

СТУДЕНТ

STUDENT

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L'ETUDIANT



the little paper that knew...

President's Message

Mykhailo Bociurkiw,
SUSK National President.

Rizdvo and koliada have passed and many of us are currently dealing with the often traumatic ritual of receiving marks from Christmas exams. The past few months have been anything but quiet for the SUSK National Executive. What follows is a synopsis and my observations of SUSK activity between September, 1983 and January, 1984.

Following the 24th Congress in Ottawa, the pace accelerated rapidly with the 14th Ukrainian Canadian Congress. The excitement of that parley followed the SUSK Executive back to Ottawa. For days after the congress, members of the SUSK Executive burned the midnight oil on Parliament Hill preparing briefs and issuing press releases in response to "inappropriate and condescending" statements spoken by the Honourable Roy MacLaren (Minister of State for Finance) at the U.C.C. Congress banquet. That particular controversy splashed the faces and words of SUSK officials on the pages of most major Canadian dailies and on the radio and television sets in many Canadian homes. But more importantly, it demonstrated the ability of the core executive (the group of dedicated people I like to refer to as my "cabinet") to respond to an issue in a quick, efficient and intelligent manner. And judging by the reaction of politicians, bureaucrats and the media to our statements, we proved that the attitudes and opinions of students are highly regarded (something which many Ukrainian emigre organizations have difficulty coming to terms with).

We encountered this same refreshing attitude when we met with the Honourable David Collette, Minister of State for Multiculturalism. At the November meeting in Ottawa, we presented the Minister with a concise and carefully researched brief outlining the concerns of the Ukrainian community and youth regarding multiculturalism. As far as we are aware, SUSK is the first Ukrainian-Canadian organization to meet with the current Minister of Multiculturalism. This is somewhat surprising given that Canada's Ukrainian community is one of the major beneficiaries of federal multicultural grants. SUSK continues to stand in the forefront of Ukrainian organizations concerned with multiculturalism. The fact that I have a Vice-President responsible for multiculturalism is indicative of our ongoing commitment to the multiculturalism policy.

An event which might rank among the most surreal of the year is the Fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians, which was held in December in Toronto's posh Harbour Castle Hilton. I'm sure that the events of the World Congress are adequately dissected and analyzed in the pages of this issue of *STUDENT*, but suffice it to say that perhaps an inordinate amount of SUSK's resources were allocated to the congress. The only thing that made our attendance worthwhile was that we were able to meet with a number of Ukrainian Students' organizations to negotiate a new deal for the establishment of an international Ukrainian students' organization. Some progress was made in that we were able to confirm our suspicion of divergent opinions among our colleagues on this contentious issue.

Following the World Congress, work commenced on the national koliada and Ukrainian Students' Month. In my mind, this year marked the start of a truly national SUSK koliada. Ukrainian student clubs from Montreal to Vancouver adopted our approach to organizing a lucrative and fun koliada. Profits made during this year's koliada will go towards Ukrainian student activities, locally and nationally — thanks to the willingness of most clubs to share their koliada profits with the SUSK National Executive. I hope that clubs benefited from the koliada materials which we made available to them, including the koliada guidebook ("How to Organize a Successful Koliada"), the SUSK koliadnyk, the pledge forms and the SUSK calendar.

On the horizon are Ukrainian Students' Month and the 1984 Western Conference in Calgary. I look forward to meeting with most local club members and executives over the next few weeks at your Ukrainian weeks and at the Western Conference. I know that the University of Calgary Ukrainian Students' Club is working very diligently on the conference and I would like to encourage as many of you as possible to attend. This will be your last opportunity to meet with other clubs and the SUSK Executive before finals and the National Congress in Vancouver.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the many people who have contributed to the re-establishment of *STUDENT*. As many of you are aware, *STUDENT* serves as the most visible facet of SUSK. It acts as a conduit between Ukrainian students and the Ukrainian community. Many articles printed in *STUDENT* aren't

printed in other Ukrainian newspapers due to the strict editorial policies of Ukrainian publishers. Students have the licence to be outspoken and *STUDENT* is keeping the vitally important tradition of freedom of the press alive in the Ukrainian community. *STUDENT*'s position in the Ukrainian community is underscored by the fact that it is read by representatives of provincial, federal and foreign governments. It provides our community with a forum to express the concerns and aspirations of Ukrainians to the decision-makers in government, business, industry and labour. The paper also enjoys the distinction of being Canada's only national Ukrainian newspaper. I would like to pledge my continuing support to *STUDENT*, and I hope that our clubs and the community-at-large will join me in providing the moral and financial support required to sustain such a worthwhile endeavour.

