cry for bread runs as the undercurrent of the drama, while behind the facade of the two main characters, a man and a woman, is a violent conflict of ethical values. Miss Kukrytska stood out as the dominant stage personality. Her penetrating interpretation of the desperate, destitute woman added a dimension of keen sensitivity to the drama.

The play, staged and directed by Volodymyr Lyaniak, is presented against a background of simple but striking scenery.

Costumes and stage sets bore the creative stamp of Mr. Lyaniak and were executed by a very able and helpful staff. Very effective in its stark, grim majesty was a huge cross suspended above the stage. An outline of crucified Christ was cleverly depicted on it by nails. Masks, designed by Mr. Borys Pachowsky enhanced the austerity of the surroundings.

"Holod" is the first drama by Bohdan Boychuk brought to stage. A well known poet of the famed New York Group, Mr. Boychuk is the author of such Ukrainian verse collections as "Time of Pain" (1957), "The Land was Desolate" (1960), "Memories of Love" (1963), "Poems for Mexico" (1964), and the most recent "The Journey of Bodies" (1967). His "Broken Paths," a drama, was never staged.

Following the conclusions of "Holod" which was well (Continued on Page 2)

### Chicago, Derry are Winners in UNA Bowling Tourney

DERRY, Pa. — The 4th Annual Ukrainian National Association bowling tournament was held in Derry, Pennsylvania April 25-26 with over 200 men and women bowlers hotly contesting for the attractive prizes and trophies awarded by Soyuz.

Repeating a 1967 victory, the Chicago Lions men's team outbowled 21 other clubs to take first honor's again. The Derry women's team was the victor in the female division.

Mr. John Rellick and Mrs. Kay Krinach won the singles events. Andrew Rusinko and John Yatson were the victors in the men's doubles contest and Gertrude Kuzemczak and Rose Sweeney won the women's doubles.

Michael Redosh, captain of the Chicago South Siders, with 286, rolled the highest singles score. The Chicago team came in second in the men's team contest. The women's Chicago team representing Branch 259 took second honors in their division.

The well-planned tournament was conducted by a committee composed of Derry U.N.A. Branch 113 members



UNA Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer (left) and UNA Supreme Treasurer Peter Pucilo (right), congratulate Michael Redosh, "King of Bowling," who notched a high of 286 in the tournament.

with Andrew Krinock as chairman and Betty J. Mrozinski as secretary. All participants praised the smooth operation of the two-day tournament, the result of indefatigable efforts on the part

of committee chairman and the secretary.

The bowlers, their families and friends took part in the banquet that followed the closing of the tournament. It (Continued on p. 3)

### Slovik Named UNA Field Representative

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Adolph Slovik of 33 South Hancock St., McAdoo, Pa., an insurance agent and consultant, has accepted a position as field representative for the Ukrainian National Association covering the Anthracite territory.

Mr. Slovik, who was born in McAdoo, is married to the daughter of the former UNA Supreme President Dmytro Kapitula. They have four children: Daniel and Robert, both attending Wilkes-Barre Business College, William, attending M.M.I. Preparatory School, and Christine, attending parochial school in McAdoo. Mr. Slovik and his family are members of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church in McAdoo, and all are members of Branch 7 of the UNA.

Mr. Slovik, a veteran of World War II, having served in the European theatre is past commander of the local Veterans of Foreign Wars Post and is affiliated with the



Adolph Slovik

Military Order of the Purple Heart, Disabled American Veterans, AZUR Club of Schuylkill County, Fraternal Order of Police, Schuylkill Carbon County Lodge, and the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine in Lehigh. He presently serves his community as borough councilman

### Shamokin Festival Site Offers Attractions

SHAMOKIN, Pa. — Preparations are in full swing for the Ukrainian Festival on the occasion of the observance of the 75th anniversary of the UNA, to be held on May 31 and June 1, 1969 in Shamokin, Lakewood Park and Barnesville, Pa.

