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## Marquette University Slavic Institute Papers NO. 11

Alfred J. Sokolnicki

Roman Smal-Stocki

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MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY  
SLAVIC INSTITUTE  
PAPERS

NO. 11

THE SLAVIC INSTITUTE OF  
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY  
1949-1961

BY

ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI, PH.D.  
*Professor of History*  
*Director, Slavic Institute*

AND

ALFRED J. SOKOLNICKI, L.H.D.  
*Associate Professor of Speech*  
*Secretary, Slavic Institute*



*"The Pursuit of Truth to Make Men Free"*

SLAVIC INSTITUTE  
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

## THE SLAVIC INSTITUTE OF MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY

The Slavic Institute was established at Marquette University in 1949:

1. to foster the study of the history, culture, and civilization of the Slavic nations through the organization of courses, research, symposiums, seminars, public conferences, and publications;
2. to develop an appreciation of and preserve the cultural heritage of more than 14 million American citizens of Slavic descent in the spirit of the fundamental equality of all Slavic nations;
3. to strengthen American-Slavic cultural relations through original contributions to American scholarship.

## THE SLAVIC INSTITUTE OF MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY

Brother Leo V. Ryan, C.S.V.  
Director, Continuing Education

\*Professor Roman Smal-Stocki  
Director

\*Professor Alfred J. Scholnicki  
Secretary

Rev. Joseph P. Donnelly, S.J.  
Rev. Edward Finn, S.J.  
Professor David D. Draves  
Professor Roman Gawkoski  
Professor Bela Kovrig  
Colonel Edward Kurdziel  
Professor Theodore Marburg  
Mr. Francis Piazczaka  
Professor Herbert Rice  
Professor Christopher Spalatin  
Professor Cyril Smith  
Professor Joseph Talacko  
Professor Eric Waldman

\* Editorial Board, Slavic Institute Papers

PUBLISHED  
THROUGH THE PATRONAGE OF  
SYLVESTER WABISZEWSKI

## PREFACE

**A**mong the thousands of refugees pried free of Hitler's grasp following World War II were numerous university professors from the countries of Central East Europe. Awaiting them in the already Communist-dominated classrooms in which they had once taught, however, was a future darker than the shadow of the past which they had just escaped. Personal and academic freedom had to be found elsewhere and thus the modern-day exodus turned westward to seek refuge in American universities. Among these refugees from intellectual suppression was Roman Smal-Stocki, a former Professor of Slavistics at the University of Warsaw. He came to Marquette University in 1947 with an intimate knowledge of and experience with Russian Communism.

On November 12, 1948 Professor Smal-Stocki invited his American-born colleagues, Francis X. Swietlik, then Dean of the Marquette University School of Law, and Alfred J. Sokolnicki, then Supervisor of the Marquette University Speech Clinic, to discuss the possibility of an organization at Marquette University that would sponsor the study of and research in Slavistics. As an outgrowth of these meetings, the Reverend Virgil Roach, S. J., then Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, received on January 19, 1949 a memorandum proposal entitled *Project for the Establishment of a Slavic Institute at Marquette University*.

The Slavic Institute was officially approved by the university administration and was formally established under the sponsorship of the Executive Vice-President of the University, the Reverend Max G. Barnett, S.J. on March 9, 1949. It functioned under the aegis of the following: Dean Swietlik as Honorary Chairman; Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, Professor of History, as Director; and Alfred J. Sokolnicki, then instructor in the School of Speech, as Secretary-Treasurer.

## vi Preface

Each of the officers of the newly formed Slavic Institute possessed considerable backgrounds of interest, knowledge, and contact with the academic, cultural, and humanitarian activities of the Slavic peoples.

Dean Swietlik, a native Milwaukeean and a graduate of Marquette University, was a long-time Grand Censor of the Polish National Alliance, the largest Polish fraternal organization in the world. He was also known the world over as the President of American Relief for Poland. In addition, he had made many trips to Poland and personally knew many of the outstanding cultural and political leaders of Poland. Among the many honors conferred upon Dean Swietlik was an honorary LL.D. degree by Creighton University in 1942.

Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki was born in Czernowitz, Bukovina, Ukraine, and studied in Vienna and Leipzig. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy *summa cum laude* in Comparative Slavic Philology from the University of Munich in 1914. He was Associate Professor at the Ukrainian University of Prague from 1921-1923. Holding a Fellowship from the President of Czechoslovakia, Thomas G. Masaryk, Professor Smal-Stocki was a guest professor at English Universities in 1924-1925. From 1925 until the outbreak of World War II in 1939, he was Professor at the University of Warsaw. Prior to World War II, he had a distinguished career in public life. Professor Smal-Stocki was General Secretary and Editor of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw. Under his editorship the Institute published 50 volumes of scholarly works in all fields of Eastern Europe's Slavic research. During World War II, Professor Smal-Stocki was a civil internee of the Gestapo in Prague, Czechoslovakia, but with the end of hostilities he fled to the West before the advancing Communists. In Frankfort, Germany, he was reunited with a close and distinguished friend, the then Ambassador of the United States to Poland, Anthony Drexel Biddle, who arranged his trip to the United States with proper letters of introduction.

Professor Smal-Stocki was appointed to the faculty of Marquette University in 1947.

Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki earned his reputation early as a columnist in Polish language newspapers of Milwaukee and other cities in the United States. A graduate of Marquette University, he has had experience as a writer of radio programs, producer of international pageants and especially Polish folk dance programs. He was active as a teacher, principal, and director of the Polish Summer School conducted in Milwaukee under the auspices of the Casimir Pulaski Council of Milwaukee. Professor Sokolnicki is the author of the manual *A Polish Reading Course* which was prepared for use in high schools in Milwaukee, Chicago, and Detroit through the Pulaski Council. On May 28, 1961, Alliance College in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree L.H.D.

These three leaders have spearheaded the movement for a Slavic Institute at Marquette University and directed its activities for the first decade.

The accomplishments of the Slavic Institute of Marquette University during its first ten years are presented herein as a proud record of achievement in arousing interest in and focusing scholarly attention in the academic and cultural aspects of Slavistic studies.

Brother Leo V. Ryan, C.S.V.  
Director, Continuing Education and  
Coordinator of Area Studies

When the Slavic Institute of Marquette University began to function on March 9, 1949, specific objectives which were to guide its work were defined.

The Slavic Institute was established:

1. to foster the study of the history, culture, and civilization of the Slavic nations through the introduction and organization of courses, research, symposia, seminars, publications, and public conferences;
2. to develop an appreciation of and preserve the cultural heritage of more than fourteen million American citizens of Slavic descent in the spirit of fundamental equality of all Slavic nations;
3. to strengthen American-Slavic cultural relations through original contributions to American scholarship.

Since its organization, the Slavic Institute had representatives and specialists of various cultures and areas of interest among its members. The Slovak culture was represented by the Rev. John F. Abbick, S.J., and the Rev. Kenneth J. Herian, S.J. Professors Roman S. Gawkoski and John Michalski and Mr. Francis Piszczaka of the Library staff represented the Polish.