Until next time, I would like to extend one very important message to our supporters across the country. In the coming weeks, through Canada Post and personal visits, SUSK will be approaching you for financial assistance. We are badly in need of funds to finance some of the endeavours which are slated for this year and to at long last, rid SUSK of its national debt. Due to government austerity, both on provincial and local levels, we are no longer able to live off of the ubiquitous pork-barrel grants which have sustained SUSK in the past. In order for our organization to be able to continue providing its members and the Ukrainian community with various projects, publications, conferences and other services, we require your generous financial support. Perhaps at no other time in the past five years has SUSK been in such dire need of your help. Please do your part in guaranteeing the survival of a vital and dynamic sector of the Ukrainian community by donating to the SUSK National Funding Drive.

I would like to leave you with a few words written by one of my predecessors, Andrij Makuch (SUSK National President, 1977-1978). Andrij underscores the importance of SUSK and the support that it receives from the community with these words:

The strength of the Ukrainian student movement in Canada and the support that it receives is a good indicator of our community's health. After all, it is often students who test our ability to tolerate or make use of new concepts and methods. The success of the Ukrainian student movement is based on two foundations. The first is the students themselves and their willingness to divert valuable time from their studies toward taking an active role in the community. The second is the amount of support — physical, financial and moral — which our community can lend its students. While the latter may have rich, penetrating minds, they have but slim resources and limited practical experience.

To all of you, I extend my best wishes for a safe, happy and prosperous New Year.



УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СТУДЕНТСЬКИЙ КЛУБ

ПРИ ТОРОНТОНСЬКОМУ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІ



UKRAINIAN WEEK



23 - 28 January, 1984

Saturday, January 28, 1984

8:00 p.m. **Ukrainian Week Zabava**. Come and enjoy yourselves and dance to the rhythms of "Solovey" at this grand finale celebration of a great week. Tickets \$7 for members and \$9 for non-members. Advance tickets -- one dollar off. Location: Ukrainian Cultural Centre, 83 Christie Street.

Monday, January 23,

7:30 p.m. **Opening Ceremonies of National Ukrainian Students' Month** will be celebrated with an exhibition of works by contemporary Ukrainian-Canadian artists. Guests of honour will be the Honourable Jesse Filis, MP Parkdale-High Park; Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport, and David Peterson, MPP, Leader of the Opposition in the Province of Ontario. Location: St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Avenue, opposite the University Athletic Centre.

Tuesday, January 24, 1984

7:30 p.m. **Lecture: "Psychiatric Treatment of Dissidents in the USSR"**. Guest speakers: Dr. F. Yaroshevsky, psychiatrist, originally from the Soviet Union, and Dr. J. Jeffries, member of the Psychiatrists Against Psychiatric Abuse (PAPA). Location: University of Toronto Medical Sciences Building, Room 3154, on King's College Circle.

Wednesday, January 25, 1984

7:30 p.m. **Student Panel Discussion on Multiculturalism**. Representatives of various ethnocultural student's groups will debate such issues as: the linkage between multiculturalism and bilingualism; what is a Canadian identity; the importance of developing heritage language programmes. Representatives from the Ministry of Multiculturalism and Citizenship and Culture will present opening addresses. Location: St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Avenue.

Thursday, January 26, 1984

7:30 p.m. **Film Night: "Halya Kuchmij Retrospective"**, featuring the award-winning productions of National Film Board producer Halya Kuchmij. Films to be screened: **Laughter in my Soul, The Strongest Man in the World, and Streetcar**. Halya Kuchmij will lead a follow-up discussion. Admission: 99 cents. Free popcorn. Location: St. Vladimir Institute Theatre, 620 Spadina Avenue.

9:00 p.m. **"Tacky Tie Pub"**. Wear your tackiest tie and win a prize! Music by "Odnochasnist". Admission: \$2.99 USC members, \$3.49 non-members. Location: St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Avenue.

Friday, January 27,

7:30 p.m. **Comedy Cabaret - "One Minute to Air"**. A light-hearted look at the workings of a Ukrainian-Canadian television station. Follow the day's programming in this cabaret presentation of a broadcasting day. Written and produced by Lesia Savedchuk. (In Ukrainian and English). Cocktails at 7:30, showtime at 8:30. Reception to follow. Location: St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Avenue.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO UKRAINIAN STUDENTS CLUB

620 SPADINA AVENUE, TORONTO, ONTARIO, M5S 2H4 964-0389

Ukrainian Students' Month



OTTAWA — On Monday, January 23, 1984, the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) kicks off its annual Ukrainian Students' Month at St. Vladimir Institute in Toronto. The month-long celebration will feature Ukrainian art displays, zabavas, cabarets, pubs, concerts, lectures, films and a myriad of other events on university campuses across Canada.

The concept of a national Ukrainian students' month has been part of SUSK's annual program for several years now. The constituent clubs of the student union are encouraged to organize a week-long program on campus to showcase some of the many facets of the Ukrainian community in Canada.