One of the highlights of the program will be the unveiling of a memorial in honor of the Ukrainian pioneers who settled in the anthracite region nearly 100 years ago and founded the Ukrainian National Association. The program will also include an anniversary banquet on Saturday night, and a festival on Sunday featuring Ukrainian dance and choral ensembles, and church services in the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches.

#### Original Mine

Participants in the Ukrainian Festival in Shamokin will have an opportunity to visit the huge Glen Burn Anthracite Mine, sponsored by the local touring agency bearing the same name. With the opening of its second season, May 3, the unique Glen Burn Mine Tour, along Route 61 at Shamokin,

will offer visitors the "extra added attraction" of a new Anthracite Museum, located in one of the original buildings of the huge, historic Glen Burn Colliery, world's first working Anthracite mine open to tourists.

Exhibits in this unusual museum, which is free to the public, include interesting collections of old mining tools, lamps, maps, photographs, fossils; also, many reminders of life in early mining days.

The huge Glen Burn Colliery, whose colorful history dates back to 1793, is in operation five days a week. On weekends and holidays, six months of the year, this picturesque, hard coal-producing mine is a tourist attraction, offering visitors the excitingly different experience of "exploring" the Glen Burn's fascinating inside and outside.

With certified mine foremen as guides, visitors enjoy a 50-minute tour of the mine's intriguing interior, featuring a thrilling three-mile ride through the remarkable solid rock tunnel; plus an extra 20-minute guided tour of the colliery's surface sights, revealing such marvels of hard coal mining as the world's highest burning culm bank.

Visitors take the tunnel ride in authentic motorized mine cars, specially equipped for tourist enjoyment. Floodlights atop the cars illuminate the tunnel's amazing solid rock and sights enroute. Over loudspeakers, passengers hear colorful mining lore; dramatic highlights of Anthracite history, traditions and geological development.

Enhancing the authenticity of the scene are life-like mannequins, dressed like Glen Burn miners, illustrating actual mining operations. It's cool inside the mine, an average 52 degrees.

On the outside tour, visitors actually walk the route taken by Glen Burn miners on their way to the drift tunnel (entrance to the tunnel).

First stop is the old bath house, to see where 1200 miners took showers after a day's toil beneath the earth's surface. Visitors then see and learn functions of such facilities as the pumping station, scale house, boiler house, railroad and mine haulage cars. They view a gigantic "tree-trunk" fossil, judged by a noted geologist to be about 300 million years old.

The Glen Burn Mine tunnel (Continued on p. 3)

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EDITORIALS

Roman Smal-Stocki: Symbol of an Era

The death of Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, veteran Ukrainian statesman and scholar, and for over half a century a towering figure on the Ukrainian scene, is a great blow to the hopes and aspirations of the Ukrainian people to freedom.

Yet he left for us and for generations to come, a rich and colorful heritage by which he will always be known and remembered.

First of all, he had a strong sense of total commitment to the Ukrainian cause, because he had great faith in the Ukrainian people and their rightful aspirations to freedom and national statehood.

All his life, his truly great talents and knowledge were offered in the service of the Ukrainian people. By his writings, his deeds and by his immense personal sacrifices, he endeavored to bring our people closer to the dream they all shared.

For several decades he was a source of genuine inspiration for our young people, whom he helped train. He molded a new generation by his objective word of truth, which he placed in their hands as a powerful weapon to strive for the attainment of Ukraine's ultimate objective, that of national freedom and independence.

He strongly believed in the future resurrection of Ukraine, and he could find no comfort with those who deprecate or compromised this tenet.

It is for these qualities and for his selfless dedication to the ideal of Ukrainian freedom that the name of Roman Smal-Stocki will be indelibly written in the annals of history of the Ukrainian people.

Jubilee Festivities

In marking the 75th anniversary of the UNA, two important events, this month will enhance the observances throughout the United States and Canada.