Czech members were Professors Vladimir Honsa and Joseph Talacko. Liaison with Slovenian culture groups was maintained through Professor Joseph Gorsic, and Professor Vatro Murvar performed the same function with the Croation community.

Other members of the Slavic Institute were specialists in specific areas:

Professor Martin Clancy, Soviet political science  
The Rev. Joseph Donnelly, S.J., Church history  
Professor David Draves, Soviet education  
The Rev. Edward Finn, S.J., Christian rites  
Professor E. Paul Gauthier, Russian philology



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Professor Bela Kovrig, Danube valley problems and Soviet political science

Colonel Edward Kurdziel, U.S.M.C., Soviet military problems

Professor Theodore Marburg, Soviet economy

Professor Herbert Rice, American-Slavic problems

Professor Cyril Smith, European and East-European history

Professor Christopher Spalatin, problems of the Southern Slavs

Professor Eric Waldman, Soviet political science

Professor Smal-Stocki was an expert in Slavic history and philology, and the secretary Sokolnicki, an expert on Polish and Slavic customs and dances.

Even before the Slavic Institute was formally organized, one of its objectives was already becoming a reality. Courses on Slavic History and Political Thought were introduced in the College of Liberal Arts in the September semester of the 1947-1948 academic year. That semester fifty-nine students were enrolled in History 135 - History of Russia. In the February semester, three courses were being offered—two in History and one in Political Science: History 136 - History of Russia - Middle Ages to 1914—(3 semester hours of undergraduate credit) with an enrollment of forty-one students; History 139 - History of the Soviet Union, (3 semester hours of undergraduate credit) with an enrollment of sixty-seven students, and Political Science 153 - Soviet Political Theory and Practices, (3 semester hours of undergraduate credit) with an enrollment of eleven students. All of these courses were taught by Professor Smal-Stocki.

Courses on the undergraduate level increased and developed, and were soon complemented by graduate courses. Graduate courses—History 297 - Problems of Soviet Union History, and History 298 - Studies in Recent Central and East European History—have been offered since September 1951 and September 1954 respectively.

*Academic Minor in Slavic Studies*

In 1958-1959, the Slavic Institute implemented its academic plan of fostering an interdisciplinary approach to the study of Slavistics at Marquette through the introduction of an inter-departmental minor in Slavic Studies which was approved and added to the Marquette University curriculum that year. The Bulletin of the College of Liberal Arts (for 1959-1961) described the minor as follows:

The Slavic Institute offers an inter-departmental minor consisting of 18 semester hours of specific work chosen from the following approved courses:

At least 9 hours in History from the following:

History 131 — History of Poland and Lithuania

History 133 — Survey of the Slavic Nations

History 136 — History of Russia to 1914

History 139 — History of the Soviet Union

At least 9 hours in Political Science and Sociology from the following:

Political Science 152 — Government and Politics of the Soviet Union.

Political Science 160 — International Politics

Political Science 163 — International Law of War and Neutrality

Political Science 164 — International Law of Peace

Political Science 167 — International Organization

Political Science 171 — Soviet Foreign Policy

Sociology 106 — Dynamics of Social Change

Sociology 111 — Cultural Anthropology

The eventual aim of the Slavic Institute is to expand the Slavic areas minor into an undergraduate major and subsequently into graduate sequences leading to advanced degrees.

*Lectures*

While developing a strong academic program, the Slavic Institute early concerned itself with community service and continuing education. Recognizing the need for accurate public

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understanding of Soviet Russia and Soviet related matters as well as an appreciation on the part of Slavic ethnic groups, of their cultural, historical, and political heritage, the Slavic Institute inaugurated a series of public lectures on current and scholarly topics.

Through these public lectures offered to the citizens of the Milwaukee area and other cities, the members of the Slavic Institute attempted to present a truthful image of the Slavic nations, the Soviet Union, and the present international situation.

In collaboration with the National Committee for Free Europe, Inc., of New York City, the Slavic Institute sponsored its first public lecture on "Czechoslovakia After the Coup d'Etat" on Tuesday, November 1, 1949. Dr. Miroslav Kerner, a political refugee from Europe, was the speaker.

This was the beginning of an imposing series of lectures delivered by Professor Smal-Stocki, other members of the Slavic Institute, and eminent scholars from other universities and qualified authorities from various cities in the United States.

In October, 1950, Professor Smal-Stocki introduced a four-lecture series on "The Slavic World."

Another four-lecture series was presented in February of 1951 on "Problems of the Soviet Union" by Professor Smal-Stocki.

The winter lecture series in 1951 featured three lectures by Dr. Smal-Stocki: "Communism in Linguistics," "The Recent Revocation of Marr's Soviet Linguistic Theory by Stalin," and lastly, "Poland as an International Problem." "Present Day Czechoslovakia" was presented by Professor Joseph Talacko, a member of the Institute.

The lecture series which followed covered such varied subjects as "The Nationalities of the Soviet Union," "Red Tinge in the Universities," and "Communism in Asia." Lectures on Polish culture, the Sovietized Czechoslovak Constitution and others were delivered by such outstanding lecturers as Professor

Lev Dobriansky of Georgetown University and Professor Francis Schwarzenberg of Loyola University. Professors Christopher Spalatin, Joseph Talacko, Sokolnicki, and Smal-Stocki spoke with increasing regularity at various campus and off campus programs. Several predominantly Slavic parishes in Milwaukee and high schools in the area invited Slavic Institute members to present lectures on selected topics on which they were considered experts.

Scholars who have made recent trips to countries behind the Iron Curtain were invited to speak at lecture programs sponsored by the Institute. Professor Kermit McKenzie, of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, who made a trip to Europe during the Summer of 1959, spoke on "Russia Revisited."

The Institute's most recent lecture programs dealt with the current status of the Jews in the Soviet Union delivered by Dr. Joseph Lichten of the B'nai B'rith, in New York City, and with the present situation in Czechoslovakia given by Professor Francis Schwarzenberg of Loyola University in Chicago.

### *Conferences and Symposia*

In May, 1956, as part of the 75th Anniversary celebration of the founding of Marquette University, the Slavic Institute sponsored a series of conferences which attracted participants from many parts of the United States. The first of these conferences, "The Day of the Church Behind the Iron Curtain," took place on Sunday, May 20, 1956 and was opened with a high mass in the Byzantine Slavic Rite celebrated at Gesu Church. The celebrant was the Very Rev. Nestor Fecica, O.S.B.M., Superior of the Basilian Monastery in Chicago. The sermon was delivered by the Most Rev. Roman Atkielski, D.D., Auxiliary Bishop of Milwaukee. The Rev. George E. Ganss, S.J., then chairman of the Department of Classics at Marquette University, read the English translation of the ritual from the pulpit. The

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choir of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Church in Chicago, under the direction of James Ivankoe, sang the Mass.