This year, SUSK has asked its club in Ontario to incorporate the theme of Ontario's Bicentennial into their celebrations. In order to assist these clubs, SUSK has applied for a grant to the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture to help finance some of the events. In addition, the

SUSK National Executive has published a Ukrainian Students' Month poster, which will be distributed widely across Canada.

At the official opening ceremonies on January 23, the University of Toronto Ukrainian Students' Club has invited a number of prominent guests to help launch the month-long celebration. Representing the Honourable David Collette (Minister of State for Multiculturalism), will be Jesse Flis, Member of Parliament for the Toronto riding of Parkdale — High Park and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport. Joining Mr. Flis will be David Peterson, M.P.P. for London Centre and Leader of the Official Opposition of the Province of Ontario. Officials from the University of Toronto and a number of Ukrainian organizations have also been invited. Highlighting the evening will be the traditional cutting of the kubassa, an art exhibit and a wine and cheese reception. SUSK will also be premiering the first edi-

tion of the Ottawa-based *Student* newspaper at the opening ceremonies.

The following weeks will see local Ukrainian students' clubs holding celebrations across the country. Many of the clubs have chosen to end their weeks with a bang, by staging large-scale zabavas.

The sponsoring of Ukrainian weeks by clubs not only raises the profile of individual clubs, they also serve to educate the campus community and other ethnocultural groups about the accomplishments of the Ukrainian community in Canada. Since their arrival to Canada over 90 years ago, Canada's Ukrainian community has distinguished itself in a number of areas, including: art, literature, music, dance, film, business, politics. These accomplishments will be showcased through such events as panel discussions, lectures, film nights, displays, and concerts.

Mykhailo Bociurkiw

Savaryn calls for unity at WCFU

by
Wolodymyr Lewyckyj

Toronto — Petro Savaryn, lawyer and Chancellor of the University of Alberta, was elected president at the Fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU).

The Congress took place Nov. 30 - Dec. 4 at the Harbour Castle Hilton Hotel on the Toronto waterfront.

The fourth WCFU concluded with a mass rally at Maple Leaf Gardens that commemorated the 7 million victims of the 1933 Famine in Ukraine. The presence of Opposition leader Brian Mulroney, who delivered the rally's main address, provoked an official protest from the Soviet government in Moscow.

Also speaking at the rally, attended by 8,000 people was British Conservative MP Stephen Terlecky. Canadian Liberal Justice Minister Mark McGuigan addressed a WCFU banquet the previous evening.

Introduced as a new kind of leader, Mr. Savaryn, 57, in his inaugural address stressed the need for cooperation and unity among the WCFU's member organizations.

"Above all the

organizations there stands the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. And above the Congress there stands Ukraine," Mr. Savaryn said.

Mr. Savaryn's call for unity came after Congress plenary sessions that saw a bitter dispute between the two Ukrainian nationalist groupings, the OUN-m (melynkivtsi) and the OUN-b (banderivtsi), threatened to stalemate Congress proceedings entirely.

The dispute centered around OUN-b's demand that OUN-m-affiliated organizations be ejected from the WCFU, because of disparaging remarks about OUN-b activity in World War II published in the OUN-m press.

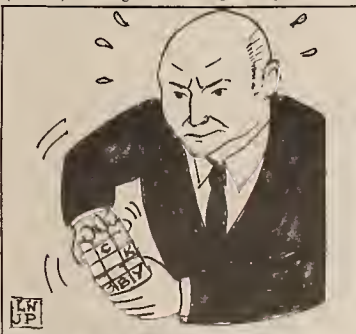
The dispute was defused by a specially created committee that elicited promises from the parties involved to hereafter treat the period in question as a time of "heroic struggle" for Ukrainian independence.

UACC accepted into WCFU

Another potentially disruptive issue at the Congress was the application by the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC) for membership

in the WCFU. The UACC, only recently formed under the leadership of Ukrainian National Association Supreme President John Flis, represents the American organizations that broke away from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) during the

caused the Congress to spend most of its time on past history, giving pressing issues concerning the future no chance to be discussed or even formulated. Many of the delegates that came from parts as distant as Australia, Europe, and Latin America were angered by what they



UCAA's infamous thirteenth Congress in 1980.

Representing the UCCA, Ignatius Bilinsky argued that the UCFU cannot afford to recognize two superstructures in the same country. However, delegate pressure forced the rivals to negotiate an agreement that saw both centrals conceding to share the six positions assigned the USA on the WCFU Secretariat.

Despite the settlements, the disputes

saw as pointless waste of community time and money.

Lack of youth involvement

One of the main problems facing the WCFU in the future, Mr. Savaryn said, is the need to revitalize community organizations through greater youth involvement. The time has come, he said, for the older generations to relinquish their control

of community structures and to yield leadership positions to the young.