One of these is the premiere of "Anna Yaroslavna," a historical opera, written by Leonid Poltava to the music of Antin Rudnytsky. The premiere performance will take place on Saturday, May 24, 1969 at Carnegie Hall in New York City, and on Sunday, May 25, 1969 in Town Hall in Philadelphia. Both the cast and orchestra are working hard for the premiere performance. Later on the opera will be staged in other cities of the United States and Canada.

The historical background of the opera takes us to XIth century Rus-Ukraine, when Princess Anna Yaroslavna, daughter of Grand Prince Yaroslav the Wise and his wife Ingegard, marries a French king, Henry I. Anna brought to France many Ukrainian customs, and an ornamented Gospel, which was used by all kings of France in royal oath-taking ceremonies. For a number of years, Anna ruled France and tried to unite all the principalities into one kingdom, especially after the death of her husband in 1060.

The operatic and royal settings will highlight the ancient history of Ukraine and France.

The other event worthy of attention will be the Ukrainian Festival, to be held on May 31 and June 1, 1969 in Shamokin, Pa., the cradle of the Ukrainian National Association; it was in that little anthracite town that the UNA was founded by a handful of dedicated Ukrainian immigrant pioneers. A two-day program, banquet, and festival of Ukrainian dance and music, performed by various groups, will take place.

Governor of Pennsylvania Raymond Shafer has issued a proclamation designating May 31, 1969 as the "Day of the Ukrainian National Association in the State of Pennsylvania," and Lt. Governor Raymond Broderick will be the guest speaker at the banquet.

We trust that both these outstanding events will be attended by thousands of our people not only because they provide fine cultural entertainment but also because they are part and parcel of the jubilee anniversary of the UNA which has contributed so much to our community during the seventy-five years of its existence.

A PLEA FOR THE "CHURCH OF SILENCE" IN UKRAINE

For the past several months we have been receiving sad and disconcerting news from Ukraine, where 46 million of our brethren are undergoing harsh treatment and persecution inflicted by the government of the USSR. Currently, the great powers are endeavoring to reach a measure of "detente" with the Soviet Union. The free press has been extremely careful not to report any occurrences and happenings behind the Iron Curtain which might upset the precarious balance of West-East relations.

On February 27, 1969, "The New York Times" reported from Vienna that the Soviet secret police, the KGB, arrested in Lviv the Most Rev. Vasyl Welychkovskiy, Archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which, although outlawed and destroyed by the Soviet government in 1945-46, continues to exist as the "Church of Silence," as did the church of the first Christians who worshipped Christ in the catacombs for fear of persecution by pagan emperors and rulers.

THE LATEST KOREAN INCIDENT

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

There is much in common between the latest incident in the Sea of Japan and the capture of the Pueblo well over a year ago. In both cases there was a determined rally into international waters by an armed North Korean force to seize or destroy an American craft operating electronic devices in international waters and the capture or destruction of its crew.

Facts Straight

This time the American forces in Japan did have a picture of the entire affair on radar and had ordered the plane to turn back toward Japan, when it was shot down and searchers found two bodies about the place where the plane had disappeared. It is certain that there were no other survivors since the North Koreans, in their boasting, never mentioned the fate of the crew.

At the same time, as a bizarre touch, a Soviet destroyer in the neighborhood rescued some of the debris while being shadowed by another armed American plane, and later transferred to an American destroyer the debris that it had picked up and the captain presented his condolences on the accident. It was another unusual aspect of the incident. The Soviet navy cannot go along with the Moscow newspapers in repeating the North Korean accusations of the spy plane as in North Korean waters without revealing more or less truthfully the fact that the incident was actually in international waters.

The objectives of both Pyongyang and Moscow are still far from clear to the professional analysts who are accepting as an axiom that Moscow is seeking a detente with the United States, at least on the higher levels of Soviet officialdom.

On the other hand, this situation was not created recently but at the very beginning of the cold war when the United States and the USSR made a decision to divide Korea along the 42nd parallel, a suggestion taken from the prewar treaties between Japan and Moscow after the Russo-Japanese War early in the century.