The afternoon program featured speakers on "The Plight of the Church Behind the Iron Curtain." His Eminence, Albert Gregory Cardinal Meyer, then Archbishop of Milwaukee, gave the opening address. Professor Christopher Spalatin, a member of the Institute spoke on the Church in Croatia. Professor Schwarzenberg related the plight of the Church in Czechoslovakia. The Church in Hungary was discussed by Professor Bela Kovrig, a member of the Institute. The Rev. Joseph Prunskis of Chicago spoke on the Church in Lithuania. Professor Boleslaw Szczesniak of the University of Notre Dame lectured on the situation of the Church in Poland. Professor Dobriansky discussed the Church in the Ukraine. Professor Smal-Stocki spoke on the Church in Byelo-Russia, Bulgaria, and Rumania. The closing remarks were given by the Very Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell, S.J., then President at Marquette University. The Mass and parts of the lectures in English and selected remarks in the various languages of the speakers were tape recorded for rebroadcast behind the Iron Curtain by the Voice of America.

Subsequent conferences, which are detailed in the Appendix, dealt with "The Results of the Revolution in the Russian Empire" and "Poland Today." In 1958, two important conferences were held. The first was "The Results of the Revolution in the Russian Empire." Professors Kermit McKenzie of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and Professors Smal-Stocki, Cyril Smith, and Alfred J. Sokolnicki, all of the Institute, participated.

During the same month a symposium on "Poland Today" was held with the Honorable Francis X. Swietlik; Rev. Alphonse Popek, of St. Francis Major Seminary; Miss Laura Pilarski, a reporter from the *Milwaukee Journal*, and Mrs. Irene Ratajczak, Vice-President of Polanki, Women's Polish Cultural Organiza-

tion, participating. Each of the speakers had recently returned from Poland and presented various aspects of life as they saw it.

In May of 1960, the Slavic Institute commemorated the 1000th anniversary of the establishment of Christianity in Poland. The observance opened with a solemn high mass in St. Stanislaus Church on South 5th and Mitchell Streets, the Rev. Raymond Punda, pastor, officiating. This is the oldest Polish church in Milwaukee and the site of the oldest Polish school in the United States. The Rev. Walter Gawinek, a recent immigrant from Poland, gave the sermon. The afternoon program was held in the ballroom of the Marquette University Union and featured a Sacred Concert by the children's and adults' choruses of St. Stanislaus Church, directed by George Guilbault and accompanied by Mrs. Dorothy Budish.

A scholarly conference followed. The speaker of the afternoon was Professor Oskar Halecki of Fordham and Columbia Universities who spoke on "The Christianization of Poland." Rev. Alphonse S. Popek, J.C.D.V., of St. Francis Major Seminary, presented an address in Polish on "Poland's Role as a Christian Power in Eastern Europe." The opening address was given by Professor Smal-Stocki.

The 170th anniversary of the adoption of Poland's Constitution on May 3, 1791 was another highlight of the Slavic Institute's program. Speakers on the program were the Rev. Constantine Klukowski, President of the Polish American Historical Association; the Honorable Clement J. Zablocki, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States; the Honorable Francis X. Swietlik, Honorary Chairman of the Slavic Institute, Professor Roman Smal-Stocki, Director of the Slavic Institute, and Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki, the Institute Secretary.

In November of 1958, the Slavic Institute co-sponsored with the Social Science Research Council of New York, a conference on "National Communism." Addresses presented at this

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conference were published as the first in a series of Slavic Institute Papers. The Chairman of the conference was the Rev. Eugene Korth, S.J., Chairman of the History Department. Professor Kermit McKenzie, of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, spoke on "The Definition of National Communism." "The Origin of National Communism" was developed by Professor Smal-Stocki. A well known American scholar of Serbian origin, Professor Michael Petrovich, of the University of Wisconsin in Madison, presented a paper on "Titoism." A native American, and a former visiting Professor at the University of Cracow in Poland, Professor Edmund Zawacki of the Slavic Department of the University of Wisconsin in Madison, spoke on "Gomulka-ism." Professor Bela Kovrig presented a paper on "National Communism in Hungary." Panelists participating in the conference were: Professor Szymon Deptula of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and Professors Yuan-Li Wu, and Christopher Spalatin, both of Marquette University. The Papers which recorded the various speeches of the conferences were circulated to the State Department, Slavic Departments of leading Universities, and institutes and committees organized for the purpose of studying Communism.

In July, 1961, the Slavic Institute inaugurated a summer program which was well attended by many teachers and summer session students. Professor Michael Petrovich, of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, spoke on the present world situation and Communism. The talk was discussed by a panel which included Professors Bela Kovrig, Eric Waldman, Roman Smal-Stocki, and Alfred J. Sokolnicki.

In trying to reach as many people as it could with its education program the Slavic Institute utilized every means at its disposal. Among the most effective and powerful of these means, of course, was educational and commercial television. Thus, the Institute has been called upon frequently to furnish and participate in programs on Slavic themes. These programs

have been presented in various forms. In December of 1950, upon the request of station WTMJ-TV, the secretary of the Institute, Alfred J. Sokolnicki produced a Polish cultural program depicting Polish Christmas customs. He enlisted the help of the Mazur Polish Dancers of Milwaukee, a group which he founded and directed.

Institute members made television appearances in other cities from time to time. Some of the principal programs in which they participated can be recalled here. In November of 1953, Professor Smal-Stocki appeared on "The Georgetown University Forum" in Washington, D.C., speaking on the topic, "What is Russia?" The same "Georgetown University Forum" again invited Professor Smal-Stocki in November of 1957 to discuss "The Non-Russian Nations in the USSR from Lenin to Khrushchev.

A centennial tribute to the noted Polish novelist, Joseph Conrad, was presented by the Slavic Institute in cooperation with the Joseph Conrad Club of Marquette University on December 11, 1957 and shown on Milwaukee's educational television station, WMVS-TV. The half-hour presentation was devoted to an exploration of the reason why such famous Polish artists and scientists as Conrad, Chopin, and Madame Curie left their native land. The historical developments which led to the mass exodus of Polish people to the United States and other countries were also discussed. In the second portion of the program Father Francis Konieczny, O.C.Cam., who had recently returned from Poland, presented his views on the industrial, agrarian, and commercial aspects of Polish life. Father Konieczny was superior of the Camillian Fathers in Milwaukee and presented the picture of Poland very vividly. During December of 1957, Professor Smal-Stocki also appeared on Station WITI-TV offering a commentary on Soviet films.

On January 29, 1958, the Slavic Institute presented a "Mardi Gras" program on station WMVS-TV. The commentator



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of the program was Alfred J. Sokolnicki. Featured were customs of Shrove Tuesday and Mardi Gras among the Slavic people. The Ukrainian Easter egg dyeing custom as a preamble to Easter was followed by a Croatian Kolo dance. Slovak cookies and pastries served on Shrove Tuesday were shown by children in the colorful costumes of the Slovak people. The Mazur Polish Dancers presented several Mardi Gras dances depicting Polish pre-lenten customs.

The Slavic Institute elaborated for Marquette University a program series of weekly television programs which began on September 27, 1958 and concluded on March 21, 1959 on the subject "Hammer and Sickle." Participants from various cities in the United States who participated in the series were:

Dr. Anthony T. Bouscaren, Associate Professor of Political Science at Marquette University, National War College (1958), and author of *A Guide to Anti-Communist Action*.

Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki, Professor of History at Marquette University and Director of the Slavic Institute.

Dr. Richard Connell, Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Marquette University.

Dr. Fred Schwartz, physician and surgeon from Sydney, Australia, and lecturer on Communism.

Dr. Bela Kovrig, Professor of Sociology at Marquette University and former Rector of the Hungarian Royal Franz Joseph University.

Dr. Gerhardt Niemeyer, Professor of Political Science, Notre Dame University, National War College (1956).

Mr. William Henry Chamberlin, editorial correspondent of the *Wall Street Journal*, who is considered a leading authority on Soviet affairs.

Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Associate Professor of Economics at Georgetown University, National War College (1958), and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Dr. Yuan-Li Wu, Assistant Professor of Economics at Marquette University and former technical consultant to the Chinese delegation at the United Nations.

Dr. Slobodan Draskovich, Editor of *Liberty*, Serbian-American newspaper published in Chicago, and former member of the National Defense Ministry of Yugoslavia.

Judge Robert Morris, New York attorney and former Chief Counsel to the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee.

Dr. Edmund Zawacki, Associate Professor of Slavic languages at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. William McGovern, Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University and consultant to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on Asian problems.

Miss Katherine Kochno, Research Associate and Instructor, Department of Education, Loyola University, Chicago, and script writer for the Voice of America.

Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin, Military Editor of the *New York Times*, 1924 graduate of Annapolis, member of *New York Times* staff since 1929, and Military Editor since 1942.

Mr. Edward Hunter, author of "*Brainwashing*" in *Red China*.

Dr. Evron Kirkpatrick, Executive Secretary of the American Political Science Association, formerly Chief of O. I. S., Office of Intelligence Research of the Department of State, and author of the *World Wide Communist Activities*.

The subjects and dates of the telecasts are listed in the Appendix. The series dealt with the threat of Communism to world peace, and, in particular, to the United States. The audio portion of the television programs was tape recorded and copies were presented to the University. Since then, many study groups have used them as resource materials for their study of Communism and have hailed the Institute and the University for their part in presenting the series.

### *Cultural Activities*

Since one of the objectives of the Slavic Institute is to develop an appreciation of and preserve the cultural heritage of

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the citizens of Slavic descent in the spirit of fundamental equality of all Slavic nations, several activities were sponsored with this specific aim in mind. Already mentioned were television programs dealing with customs of Mardi Gras and of Polish Christmas. In March of 1958, a program of Slavic dances and songs directed by Professor Sokolnicki was presented in the Marquette Union. In April of 1960, a program of Czech, Polish, Russian, and Slovak dances was presented.

As one of the workshops in the 75th Jubilee year of the founding of Marquette University, the University requested Professor Sokolnicki to present a workshop on folk dances for nuns and women teachers from various parts of the country. Two sessions were held, one on July 2, 1955, and the other on July 16, 1955. At the first of these, Croatian dances were taught by the Croatian folk dance group sponsored by Hrvatska Zena, the Croatia Women's Humanitarian and Cultural Society, Branch Number 3, Incorporated. Mrs. Josephine Panhans directed and Sister Olivia, S.B.C., was the accompanist. Information and notes were furnished through Mrs. Josephine Burazin. On the same afternoon, the Mazur Polish Dancers taught Polish dances with Ronald DeBattista and Lawrence Wysocki as accompanists. Jerome Kube and Wanda Kokowski, Assistant Directors of the dance group assisted Professor Sokolnicki in teaching the dances. Dances of other nationalities were taught on July 16th by the Slovak dance group sponsored by the Federation of Slovak Societies of Milwaukee with Ela Homa director. Demonstrations were given by the Slovak children's dancing club sponsored by the Federation of Slovak Societies of Milwaukee, Mrs. Johanna Biksadski, director. The accompanist was Tero Johanik. The workshop met with universal acceptance and approval. Dances which were taught were described in detail in special duplicated notes which were given to all participants. Music for the dances was also furnished in each set of notes. Dance groups wore their traditional costumes and explained how they could be made

economically so that children in elementary schools all over the country could duplicate these costumes at little expense.

Cultural events other than folk dance presentations and television programs centered around various anniversaries or the fine arts.

In the winter of 1952, Mr. Sokolnicki presented a lecture on "The Propagation of Polish Culture Language" in cooperation with the Wisconsin Modern Language Association at the Wisconsin Teachers' Convention. Some programs commemorated anniversaries.

In October of 1960, the centennial of the birth of Anton Chekhov was commemorated by a lecture given by Professor Szymon Deptula of the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

In November of 1960, lectures commemorating the centennial of the birth of Ignacy Paderewski were given by speakers who knew Paderewski personally. Professor Jerzy Bojanowski, former conductor of the Warsaw Grand Opera and Warsaw Philharmonic Symphony, spoke on "Ignacy Paderewski — Musician, Patriot, Statesman." The Honorable Francis X. Swietlik recounted personal recollections of Ignacy Paderewski.

In February of 1961, the Rev. Francis Dvornik, professor of Byzantine History at the Dumbarton Oaks Center of Harvard University, spoke on "Contributions of the Czech and Slovak People in the United States." Father Dvornik's talk commemorated the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the first Czech grade school in the United States in Racine, Wisconsin.

The Adam Mickiewicz Centennial Commemoration held in November 1955, was co-sponsored by the Pulaski Council of Milwaukee. The principal speaker was the eminent historian, Dr. Oskar Halecki of Fordham and Columbia Universities.

In October of 1959, a conference on Juliusz Slowacki, the Polish Shakespeare, was held. Professor Edmund Zawacki of

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the University of Wisconsin in Madison, gave the principal lecture. The discussants were Mrs. Maria Laskowska, former instructor of the Polish language and literature at the State Junior College of Business Administration in Warsaw; Szymon Deptula, of the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, and Alfred J. Sokolnicki, of Marquette University.

A conference on "Hetman Mazepa, Sovereign of the Ukraine" was held in February of 1960, with Professor John Fizer of Notre Dame University as the lecturer.

With permission of the President of Marquette University, Professor Sokolnicki participated in the Holiday Folk Fair, a cultural event conducted annually at Milwaukee's Arena and Auditorium under the auspices of the International Institute of Milwaukee County. In 1956 he became the associate director of the cultural program, conducting rehearsals for all folk groups who participated in the program proper, in addition to spectacular finales and patriotic openings featuring representatives of folk groups of 50 nationalities.

In 1959 when the Holiday Folk Fair program moved into the Arena, Professor Sokolnicki became the Chairman of the Program and General Director. In this capacity he directed six performances with representatives of these Slavic nationalities participating.

The Slavic Institute and its members cooperated in presenting cultural displays, writing, and lecturing on cultural subjects locally and at national festivals and meetings.