Unlike previous Congresses, youth participation in this Congress was minimal.

As well, Mr. Savaryn noted that it is essential for the WCFU to enlist the aid of other peoples in the struggle for Ukrainian independence. Specifically, the new President stressed the importance of continuing the dialogue with Jews on Jewish-Ukrainian relations, and the need to establish contact with the Russian people, who, he pointed out, are also oppressed by the Soviet regime.

"When the jungle is on fire," Mr. Savaryn said at the banquet, "the beasts cease to devour each other. We must stand together and be ready, for the jungle is on fire."

"I am referring to the imminent collapse of the Russian empire."

Radio Liberty ups programming

At a conference organized by the WCFU Human Rights Commission on the effectiveness of broadcasting by Western countries to the Eastern bloc, the direc-

tor of Radio Liberty in Munich George Bayle announced that Radio Liberty has stepped up its broadcasts in the Ukrainian language by 25%, and is looking at a 100% increase by 1986.

The panel discussion took place on Nov. 28, the Harbour Castle Hotel.

Participating in the discussions were Allan Famipliant of Radio Canada International, Christopher Squire of Voice of America, exiled dissident Raissa Moroz, Ukrainian Echo editor Andriy Badera, and Richard Hareychuk of the Smolokyp Information Service.

The panel was opened by Canadian Senator Paul Yuzyk, and chaired by Mykola Moroz. About 300 people were in attendance.

Later in the evening, a panel discussion on the aftermath of the Helsinki Review Conference failed to achieve desired results in many areas, such as Conferences are necessary and should be continued.

Anthony Williams, British ambassador to the Conference, Spencer Oliver of the US Commission on the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and Walter Tarnopolsky of the Ontario Supreme Court took part.

CeSUS: take it or leave it

Since its establishment in 1953, SUSK has maintained relations with various national Ukrainian student organizations in the United States, Europe, and generally throughout the world. Most recently, talks have been held to revive the long-defunct Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS). During these "peace negotiations," resembling Khaddafi-Reagan mutual admiration societies, SUSK has been accused of everything from indifference to anti-Ukrainianism.

So why is SUSK reluctant in bringing about this Phoenix-like revival of that "oh so needed" international forum? It may have something to do with certain politically affiliated American groups' behavior in the past such as the stacking of congresses with school children or their stubborn insistence on uniformity of thought. It may even have something to do with the perpetual Banderite complex of fearing a Melnykite under every bed and vice-versa, which inevitably leads to inaction at best, but more often the destruction of positive programs such as defense campaigns for Ukrainian political prisoners. In short, CeSUS, as an international forum for discussion and cooperation among Ukrainian students, has been a dismal failure in recent years.

SUSK's liberal approach to student issues within Canada has been criticized by groups that advocate one view, one interest and one truth. SUSK has come under attack from these groups because it maintains a policy of lobbying for the defense of Ukrainian political prisoners, regardless of their political, social or national beliefs. SUSK has always considered the defense of basic human rights a priority, and does not hesitate to speak up when the rights of an individual are violated - whether that individual be Latvian, Estonian, Ukrainian, Lithuanian or Russian. Thus, SUSK has traditionally been reluctant to participate in activities which promote a particular line of thought at the expense of the general good. If CeSUS's only function is propaganda, then who needs it!

A revival of CeSUS based on its present constitution would no doubt result in a dismal failure, and would cast the participating student unions back into the old pattern of contempt and mistrust. This is especially true given that much of the leadership of the Ukrainian-American groups is the same as it was at the time of the disintegration of CeSUS.

The only solution to the CeSUS fiasco is a complete re-structuring of relations within a new international Ukrainian student organization. Such an organization requires a constitution which prohibits member organizations from adventurism in their own interests, necessitating cooperation at all times and facilitating a metamorphosis from intolerance - the touch stone of democratic liberalism.

Experience has demonstrated that, thus far, bilateral relations have been sufficient for SUSK's needs. Anything short of a complete overhaul of CeSUS would not warrant SUSK's involvement.

by Mike Maryn

managing editor
Chrystyna Chudczak

production
Walter Krasilowcz

content
Mykhailo Boelurkiw

distribution
Andrij Huchoweczy

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mike Maryn

ONTARIO

Bruce Pearce
Randy Cantera
Stan Chuyko
Tanya Dyczok
Ivan Jaworsky
Wolodymyr Lewyckyj
Oksana Maryniak
Taras Myhal
Nestor Myktyyn
Danutė Skukauskas
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QUEBEC

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Norbert Iwan
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SASKATCHEWAN

Bohdan Zerebecky

Letters

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

An Open Letter:

What you presently hold in your hands is the first Ottawa-based edition of STUDENT newspaper. Chances are you've probably never heard of STUDENT, or even seen a previous issue. For those of you who are familiar with us, you'll notice a change.