Once it was taken, the informal agreements as to the development of the Korean as unarmed and peaceful states to be joined eventually was broken by Moscow which built up the forces of North Korea and then encouraged its attack on the almost un-

armed South. The attempt failed thanks to the energy of General MacArthur who threw American troops into the battle and saved at least a foothold on the peninsula. At the same time Stalin made the mistake of ordering the Soviet delegate to boycott the Security Council which for the first and last time utilized its power to decide on the measures for the United Nations to take and approved the American operations. When later General MacArthur wanted to bomb the sanctuaries north of the Yalu he was prevented for fear that it would spread the war and that the Soviet might interfere as China actually did.

Seek Takeover

Analysts may beat their brains as to the basic motives of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his alleged independence from Moscow and Peking. They know his task is to soften up South Korea to prepare again for a Communist takeover but they are woefully mistaken if they doubt for a moment that in such a foray as the attack on both the plane and the Pueblo, he is acting solely on his own and that when he is called to account his masters will do their best to get him off without endangering their own skins.

It will be a hard fight but this episode may rekindle in some parts of America that feeling of patriotism that is now so lacking in the important elements of society. He will need further action, but he will work out at the proper time.

SUSTA SEEKS BY-LAWS REVISION

The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) will hold, May 10 and 11, 1969 a conference for the purpose of revising and amending the by-laws of the organization, according to Andriy Chornodolsky, president of SUSTA. The conference, which will be held at the "Tryzub" clubhouse, 4932 N. Broad Street, will not be open to the general public, but to members of SUSTA only.

SUSTA, together with CE-SUS, is sponsoring a three-week conference on Ukrainian studies at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich this summer and two chartered flights are being organized by the N.Y.C. Student Hromada,

Letter to the Editor

MORE TO A WORD

I am somewhat surprised at R. L. Chomiak's cavalier show of inaccuracy in his letter to The Ukrainian Weekly (April 26) in which he takes issue with two earlier items in your paper. I wish to comment on some of his statements.

Senator Kennedy's comparison of Ukraine and Byelorussia to Taiwan is striking, thinks Mr. Chomiak, and goes on to say that the Chinese are a minority on the island. But the Taiwanese are Chinese: they are the descendants of earlier immigrants from south China and speak a variety of southern Chinese dialects. When Chiang Kai-shek retreated to the island in 1949, he merely transferred his seat of power there, for Taiwan has historically been a part of the Chinese empire. Taiwan is not a police state; it has a high standard of living; all levels of government are dominated by Taiwanese; they hold the bulk of liquid capital and real estate, occupy most managerial posts in private and governmental industry, and own widely read newspapers and magazines. Where's the analogy with Ukraine and Byelorussia? Mr. Chomiak is entitled to his liberal bias as concerns Taiwan, but he should try to keep a sense of perspective as concerns at least Ukraine and Byelorussia.

Mr. Chomiak defends Senator Kennedy's description of Ukraine as a province, but to do this he is obliged to gloss over the meaning of words and so muddles the issue. The examples of Algeria and Quebec are irrelevant, for the question is not what Kennedy or the ruling state calls certain territories, but what these territories in fact are. Ukraine is not a province because the term province indicates an integral, traditional part of a whole, much like an area, region or administrative unit. A colony, on the other hand, implies a distinct ethnic and territorial difference between a subject and a ruling state. To call Ukraine a province is to question its separate national identity; to call it a colony does no such thing. I cannot believe that Mr. Chomiak is so ingenious as to be unaware of this distinction, especially since he seems to be rather sensitive to words in other parts of his letter.