### *Publications*

To commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of Marquette University, the Slavic Institute requested permission to begin the publication of a series called "Marquette Slavic Studies" with the following motivation:

1. To strengthen Slavic Studies in America by a special series of monographs on Slavic nations, their history, culture, civilization, and their leading representatives. They would also include original research on those Slavic political and cultural personalities who are representatives of Western European thought and who are at present excluded as objectives of historical research in the Slavic countries.
2. To prepare needed outlines—handbooks on the history literature, art, and economy of Slavic nations—for colleges and Adult Education divisions.
3. To cultivate, through original research, the Slavic heritage of all Americans of Slavic origin and to take note of their contributions to American culture and civilization. These Slavic studies must be a defense against the aggressive propaganda of Communist Neo-Pan-Slavism inside the United States.
4. To deepen the knowledge on all Slavic and Soviet matters in order to meet the price of consideration at the national level.
5. To contribute to the creation of an American Slavistics and to evaluate the Slavic historical events of current importance on the basis of American ideals.

In the preface to the first volume appeared this ideological platform for the studies which is basically different from “Russian Studies” at Eastern universities:

We would like to strengthen the knowledge of Slavic matters and problems in America through this special series of monographs on Slavic nations, their history, culture, civilization, and their great personalities. Simultaneously, we would like to cultivate thorough original research the Slavic heritage of more than twelve million of America’s citizens.

According to our anniversary motto, we dedicate the series to the “The Pursuit of Truth to Make Men Free,” and in this spirit we shall approach all Slavic nations, large and small, with a deep sense of their fundamental equality, disregarding all Slavic imperialisms and colonialisms, and with a warm respect for their fine heritage, which has become a component part of our culture and civilization.

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The Editorial Board of the Marquette Slavic Studies consisted of Roman Smal-Stocki, Cyril E. Smith, Alfred J. Sokolnicki, and Christopher Spalatin. The four volumes which have been published to date are:

Pyziur, Eugene: *The Doctrine of Anarchism of Michael A. Bakunin* (1955).

Kamenetsky, Ihor: *Hitler's Occupation of Ukraine — Study in Totalitarian Imperialism — 1941-44* (1956).

Manning, Clarence A.: *History of Slavic Studies in the United States* (1957).

Kononenko, Konstantyn: *Ukraine and Russian — A History of the Economic Relations Between Ukraine and Russia — 1654-1917* (1958).

Manuscripts for future volumes which are in the process of translation or editing are: *Slovakia: A Political History from 1918 to 1950* by Dr. Joseph Mikus of St. John's University, and *History of the Church in Poland* by the Very Rev. W. Meysztowicz of the Polish Historical Institute in Rome.

The Slavic Institute exchanges its Marquette Slavic Studies with a group of similar learned institutions, among them, at its own request, the Library of the Soviet Union Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, getting in exchange for them volume for volume publications of the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences.

### Slavic Institute Papers

The organization of scholarly symposia created the necessity for publishing the delivered papers in a series called "Slavic Institute Papers." Short and valuable research of scholars collaborating with the Institute would also be considered for publication within the series.

Ten papers have been published to date:

No. 1: "Definition of National Communism" by Kermit McKenzie of the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

## The Slavic Institute of Marquette University 17

- No. 2: "Origin of National Communism" by Roman Smal-Stocki, Marquette University.
- No. 3: "Titoism" by Michael Petrovich, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
- No. 4: "Gomulka-ism" by Edmund Zawacki, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- No. 5: "National Communism and Hungary, The Way of an Idea," a sociological account by Bela Kovrig, Marquette University.
- No. 6: "Should Communism Be Taught in High School?" by James Murphy, Marquette University.
- No. 7: "A Survey of Student Knowledge of the Soviet Union and Its History in a Wisconsin High School." Author's name withheld.
- No. 8: "The Problems of Teaching Soviet Union and Slavic History" by Roman Smal-Stocki, Marquette University.
- No. 9: "The Scheme of Soviet Education" by Michael S. Pap, John Carroll University.
- No. 10: "The Diplomatic Penetration of Imperial Russia into South America" by Terrence J. Barragy, B. A.

This Paper on the History of the Slavic Institute constitutes Paper No. 11.

Future Papers which have been approved by the Editorial Board for publication in the near future are:

- No. 12: "Pushkin's Dedication of 'Poltava' and Princess Mariya Volkonskaya" by John F. Pauls, University of Cincinnati.
- No. 13: "The Jews in the Soviet Union" by Dr. Joseph L. Lichten, Director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, New York City.
- No. 14: "The So-Called Virgin Land of Kazakhstan" by Nestor Korol, Shevchenko Scientific Society, Inc., New York City.
- No. 15: "Some Problems of Baltic-Slavic Relations in Prehistoric and Early Historical Times" by Arnolds Spekke.
- No. 16: "The Problem of Unity of World Communism" by Dinko A. Tomasic, University of Indiana.



## 18 Marquette University Slavic Institute Papers

### *Research*

The third objective of the Slavic Institute is to strengthen American Slavic cultural and educational relations through contributions to American scholarship. This can best be demonstrated by the research projects and the masters' theses which have been completed at Marquette University through the influence of the Director and the members of the Slavic Institute. The theses or essays which have been completed and accepted by the University are as follows:

- 1954: Sister M. Jarlath Pershek, O.S.F., "The Persecution of Catholicism in Lithuania Under Tsaristic and Soviet Regimes."
- 1955: Marvin Walter Batt, "Marshal Tito's Break with the Soviet Union."
- 1956: Irvin E. Oesterreich, "National Socialism and German-Polish Relations."
- 1957: Robert J. Warpinski, "Joseph Pilsudski, 1914-1918, His Military and Political Efforts for Polish Independence." Katherine Anne McKenzie, "United States — Soviet Relations, 1945 — 1950."
- 1958: Sister Josanne Lannen, "The Influence of Dostoyevsky on Nationalism in Modern Russia."  
Sister M. Petrine Scherer, "The Baltic States, Their Struggle For Survival."
- 1959: The Rev. Edmund Keresztur, "Church-State Relations in Hungary Since the Communist Take-over in 1945."  
Theses in progress at the end of the Slavic Institutes tenth year, which were completed later were:
- 1960: Robert B. Roessler, "The Terminological Problems of Eastern European History."  
Sister Marie Jerome Wilkerson, "The United States Contribution to the Soviet Economy 1928-1938."  
Walter J. Lukas, "President Wilson and the American Congress on the Self-Determination of the Non-Russian Nations in the Russian Empire, 1917-1934."  
Sister M. Judine Suter, O.S.B., "Michael Bakunin, Precursor of Leninist Bolshevism."

1961: Terrence J. Barragy, "The Diplomatic Penetration of Imperial Russia into South America."

*A Special Project in Training of Teachers in East European and Slavic History*

In an attempt to supplement or correct an often inadequate or inaccurate picture of the Slavic nations and the Soviet Union presented in the press and the defective public opinion resulting therefrom, the Slavic Institute exerts a constant effort toward the improvement of teaching and the retraining of teachers regarding the Slavic nations and matters concerning the Soviet Union. On February 14, 1959, Professor Smal-Stocki addressed 150 Catholic high school teachers from the Archdiocese of Milwaukee in a series of three lectures organized and supervised by the Right Rev. Monsignor Edmund J. Goebel, Ph.D., LL.D., the Superintendent of Schools. The series was entitled, "How to Teach Eastern European and Soviet Union History in the High School."