STUDENT is unique. As a national newspaper for Ukrainian-Canadian university students, it attempts to provide a free forum for frank and candid discussion about issues relevant to us - students living in a contemporary society forced to deal with contemporary ideological, economical and physical barriers that hinders our attempts to communicate.

STUDENT is a reflection of a transitory student populace striving to redefine its purposes, goals and aspirations in the Ukrainian-Canadian context. STUDENT is broader through its willingness to deal with topics concerning a greater spectrum of global society. STUDENT is an alternative source of information and opinion.

On behalf of the Ottawa STUDENT Editorial Board, I would like to thank all those persons across Canada who have committed themselves to ensure STUDENT's continued publication.

For STUDENT,

Chrystyna Chudczak

COORDINATING EDITOR

Published by the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union, 1984.

STUDENT is an open forum for fact and opinion, reflecting the interests of Ukrainian-Canadian students on various topics—social, cultural, political and religious.

The opinions and thoughts expressed in individual signed articles are the responsibility of their authors, and not necessarily those of the STUDENT staff. STUDENT's role is to serve as a medium through which discussion can be conducted on given issues from any point of view.

Letters to the editor are welcome. We reserve the right to edit materials for publication.

Please address all correspondence to:

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... the continuing saga of CeSUS ...

by Volodymyr Koskovych

COLLINGWOOD, Ont. — The following article attempts to examine one of the most explosive issues confronting the Ukrainian student movement today — the re-establishment of the international Ukrainian students' organization, CeSUS. The article raises some of the many recently proposed aims and objectives of such an international forum, but more importantly, it draws public attention to some of the initiatives that SUSK has launched in the name of re-uniting Ukrainian students organizations in the free world. The article attempts to present history in as clear a manner as possible and does not maliciously stir up what is already an extremely delicate situation.

The World Conference of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS) at one time included in its membership all Ukrainian Student Unions in the Free World. Its prime responsibility was to coordinate the international activities of Ukrainian student organizations. In its most productive period, CeSUS assisted in the rejuvenation of dormant student unions and at one point, carried the responsibility of Ukrainian representation in the Western World.

In more concrete terms, CeSUS has held myriad international student conferences and has published several pamphlets, newsletters and booklets. CeSUS has also undertaken defense campaigns for Ukrainian political prisoners and has lobbied politicians on a variety of Ukrainian-related issues. On many occasions, it has sent representatives to international student conferences around the world.

But with the decline of Ukrainian student organizations in Europe, South American and Australia, and with the changing nature of student organizations in North America, the need for an international coordinating body for Ukrainian students has been called into question. SUSK, for instance, boasts the largest membership of all Ukrainian student organizations and has publicly voiced its dissatisfaction with the structure and policies of CeSUS. In most recent years, various SUSK presidents have been content with maintaining informal bilateral relations with their counterparts in other countries. Furthermore, the increased politicization of CeSUS has moved member organizations such as SUSK and Zarevo to distance themselves from some of the partisan statements of past CeSUS executive members.

These and other circumstances have resulted in the suspension of SUSK's participation in CeSUS activities since the special congress of CeSUS, held in Toronto in August, 1977. A large number of delegates at that congress charged that the plenary sessions were held in an irregular fashion. Apparently, normal democratic procedure was sidestepped and the congress was subjected to undue influence by certain factions who arranged to "pack" the congress in order to ensure their hegemony, thus making a mockery of the relatively independent decision-making process in student organizations. The September-October 1977 edition of *Student* reported that the congress was "manipulated by a Ukrainian nationalist organization, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists — revolutionaries (OUN-r or OUN-b)."

Given these events, SUSK, at its 19th congress, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, SUSK believes that all student organizations should be free from all direct and undue influence by any one political party; and,

WHEREAS, there is evidence that the Special Congress of CeSUS held in Toronto was subjected to undue influence through the payment of travelling expenses and registration of TUSM and SUSTA delegates by one particular emigre political party; and,

WHEREAS, such an action makes a mockery of the relatively independent processes of decision-making in student organizations;

BE IT RESOLVED that SUSK shall suspend its activities in CeSUS until such time as a new CeSUS Congress is held with full consideration of the moral and legal responsibilities of a democratic student body.

ween SUSK and CeSUS, SUSTA and TUSM widened. *Student* reported that "it became obvious that the CeSUS Executive was doing little to solve any of the problems, and were misusing their positions for their own ends." A *Student* editorial in May, 1978, noted that the then president of CeSUS, Bohdan Harhaj, had visited Edmonton where he openly advocated the establishment of a chapter of TUSM as an alternative to the already-established SUSK and the Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Alberta.