As far as Mr. Chomiak's remarks about the Huttenbach lectures are concerned, may I point out that it is just so much mental mush to say that Huttenbach showed that Ukrainians lack religious, linguistic, cultural, and any other common denominators and then go on to assert that Ukrainianism exists. The existence of "Ukrainianism" is in itself a common denominator, and the statement is a logical contradiction and, therefore, meaningless. If Huttenbach has indeed sug-

gested the lack of all these things, then the good professor has demolished any objective and historically defensible basis for Ukrainian national aspirations and has relegated these to mere ideology and emotionalism. And this is quite plainly not enough for any legitimate national claims or pretensions.

But the significant question is why Ukrainians feel they are Ukrainians if, apparently, they have no pragmatic reasons for doing so. The answer, of course, lies precisely in those common denominators which a great many historians have always argued away so fashionably. It is unfortunate that some Ukrainians are now hailing the bandwagon.

But Mr. Chomiak's comments, as well as those of the six students in the same issue of The Weekly, are disturbing in another sense. They are disturbing because they show so well that typical Ukrainian tendency of being all too willingly impressed by authority — that Ukrainian readiness to bear patiently and "without prejudice" the cant of those who lecture us on our history, traditions, and place in the world. Six lectures by a British professor are enough to shake basic assumptions; an erroneous statement by an influential senator confounds elementary accuracy. There is that lack of pride so characteristic of the provincial, of him who does not hesitate to attack his own but is cowed by a show of stature and determination in others. In our newspapers it is indeed a rare thing to see students and young intellectuals speak out against the almost daily misstatements and falsities about Ukraine. But let it be imagined that some non-Ukrainian scholar or official has been slighted by Ukrainians, and our heroes protest in the name of truth and righteousness.

In conclusion I would counsel Mr. Chomiak not to worry overmuch about those 20,000 copies of The Ukrainian Weekly in which those who care not a straw about Ukraine were allegedly misrepresented, but to worry rather about all those copies of journalistic, scholarly, and periodical what-not found all over the globe which — because of the beliefs and statements of such as the Kennedys and Huttenbachs — has concluded that Ukraine is nothing but a region, its people simply Russians, its language a dialect.

But then what's in a word? Right?

Sincerely yours, Askold Skalsky Hagerstown, Md.

HAVE YOU BROUGHT YOUR FRIEND OE RELATIVE TO THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION? IF NOT, DO SO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

It is clear that the rulers of the Soviet Union are still fearful of Catholicism and of all other religions, for they know that their soulless and atheistic Communism cannot begin to compete with the Church of Jesus Christ. Some among us believed that the post-Stalin Kremlin leadership was sincerely bent on peaceful coexistence with the West and would, as a consequence, be more toler-

lated as regards organized religion in the USSR. But no such thing came to pass. Yet the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR are both signatories to the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," signed on December 10, 1948, which assures freedom of religion. Moscow makes much of this lip-service to freedom in its massive propaganda drives outside the USSR.

Article 18 of the "Declaration" reads: "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes the freedom to change his religion or belief, and the freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance."

Clearly, the Soviet Union and its subservient Ukrainian SSR are prime violators of the U.N. "Declaration of Human Rights" and the U.N. Charter as well, and should be exposed as such before the world bar of opinion. The Soviet Union is guilty not only of destroying the Ukrainian Catholic Church. It also annihilated the Ukrain-

ian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the 1930's by slaying over 30 archbishops and bishops and 20,000 clergy and monks. It persistently harasses and persecutes other Christian adherents in Ukraine — the Baptists, Evangelicals, Seventh-Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and others — by imposing heavy taxation and by arresting pastors and preachers. The Soviet government is relentlessly persecuting the Judaic faith by closing down synagogues, molesting religious leaders and terrorizing worshippers.

Yet, only recently (December 2, 1968) the United Nations saw fit to present a U.N. "human rights award" to Peter E. Nedbalo, a representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the U.N. Human Rights Commission, for "outstanding achievements in human rights." In view of the systematic and unbridled persecution of all religions in the USSR and the denial of human rights to the Ukrainians and other peoples in the USSR, such an award is a parody of justice and elemental human rights.