On March 5, 1960, the Slavic Institute organized a special conference on "The Improvement of Teaching of Soviet Union and Slavic History in High School." The Chairman of the Conference was the Rev. Eugene Korth, S.J., Chairman, Department of History, Marquette University. Professor Robert Byrnes, Director of the Russian and East European Institute of Indiana University in Bloomington presented a lecture on "The Teaching of Russian and Soviet Union History." Professor Smal-Stocki, Marquette University, spoke on "The Problems of Teaching Soviet History," and Professor James F. Murphy, of the Philosophy Department of Marquette University, developed the topic "Should Communism be Taught in High School." The discussants, represented various colleges in the Milwaukee area. They were Sister M. Joel, O.S.F., Department of History, Alverno College; Sister M. Joseph, S.S.N.D., Chairman, Department of History, Mount Mary College; Sister M. Justine,

O.S.F., Department of History, Cardinal Stritch College; Professor Bela Kovrig, Sociology Department, Marquette University; Professor Kermit McKenzie, History Department, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Professor Herbert Rice, History Department, Marquette University; Professor David Willis, Chairman, Department of Education, Marquette University, and Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki, Institute Secretary.

The Institute has been available for problems and questions which high school teachers have encountered in the teaching of Communism or matters dealing with the Slavic area. It has also assisted groups studying Communism and Slavic problems.

#### *Personnel of the Slavic Institute*

Since its organization in 1949, the membership of the Institute was appointed by the Vice-President upon recommendation of the Director of the Institute. In the beginning, Marquette University faculty members of Slavic descent, those with interests in cultural, historical, political, and other aspects of the Slavic people, and non-Slavic members who were acquainted with Slavic history, language, and culture were invited to membership.

During the ensuing years, specialists in various areas germane to the operation of the Institute and its program were appointed to membership.

The following is a roster of members of the Slavic Institute for 1949-1960:

#### EX OFFICIO

The Rev. Max G. Barnett, S.J., Vice-President, 1949-1954

The Rev. Edward J. Drummond, S.J., Academic Vice-President, 1954-1960

Brother Leo V. Ryan, C.S.V., Director, Continuing Education, 1960-

MEMBERS

1949 — 1961

*Rev. John F. Abbick, S.J.	Theodore F. Marburg
*Martin Clancy	*John Michalski
Rev. Joseph Donnelly, S.J.	*Vatro Murvar
David D. Draves	Herbert W. Rice
Rev. Edward Finn, S.J.	*Jan Sedivy
§E. Paul Gauthier	Roman Smal-Stocki
Roman S. Gawkowski	Cyril E. Smith
*Joseph Gorsic	Alfred J. Sokolnicki
*Rev. Kenneth Herian, S.J.	Christopher Spalatin
*Vladimir Honsa	Joseph Talacko
Bela Kovrig	Eric Waldman
Colonel Edward Kurdziel	

\* Former member

§ Deceased, April 29, 1961.

*A Look To The Future*

During the first ten years of its existence, the Slavic Institute of Marquette University attempted to implement its objectives through courses, lectures, conferences, symposia, and television programs as well as through its publications in the Marquette Slavic Studies and Slavic Institute Papers.

Among the accomplishments not noted previously was the introduction of the Russian language into the curriculum at Marquette University on par with other languages as German, French, and Spanish. It was taught by Professor E. Paul Gauthier, a member of the Institute. The course was introduced in September of 1960. The Institute has initiated plans to sponsor the introduction of another Slavic language, Polish, into the curriculum.

To strengthen the Slavic holdings in the Marquette University Memorial Library several collections of books have already been received.

Contacts are being made with Slavic cultural organizations and churches requesting books, pictures, and other cultural materials to be donated to the University and the Institute for addition to the Slavic collection.

Courses on the Slavic nations to be taught on a cooperative basis with other colleges and universities in the Milwaukee area are presently under consideration.

Conferences and lectures, will continue and be expanded in scope and topics. Slavic Studies and Slavic Institute Papers will cover more diversified Slavic subjects. Topics to be introduced include some which have not previously been published in the realm of literature, music, and the arts.

The Institute's successes to date have been due to the combined effort of the Administration of Marquette University and the members of the Slavic Institute. Encouragement from Fathers Max G. Barnett, S.J., and Edward J. Drummond, S.J., and Brother Leo V. Ryan, C.S.V., is best acknowledged in the record the Institute has related in this paper.

The importance of the Slavic world is still growing. The Soviet Union is pretending to be a Slavic empire and systematically conducts a neo-Pan-Slavic movement outside of the Soviet Union, particularly in the USA and Canada, by subversive papers printed in all Slavic languages. It is a matter of fact, unquestioned even by the Russian Communist party itself, that since the establishment of the Russian Communist dictatorship in Petrograd and its later expansion into the Soviet Union, and after World War II into all Slavic nations, academic freedom has been abolished in all Slavic countries in the whole Soviet Union and its satellites. All liberal arts were and are subordinated and directed by the Russian Communist party according to the tenets of Marxism and Leninism.

The Slavic Institute has the mission of keeping the academic world abreast of the latest developments in the cultural, religious, economic, and political fields in the Slavic world. To

that end it pledges its future efforts. In addition, the Slavic Institute has the mission of cultivating the Slavic heritage of 14,000,000 American citizens of Slavic descent.

If American learned institutions should fail in this direction, the Soviet Union will fill this gap through its cultural attachès, consuls, and media of communication.

APPENDIX

PROGRAMS, LECTURES, AND SPECIAL EVENTS SPONSORED  
BY THE SLAVIC INSTITUTE OF MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY.

1. November, 1949  
LECTURE: "Czechoslovakia After the Coup d'Etat," by M. Kerner,  
held in collaboration with the Committee for Free Europe.
2. October, 1950  
LECTURE: "The Slavic World," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
3. February, 1951  
LECTURE: "Problems of the Soviet Union," by Dr. Roman  
Smal-Stocki.
4. March, 1951  
LECTURE: "Sovietization of Poland," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
5. Winter, 1951  
LECTURE: "Poland As an International Problem," by Dr. Roman  
Smal-Stocki.
6. Winter, 1951  
LECTURE: "Present Day Czechoslovakia," by Professor Joseph  
Talacko.
7. Winter, 1951  
LECTURE: "The Recent Revocation of Marr's Soviet Linguistic  
Theory by Stalin," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
8. Winter, 1951  
LECTURE: "Communism in Linguistics," by Dr. Roman Smal-  
Stocki.
9. Spring, 1952  
LECTURE: "Living in Fear," by Dean Francis X. Swietlik.
10. Spring, 1952  
LECTURE: "The Nationalities of the Soviet Union," by Dr.  
Roman Smal-Stocki.