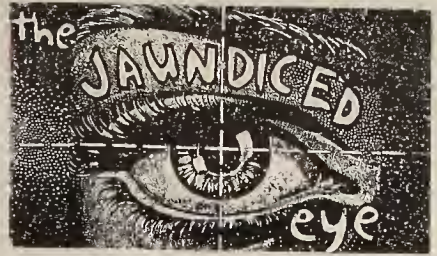
From 1980 to the present time, the situation has been far from ideal. SUSK, at its 1980 Summer Conference, decided to refuse to continue recognizing the remnants of the then CeSUS executive. In a carefully worded resolution moved by Zenon Chabursky, seconded by David Lupul and passed unanimously, SUSK resolved that:

"In view of the fact that the present term of office of CeSUS has expired, the SUSK Presidents' Conference no longer recognizes the present CeSUS incumbents as having any authority to act on behalf of Ukrainian students around the world. Be it resolved that, SUSK take steps to contact the other constituent organizations of CeSUS with a view to convening a CeSUS congress by July 1, 1981, and further that the SUSK Presidents' Conference calls upon the Presidents of constituent organizations to take control of CeSUS and organize a CeSUS Congress by July 1, 1981 to begin the task of renewing the Central Union of Ukrainian Students upon a democratic and representative basis."

More recently, SUSK Presidents Mykhailo Maryn (1980-1981) and Mykhailo Bociurkiw (1982-1984) have failed in their attempts to rejuvenate CeSUS. One major problem cited by the two SUSK activists is that Ukrainian-American student leaders involved in the negotiations are the same people that were involved some five or six years ago. This situation was most evident at a meeting held between SUSK, Zarevo, SUSTA and TUSM at Soyuzivka during the summer of 1983. Many of the spokespersons from the SUSTA and TUSM camps had long-passed their student days and happened to be involved in CeSUS in the seventies. The Canadian representatives found these "seasoned veterans" to be the most vocal and unreasonable participants of the meeting. SUSK officials point to the involvement of these individuals as the reason for the apparent failure of the Soyuzivka talks. Although an accord was reached (which made provisions for the formation of an international steering committee), no substantive conclusions were agreed upon.

During the Fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians (which as a whole, failed to address the pressing concerns of youth in the Ukrainian community), a meeting was held with representatives from SUSK, Zarevo, TUSM, SUSTA and ODUM. Participants of that meeting were unanimous in expressing their disenchantment with the congress proceedings, but divided on how this sentiment should be communicated to the congress. SUSK officials suggested that the group name itself the Ukrainian Youth and Student Caucus and present a resolution to the congress protesting the way in which delegates have been conducting themselves. However, delegates from SUSTA and TUSM rejected this proposal and insisted upon presenting the students' concerns in the name of CeSUS. Unfortunately, the students' concerns failed to reach the congress floor.

The last attempt at rejuvenating CeSUS was spearheaded by Mykhailo Bociurkiw and Mykhailo Maryn. The two SUSK activists travelled as part of a four-member delegation to the TUSM Ideological Seminar, held in December, 1983 in Ellenville, N.Y., to present proposals for the establishment of a new international Ukrainian students' organization called, SKUS (World Congress of Ukrainian Students). A draft constitution was presented by the Canadians to representatives from TUSM. This development was significant in that it marked the first time that a constitution and name has been proposed for a totally restructured international Ukrainian students' organization. The Ukrainian-American students agreed to study SUSK's proposals and consider holding an inaugural SKUS Congress next summer in Vancouver, B.C.



by

Conrad Rosomakha

Although the recently completed WCFU Congress in Toronto may seem like a rather jejune subject for this year's inaugural issue of *Student*, what happened there — or more precisely, what did not happen — makes the topic pertinent to students.

The congress was, in terms of student concerns, a benchmark of indifference. Aside from the usual perfunctory references to the importance of our community's young people, the congress did nothing to dispel the widely-held notions among students that they, as a body, are effectively disenfranchised by many established Ukrainian organizations and institutions. Moreover, the congress showed that it was willing to do little more than pay lip service to the concerns of today's young Ukrainians because, presumably, it had more weighty matters on its agenda.

So what were those weighty matters? The Ukrainian liberation struggle? The plight of Ukrainian dissidents and human-rights activists? The development of a coordinated strategy to deal with important community and international issues? The future of our community in the diaspora?

No. None of the above. In a nutshell, the congress spent nearly five days mired in the 40-year-old Banderite-Melnykite nonsense, as aging warriors, having lost sight of the real enemy, vented their spleens about what happened in Volhynia decades ago. It was a depressing scene, except perhaps for the Soviets, who almost certainly enjoyed seeing the WCFU immobilized by petty "ideological" debates and turf wars instead of addressing issues of substance and relevance to today's situation. There was also the UCCA-versus-the-world scenario, which was resolved when the Banderites, realizing that they would be outvoted, backed-off their demand that the Ukrainian American Coor-

inating Council be barred from the WCFU.