(To be Continued)

R. Smal-Stocki

(Concluded from p. 1)

lav Prokopovych, he was named Deputy Premier of the Ukrainian government-in-exile. Prof. Smal-Stocki was also a member of the Ukrainian delegation (along with Minister A. Shulhyn) to the League of Nations, and was vice president of the Ukrainian Association for the League of Nations, 1929-39.

Headed Shevchenko Statue Project

Prof. Smal-Stocki was chairman of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America which was in charge of all activities leading to the creation of the Shevchenko Monument on public grounds in Washington, D. C. He was a recipient of the "Shevchenko Freedom Award" for his singular service in this project.

Prof. Smal-Stocki was a frequent target of the Communist press in Ukraine and in Russia for his unwavering dedication to the principles of freedom for the Ukrainian and other captive nations.

Essentially, Prof. Smal-Stocki was a philologist. At the same time he wrote books and essays on Ukrainian history, culture and political developments. Altogether, he authored over 160 scholarly publications in the field of linguistics, literary criticism and Soviet studies in many languages. He also wrote monographs and memoirs on noted Ukrainian men of science and politics. He knew and was closely associated with many Ukrainian political figures of the twentieth century, such as Hrushevsky, Petliura, Vynnychenko, Skoropadsky, Lyvytsky, Doroshenko, Mazepa, and others.

Prof. Smal-Stocki, in addition to being president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, was also Curator of the Byzantine Slavic Arts Foundation in Washington; he was a member of the Ukrainian Institute of America; Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A.; the American Historical Association; the American Catholic Historical Association; the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages; "Academie Internationale Libre des Sciences et des Lettres," Paris; the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences; the Pilsudski Historical Institute and the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in America.

A bachelor all his life, Prof. Smal-Stocki is survived by a brother, Dr. Nestor Smal-Stocki, who resides in Lima, Peru, and sister, Mrs. Irene Luckyy of Toronto, Ont., Canada.

A Requiem Mass was celebrated Wednesday, April 30, at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia. The body was interred at Our Lady of Sorrows Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery, Langhorne, Pa.

Church's bonds with the Vatican, bonds which had existed since the Union of Brest, concluded in 1596. Together with Carpatho-Ukraine, which was incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR in 1945, this compact Ukrainian ethnic territory encompassed over 5,000,000 Ukrainian Catholic faithful, 1 archbishop-metropolitan, 10 bishops, 5 dioceses, 2 areas of Apostolic Administration, 2,950 diocesan priests, 520 monastic and religious priests, 1,080 nuns, 3,040 parishes, 4,440 churches and chapels, 195 monasteries and convents, 540 seminarians, 1 ecclesiastical academy, 5 ecclesiastical seminaries, several thousand Catholic elementary schools, high schools, several Catholic colleges, 35 Ukrainian Catholic publishing houses, 28 Ukrainian Catholic journals and hundreds of Catholic institutions, libraries, welfare and aid associations, orphanages, student and youth leagues, women's organizations, and so forth.

Catholic Church Alive

The arrest of Archbishop Welychkovskiy provides undeniable proof that Catholicism in Ukraine is alive despite the attempt at the complete destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1945-46 by the Soviet government. We recall with deep grief the sad fate which befell our Catholic Ukrainian brothers and sisters after World War II, the time when the USSR occupied Western Ukraine. The Soviet government arrested the entire Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy — over 2,000 priests, monks and nuns — abolished the church organization and broke our

There were further reports that Archbishop Welychkovskiy had died suddenly in a Soviet prison ("The Washington Post" of March 17, 1969, "The Toronto Telegram and Star" of March 17, 1969, and in the Italian newspaper "L'Avvenire" of March 16, 1969). However, subsequent reports have denied his death, stating that he has been transported to the "capital" — which could be either Kiev or Moscow.