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11. Spring, 1952  
LECTURE: "The Red Tinge in the Universities," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
12. Spring, 1952  
LECTURE: "Communism in Asia," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
13. March, 1952  
LECTURE: "The Sovietized Czechoslovak Constitution," by Dr. G. Stoltz, Committee for Free Europe, New York City.
14. Winter, 1952  
LECTURE: "The U.S.A. through Russian Communist Eyes," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
15. Winter, 1952  
LECTURE: "Propagation of the Polish Language and Culture," by Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki in cooperation with the Wisconsin Modern Language Association.
16. Winter, 1952  
LECTURE: "The Economic System of the Soviet Union," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
17. Spring, 1953  
LECTURE: "Facts About the Soviet Union," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
18. Spring, 1953  
LECTURE: "The Slavs in the Soviet Union," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
19. Spring, 1953  
LECTURE: "The Slavic Satellite Countries," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
20. Spring, 1953  
LECTURE: "Communism — A Third Form of Russian Imperialism," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
21. Summer, 1953  
LECTURE: "Aims of Soviet Foreign Policy," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.



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22. Winter, 1953  
LECTURE: "Czechoslovakia in Soviet Enslavement," by Professor Joseph Talacko.
23. Winter, 1953  
LECTURE: "Tito in Action," by Professor Christopher Spalatin.
24. Winter, 1953  
LECTURE: "Hungary Under Russian Communist Rule," by Professor Bela Kovrig.
25. Spring, 1954  
LECTURE: "The Appeal of Communism," by Professor Bela Kovrig.
26. Spring, 1954  
LECTURE: "The American Policy of Liberation," by Professor Lev Dobriansky, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.
27. Spring, 1954  
LECTURE: "The Problem of the Captive Nations," by Professor Francis Schwarzenberg, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois.
28. Winter, 1954  
LECTURE: "The Slavs and the Teutons: Their Earliest Relations," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
29. Winter, 1954  
LECTURE: "Ukraine," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
30. Spring, 1955  
LECTURE: "The Eastern Slavs, Byelorussians, Ukrainians, and Russians," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
31. Spring, 1955  
LECTURE: "The Western Slavs, the Poles, Czechs, and Slovaks," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.
32. Spring, 1955  
LECTURE: "The Southern Slavs: Bulgarians, Croats, Macedonians, Serbs, and Slovenes," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.

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33. November, 1955

PROGRAM: *The Adam Mickiewicz Centennial Commemoration.*  
Co-sponsored by the Pulaski Council, Milwaukee, with Oscar Halecki of Columbia and Fordham Universities, N. Y., as principal speaker.

34. April, 1956

LECTURES (FOUR): "Problems of the Soviet Union," by Professor Bela Kovrig and Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.

35. May, 1956

*HOLY HIGH MASS CELEBRATED AT GESU CHURCH IN THE BYZANTINE SLAVIC RITE, LIQUIDATED IN THE SOVIET UNION, FOR THE INTENTION OF THE PERSECUTED CHURCH BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.*

Sunday, May 20, 1956, 12:15 P.M.

Sermon: The Most Rev. Roman Atkielski, D.D.

Celebrant: Very Rev. Nestor Fecica, O.S.B.M.

Assisting Deacons:

The Rev. Sebastian Kurylo, O.S.B.M.

The Rev. John Oleksiuk

Explanation of the Mass given by The Rev. George E. Ganss, S.J.

Choir of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Church, Chicago.

CONFERENCE: "THE DAY OF THE CHURCH BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN."

Participants:

The Most Rev. Albert G. Meyer, Opening Address.

Professor Christopher Spalatin "The Church in Croatia."

Professor Francis Schwarzenberg, "The Church in Czechoslovakia."

Professor Bela Kovrig, "The Church in Hungary."

Professor Joseph Prunskis, "The Church in Lithuania."

Professor Boleslaus Szczesniak, "The Church in Poland."

Professor Lev Dobriansky, "The Church in the Ukraine."

Professor Roman Smal-Stocki, "The Church in Byelorussia, Bulgaria, and Rumania."

The Very Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell, S. J., Closing Address.

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36. November, 1956

LECTURE: "The Project — The Publication of Marquette Slavic Studies by the Slavic Institute," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.

37. March, 1958

PROGRAM: "Dances and Songs of the Slavic Nations," by Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki.

38. March, 1958

SYMPOSIUM: "The Results of the Revolution in the Russian Empire," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.

Panelists:

Professor Kermit McKenzie, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

Professor Cyril Smith, Marquette University.

Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki, Marquette University.

39. October, 1958

LECTURE: "The Slavic Nations," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki at Marquette University's Memorial Library, Co-sponsored with the Joseph Conrad Club on October 6, 1958.

40. October, 1958

SYMPOSIUM: "Poland Today"

Monday, October 13, 1958, 7:30 P.M.

Brooks Memorial Union

Co-sponsored with the Joseph Conrad Club

The following participants presented first-hand accounts of their recent visits in Poland:

The Honorable Francis X. Swieltik.

The Rev. Alphonse Popek, St. Francis Major Seminary.

Miss Laura Pilarski, The Milwaukee Journal.

Mrs. Irene Ratajczak, "Polanki," Women's Polish Cultural Organization.

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### 41. November, 1958

#### CONFERENCE: "National Communism"

Sunday, November 2, 1958, 1:15 P.M.

Brooks Memorial Union

#### Participants:

Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki, Marquette University.

The Rev. Eugene Korth, S.J., Marquette University.

Professor Kermit McKenzie, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee — "Definition of National Communism."

Professor Kermit McKenzie, University of Wisconsin — "Origin of National Communism."

Professor Michael Petrovich, University of Wisconsin, Madison — "Titoism."

Professor Edmund Zawacki, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee — Gomulka-ism.

Professor Bela Kovrig, Marquette University — "National Communism and Hungary."

Professor Szymon Deptula, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

Professor Yuan Li Wu, Marquette University.

Professor Christopher Spalatin, Marquette University.

### 42. Television Series — HAMMER AND SICKLE, WXIX-TV, Milwaukee.

#### *FIRST SERIES*

DATE	GUESTS	TOPIC
9-27-58	Anthony Bouscaren Richard Connell	The Doctrine of Marxism-Leninism
10- 4-58	Anthony Bouscaren Fred Schwartz	Strategy and Tactics of the Soviet
10-11-58	Anthony Bouscaren Gerhardt Niemeyer	Mentality of Soviet Communism

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DATE	GUESTS	TOPIC
10-18-58	Anthony Bouscaren William Chamberlain	Bolsheviks Come to Russia
10-25-58	Anthony Bouscaren Roman Smal-Stocki	The Rise of the Soviet Union
11- 1-58	Roman Smal-Stocki Lev Dobriansky	Unions Within the Soviet Union
11- 8-58	Roman Smal-Stocki Yuan Li Wu	Communist Imperialism in Asia
11-15-58	Roman Smal-Stocki Bela Kovrig	Communist Imperialism in Europe
11-22-58	Anthony Bouscaren Slobodan Draskovitch	Communist Foreign Policy
11-29-58	Anthony Bouscaren Robert Morris	Communism in the United States