Finally, when the smoke cleared, there was a palpable sense of relief that the whole thing didn't unravel. But the mild rush of euphoria brought on by this temporary show of provisional "unity" was undercut by the sobering realization that the congress spent five days and untold thousands of dollars without accomplishing anything conclusive or substantial. The resolutions, many of them tenuous, were never fully discussed, and it was hastily decided to let the newly-elected Secretary iron them out.

The entrenched do-nothingness of the WCFU certainly does not bode well for the Ukrainian community. But what should it mean to Ukrainian young people, more specifically, Ukrainian Canadian students? What lessons can they draw from the T.O. fiasco?

Students have long felt disaffected from the majority of established

Ukrainian organizations, mainly because these organizations either refuse to treat young people as equals or ignore them completely. The reasons for this are complex, but suffice it to say that many older, "professional Ukrainians", perhaps because they are ill-equipped, hang on to their positions until they are way past retirement age. From an ethno-sociological point of view, older Ukrainians have always had a tendency to look at young adults as irresponsible children. How many times have we heard our parents refer to people in their late 20s or 30s or 40s as "young people"? This mind set does little to facilitate young people's enthusiasm for participating in established organizations.

Another factor that frustrates young people's involvement is the tendency of many organizations to remain frozen in the past. The WCFU's preoccupation with the political squabbles carried over from

cont'd on page 22

N E X U S

— excerpts from —

1983 SUSK Congress Resolutions

The following resolutions passed at the 24th SUSK Congress held in Ottawa on August 25-28th, 1983.

WHEREAS, SUSK has always been active in establishing new links with Ukrainian Students all over the world, and

WHEREAS, the inflow of Ukrainian Immigrants from Poland would facilitate the establishment of contracts between SUSK and Ukrainian Students in Poland.

BE IT RESOLVED, that SUSK establish such links in order to aid fellow Ukrainian Students in Poland in all areas.

BE IT RESOLVED that the SUSK National Congress give the new SUSK Executive the mandate to present to the Canadian Multiculturalism Council a brief on research proposals which can be undertaken by the SUSK National Executive and the constituent clubs of SUSK.

WHEREAS in order to encourage the inflow of Ukrainian Immigrants to Canada and,

WHEREAS there is continued repression of human rights within the "Soviet bloc" countries, and,

WHEREAS the sponsoring agencies are in need of financial assistance,

BE IT RESOLVED that SUSK coordinate its activities with the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society and other sponsoring groups to continue fundraising activities.

WHEREAS organizations such as the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Amnesty International, and the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners are dealing with the propagation of human rights; and

WHEREAS these organizations are in dire need of manpower, and since through cooperative efforts, SUSK members can gain valuable experience and data in this field,

BE IT RESOLVED that SUSK through the Vice President Human Rights and Ukrainian Student the World congress of Free Ukrainians and other Clubs, formulate work groups in cooperation with human rights groups.

BE IT RESOLVED that the 24th SUSK Congress designate the month of February 1984 as Ukrainian-Canadian Students' Month, and promote the activities on local campuses highlighting this nationally coordinating event through the publication of a Ukrainian-Canadian Students' Month poster.

WHEREAS, Ukrainian university courses are today facing a crisis situation in terms of dropping enrolments and the potential threat of funding cut-backs,

BE IT RESOLVED that SUSK National Executive encourage each member club to distribute information regarding available courses in Ukrainian studies by outlining the benefits of these courses to students.



SUSK celebrated its 30th Anniversary this past August 25-28 at the 1983 Congress in Ottawa.

Pictured here are former SUSK Presidents in attendance at the banquet on Parliament Hill. Top: Myron Spolsky, 1974-75; Mike Maryn, 1980-81; George Samoil, 1981-82; Mykhailo Bociurkiw, 1982-84. Bottom: Yuriy Dashko, 1973-74; Roman Serbyn, 1968-69; Roman Osadchuk, 1960-61; Leo Wynnycyk, 1958-60.

WHEREAS STUDENT has served as an important forum for discussion for SUSK and as an important link between the various clubs which make up SUSK,

BE IT RESOLVED that the SUSK National Executive 1983-84 undertake the resurrection of STUDENT as a priority in the coming year 1984.

WHEREAS SUSK has tried to re-organize the establishment of CeSUS in the past 2 years,

BE IT RESOLVED that SUSK make a special effort to make CeSUS a viable organization in the future.

WHEREAS in the past the Ukrainian Community has had difficulties in dealing with the media,

BE IT RESOLVED that the SUSK National Executive study the feasibility of a Ukrainian Media Centre in Ottawa.