All these were totally destroyed by Moscow, and the Eastern-Rite Catholic Church in Ukraine was placed outside the law by the Soviet government. Of all the U-

krainian Catholic Bishops but one survived. He is Metropolitan Joseph Slipy, who spent 18 years in Soviet jails and concentration camps. Released in January, 1963, upon the direct intervention of the late Pope John XXIII, he was allowed to travel to Rome, where he was made Archbishop-Major in 1963, and appointed Cardinal in 1965 by Pope Paul VI.

Reds Fear Catholicism

The destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine was deplored by the late Pope Pius XII in his two outstanding encyclicals, "Orientalia Omnes Ecclesias" (December 23, 1945) and "Orientalia Omnes" (December 15, 1952).

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Andrij Dobriansky, the dynamic young Ukrainian bass baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Studio, will sing the role of the blind king, Archibaldo, in the Columbia College Arts Festival's revival of Italo Montemezzi's lyric drama, "L'Amore dei Tre Re" (The Love of Three Kings).

"Holod" Premiere...



Larissa Kukrytska (left) and Volodymyr Lysniak in a scene from "Holod"

(Continued from p. 1)

received judging from audience response, the guests and members of the cast celebrated the premiere with bubbling champagne.

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Shamokin Festival...

(Continued from p. 1)

nel, which is carved through solid rock, is a "natural" for safe shelter. It is, in fact, a U.S. government-inspected, officially designated fallout shelter. A specially constructed room, where Civil Defense supplies are stored, and which tourists glimpse, contains enough food, water, sanitary and medical kits to sustain 5,655 people for 30 days.

Chicago, Derry Winners...

(Continued from p. 1)

was held in the U.N.A. National Home in Derry Saturday evening. Rev. Walter Kachmar of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church gave the invocation and extended his greetings, whereafter Charles H. Wanshuk, president of the Derry Ukrainian Society, welcomed the guests and introduced James Sarriese, Member of Branch 113, Toatmasters Club, and Councilman, as master of ceremonies.

UKRAINIAN BANDURISTS CHORUS

Commemorating 50th Anniversary Concert HRYHORY KYTASTY — Conductor

NEWARK, N.J. — Friday, May 9, 8:00 P.M. Symphony Hall, 1020 Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Saturday, May 10, 8:00 P.M. Benjamin Franklin Auditorium, Broad & Greene Streets.

NEW YORK CITY — Sunday, May 11, 3:00 P.M. Fashion Industries Auditorium, 225 W. 24th St.

ANNUAL CHARITY DINNER-DANCE

Sponsored by BR. 72 UKRAINIAN NATIONAL WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC. at BELMONT PLAZA HOTEL (Baroque Ballroom) 49th Street and Lexington Avenue, N.Y.C. Saturday, May 10, 1969 at 7:00 P.M.

Semi-Formal Orchestra — JOE WRUBEL Donation \$12.50 per person. Benefit of Museum Fund of Ukrainian Institute Mother and Child Fund of UNWLA For tickets and Reservations Call after 6:00 P.M.: ANNA KOSCIW HY 3-3730 OLGA LITEPLO UL 4-6992

SPORTS SCENE

By Olek Zeadub



Problems With a Hermit

The organizers of the Munich Olympics in 1972 anticipate many problems. One they did not foresee, however, was brother Timofej Prokhorov.

Brother Timofej is an Orthodox monk of uncertain religious attachment. A colorful figure with long white hair and a flowing white beard, he is 88 now and a hermit by choice.

The Olympic Organizing Committee has nothing against hermits in principle, but the trouble with Brother Timofej is that his tiny hermitage lies right in the middle of the Olympic site.

To be sure, the monk, who arrived in Munich some 17 years ago, had no idea that the area would be chosen for Olympic Games, or even that the Games would be held in Munich.

Chapel built from Scrap

With complete disregard for the local bureaucracy, he found himself a little site in a large area of wasteland, at the foot of a hill made out of the rubble from the city's bombed ruins. There he and his companion, an aged nun who calls herself Sister Natasha, built themselves a tiny chapel from scrap material, lined it with silver paper and even installed an ancient foot-pump organ.