### *SECOND SERIES*

DATE	GUESTS	TOPIC
1- 3-59	Anthony Bouscaren Edmund Zawacki	Cultural Trends in the USSR
1-10-59	Anthony Bouscaren William McGovern	Power Struggle in the USSR
1-17-59	Anthony Bouscaren Roman Smal-Stocki	Soviet Class Structure
1-24-59	Anthony Bouscaren Wilmoore Kendall	Soviet Military Establishment
1-31-59	Anthony Bouscaren Slobodan Draskovitch	Soviet Diplomacy
2- 7-59	Anthony Bouscaren Katherine Kochno	Education and Religion in USSR
2-14-59	Anthony Bouscaren Peter Tang	Soviet Penetration in Asia

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DATE	GUESTS	TOPIC
2-21-59	Anthony Bouscaren Bela Kovrig	Soviet Influence in Western Europe
2-28-59	Anthony Bouscaren Hanson Baldwin	Soviet Military Threat
3- 7-59	Anthony Bouscaren Edward Hunter	Soviet Brainwashing Techniques
3-14-59	Anthony Bouscaren Richard Arens	Combating Soviet Subversion
3-21-59	Anthony Bouscaren Franklin Barnett William Kinter	American Foreign Policy and Countermeasures

### 43. February, 1959

TRAINING PROGRAM: "Program for the Retraining of Teachers in East European and Slavic History," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki. A series of three lectures entitled, "How To Teach Eastern European and Soviet History in the High Schools."

### 44. March, 1959

LECTURE: "Tensions in the Soviet Union," by Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki.

### 45. October, 1959

CONFERENCE: "Juliusz Slowacki," Lecturer: Professor Edmund Zawacki.

Discussants:

Professor Maria Laskowska

Professor Szymon Deptula

Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki

### 46. December, 1959

LECTURE: "Russia Revisted," by Professor Kermit McKenzie.

### 47. January, 1960

LECTURE: "Stepinac, Mestrovic, and Tito," by Professor Christopher Spalatin.

48. February, 1960

CONFERENCE: "Hetman Mazepa, Sovereign of Ukraine."

Held on February 21, 1960.

Participants:

Professor Roman Smal-Stocki, Marquette University, "Mazepa's Place in East European History."

Professor John Fizer, University of Notre Dame, "Mazepa in World Literature."

Professor Bela Kovrig, Marquette University, "Traces in Hungary of Mazepa and Charles XII."

Panel:

Professor Szymon Deptula, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

Professor Roger P. Paar, Marquette University.

Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki, Marquette University.

49. March, 1960

CONFERENCE — "Improvement of Teaching Soviet Union and Slavic History in the High Schools."

Participants:

The Rev. Eugene Korth, S.J., Chairman, Department of History, Marquette University.

Professor Robert Byrnes, Indiana University.

Professor Roman Smal-Stocki, Marquette University.

Professor James F. Murphy, Marquette University.

Sister M. Joel, O.S.F., Alverno College.

Sister M. Joseph, S.S.N.D., Mount Mary College.

Sister M. Justine, O.S.F., Cardinal Stritch College.

Professor Bela Kovrig, Marquette University.

Professor Kermit McKenzie, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee.

Professor Herbert Rice, Marquette University.

Professor David Willis, Marquette University.

50. April, 1960

PROGRAM — "Czech, Polish, Russian, and Slovak Folk Dances," given by Milwaukee folk dance groups.

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51. May, 1960

CONFERENCE: "Poland's Sacred Millenium."

Participants:

Professor Roman Smal-Stocki, "Opening Address."

The Rev. Alphonse S. Popek, J.C.D.V., "Poland's Role as a Christian Power in Eastern Europe."

Professor Oscar Halecki, "The Christianization of Poland."

52. October, 1960

LECTURE: "Chekhov," by Professor Szymon Deptula, University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee.

53. November, 1960

PROGRAM: *PROGRAM COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF IGNACY PADEREWSKI.*

Speakers:

Professor Jerzy Bojanowski, "Ignacy Paderewski, Musician, Patriot, Statesman."

Francis X. Swietlik, "Personal Recollections of Ignacy Paderewski."

54. February, 1961

PROGRAM: *CZECH AND SLOVAK CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN CULTURE.*

Brooks Memorial Union.

Participants:

The Rev. Joseph Donnelly, S.J., Chairman, Department of History, Marquette University, Opening Remarks.

The Rev. Floyd Stanton, S.J., Greeting on Behalf of Marquette's President.

Professor Francis Dvornik, Harvard University.

55. March, 1961

*PROGRAM COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO.*

Soviet motion picture: Taras Shevchenko.

Lecture by Professor Smal-Stocki, "Taras Shevchenko — Fighter for Freedom."



56. May 6, 1961

CONFERENCE: *170th ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH CONSTITUTION OF THE 3rd OF MAY, 1791.*

Brooks Memorial Union.

Participants:

The Rev. Constantine Klukowski, President, Polish American Historical Association.

The Honorable Clement Zablocki, Member of Congress.

The Honorable Francis X. Swietlik, Honorary Chairman, Slavic Institute.

Professor Herbert Rice, Marquette University.

Professor Roman Smal-Stocki, Marquette University.

Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki, Marquette University.

57. June, 1961

PROGRAM: MOVIE and LECTURE.

Movie: "Moscow State University."

Lecture by Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki, "The System of Soviet Education."

58. July, 1961

CONFERENCE: "The Present World Situation and Communism."

Participants:

Professor Michael Petrovich, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Professor Bela Kovrig, Marquette University.

Professor Roman Smal-Stocki, Marquette University.

Professor Eric Waldman, Marquette University.

Professor Alfred J. Sokolnicki, Marquette University.

59. October, 1961

LECTURE: "The Present Situation in Czechoslovakia," by Professor Francis Schwarzenberg, Loyola University, Chicago.

60. November, 1961

LECTURE: "The Jewish Problem in the Soviet Union," by Dr. Joseph Lichten of B'nai B'rith, New York City.

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61. December, 1961

PROGRAM: CONCERT OF SLAVIC CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

Participating Choirs:

Sacred Heart (Croatian) Church.

SS. Cyril and Methodius (Polish) Church.

St. John the Evangelist (Slovenian) Church.

Programs planned for the remainder of the 1961-62 academic year:

62. February, 1962

PROGRAM:

MOVIE: "The Inspector General" (Revizor), adapted from the original play by Nikolai Gogol. Russian text with English subtitles.

63. February, 1962

LECTURE: "The Baltic States and the Soviet Union," by Professor —Dr. Arnolds Spekke, Latvian Minister, Washington, D.C.

64. March, 1962

PROGRAM:

MOVIE: "Cossacks Beyond the Danube," a Ukrainian classic folk opera in Ukrainian with English subtitles.

65. April, 1962

LECTURE: "Disintegration of Monolithic Communist Ideology," by Professor Dinko A. Tomasic, University of Indiana.

APPENDIX 2

NUMERICAL INDEX TO PROGRAMS, LECTURES, ETC.

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