They also constructed a couple of small living huts. Around the buildings they developed a small oasis of flowers and fruit trees and settled down to spend the rest of their lives in prayer, contemplation and gardening.

The state of Bavaria (which owns the land) and the city of Munich (which is responsible for developing it) displayed a sense of tolerance rare among officialdom. They turned a blind eye on Brother Timofej's neglect to obtain the customary planning permission.

But now, with the Games less than four years away, the Olympic planners found that Brother Timofej's little oasis of calm lies exactly where they want to build the equestrian training grounds.

The question is, will the aged monk have to move? The Sport Section of the Olympic Organizing Committee says 'yes.'

Seek Solution

But the architect responsible for planning the Olympic site says 'no.' He believes the plans can be arranged so that the hermitage can be left in tact.

It appears that the Munich city authorities and the Olympic Construction Committee would also like to leave Brother Timofej and Sister Natasha in peace.

According to a spokesman for the Construction Committee: "It is of no interest to anyone whether the steps in the stadium are five centimeters higher or lower, but people will pay attention all over the world if we exceed the limits of humanitarianism."

The Munich press has lined up squarely behind Brother Timofej as well, and the odds are now that Olympic Organizing Committee will have to readjust its equestrian plans.

One of the arguments used by Brother Timofej's supporters is that the hermitage could become a major tourist attraction for Olympic visitors. Whether that is what the two hermits want, is another question.

ASL Starts Season

The American Soccer League opens its new season this Sunday and Ukrainian soccer fans will have a chance to see two of their clubs in action at the same time when the Newark Ukrainian Sich and the Philadelphia Nationals clash at the JFK Stadium in Harrison, N.J.

The soccer game will be icing on the cake for sports fans in a weekend that will also see volleyball competition and swimming.

The sports weekend will begin Saturday in Maplewood, N.J., where a volleyball tournament, involving both men's and women's teams will be held for the SUAST-East championship.

On the same day, beginning later in the afternoon, swimming championships will be held. Both events are being staged at the Columbia High School in Maplewood. The entire sports weekend is held under the egis of the Ukrainian National Association.

Why be on the outside? Join the Ukrainian National Ass'n and read "The Ukrainian Weekly"

WHERE THE UNA WAS BORN

The Ukrainian National Association on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary

PRESENTS

A TWO-DAY PROGRAM OF FESTIVITIES

in Shamokin, Pa., the heart of the Anthracite Region and the place of UNA's birth

PROGRAM:

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1969

3:00 P.M. LITURGY and PANAKHYDA For Ukrainian Pioneers and UNA Deceased Ukrainian Catholic Church Transfiguration of Our Lord 301 N. Shamokin Street

4:00 P.M. UNVEILING OF MONUMENT to Ukrainian Pioneers in Anthracite Valley in Pennsylvania who founded UNA

5:00 P.M. RECEPTIONS: Church Hall Ukrainian Brotherhood Club American Legion Hall James Madison Hotel

6:00 P.M. BANQUET American Legion Hall Independence Street

Festival proceedings to be broadcast "live" from Lakewood Park over Station WBMT Shenandoah, Pa.

BANQUET

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1969 Hymns: American, Canadian, Ukrainian

by Mary Lesawyer, Soprano Invocation — Rev. George Dubitsky, Pastor Ukrainian Catholic Church Opening Remarks and Introduction of Master of Ceremonies Joseph Lesawyer Supreme President Master of Ceremonies Peter Puclo, Supreme Treasurer

Greetings — Mayor of Shamokin Dinner Introduction of Honored Guests Ukrainian Dancers Lehigh Valley Male Chorus Principal Address in English Mr. Michael Kitsock

Mary Lesawyer, soloist Principal Address in Ukrainian Stephen Kuropas, Supreme Vice President

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8 P.M.

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