WHEREAS local club activity is enhanced by delegate participation in SUSK conferences, and,

WHEREAS, small clubs may not always be able to afford the travel costs of sending delegates to distant cities, and,

WHEREAS inter-city travel costs have increased considerably since the last review of official SUSK travel subsidy rates,

BE IT RESOLVED the SUSK National Executive strengthen the travel subsidy established at the 22nd SUSK Congress to 5¢ per kilometer.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the SUSK National Executive make travel subsidies available to certain official SUSK delegates for conferences with the understanding that the executive use discretion as to who may receive the subsidy. Also, each delegate should attend at least 75% of all sessions and plenaries before becoming eligible for a SUSK travel subsidy.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that each application for an official SUSK travel subsidy be submitted to the SUSK National Executive at least two weeks prior to delegates' departure for a SUSK Conference.

WHEREAS this year marks the 50th Anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine, and,

WHEREAS Ukrainian communities in the diaspora are campaigning to make politicians, the media, and the general public aware of this tragic event, and,

WHEREAS Ukrainians from across North America will be gathering in Washington, D.C. on October 2nd, 1983 to commemorate the Anniversary of the Famine,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the SUSK National Executive, coordinate a delegation of Ukrainian youth and students to participate in the Washington manifestation on October 2nd, 1983.

Ukrainian Sesame Street

by Patricia Yaremchuk

Ukrainian Sesame Street—SADOK VYSHNEVYJ—a half hour television show in Ukrainian and English, received over twenty thousand dollars from the federal Government last summer. With that money, eleven Sudbury, Ontario students produced four shows which have been aired on the local cable network. One more program is currently in production.

Mary Wasylycia and Taras Rohatyn came up with the idea to create a series of programs similar to Sesame Street. The shows teach youngsters Ukrainian language; grammar, numbers, time, days of the week, and vocabulary used in every day conversation.

The project officially got underway in May 1983, with Mary Wasylycia, 21, as project coordinator, and Kristina Mychalkiw, 20, as her assistant.

Professor Perih was one of the unique characters created by

Wasylycia and Mychalkiw. As well as being entertaining, the show has segments devoted to Ukrainian culture, famous Ukrainians, and their contributions to society.

Nine additional students joined the project by the end of June. Chris Nykilchuk, a student who worked on the project, said, "I don't think any of us realized how much hard work and patience is involved in putting together one single half-hour segment. There are often several retakes to get the right effect, and the camera work has to be nothing less than expertly done. I enjoyed it a lot and after all the hassles, it was worth it."

The students hope to distribute the shows to other television stations and Ukrainian schools. For copies of the tapes, write to:

Mr. Earl Woytowich
130 Frood Rd.
SUDBURY, ONTARIO
P3C 4Z4
(705) 673-0890

or Chris Nykilchuk at the same address

Молодий аванґард

П'ятого й шостого листопада й вісімнадцятого грудня Аванґардний Український Театр (АУТ) виставив свою першу продукцію "Вечір у тюрмі" у Торонто. "Вечір у тюрмі" — це монтаж різних переслідуваних українських письменників від Шевченка до наших сучасників.

Тюрма, про яку йде мова в програмі, це не тільки фізична советська або царська тюрма, в якій українські дисиденти мучилися, але також моральна й психічна тюрма, в якій перебуває людство. В першій частині програм, "Мистецтво" представлені чисті ліричні поезії, які розглядають життя крізь призму мистецтва. В другій частині, "В тюрмі", представлені праці бунту й протиставлення фізичному й умовному ув'язненню. Остання частина, "Собор", складається з найбільш досконалих праць авторів, в яких письменники висловлюють своє вже не буденне зрозуміння життя.

Учасники вистави були розкидані на сцені й перед сценою на крилах, або й просто сиділи на краю сцени, при світлі тільки кільканадцяти свічок. Вони декламували з пам'яті або читали твори ув'язнених при супроводі фортепіано, скрипок, флейти й різних звукових ефектів. Особливо слід відмітити пісні Миколи Горбала, що їх, мабуть вперше в Північній Америці, виконали

Тереса Некеруї й Гражина та Анна Мелехн.

Саме в цій формі монтажу режисер Марко Стех, сам аматор, знайшов найліпше поле для пошуку для своєї аматорської групи, в більшості новоприбулі українські студенти з Польщі.

З уваги на велике число представлених творів було неможливо всі тексти докладно зрозуміти й передумати, але в цій продукції атмосфера була важливішою ніж стопроцентове зрозуміння текстів. Стара зала Народного Дому, свічки й музика злилися з виступами, щоб створити атмосферу, яка нагадувала європейські кавярні 30-их років.

Хоч виступи були ласкаво, але не аж надто ентузіастично сприйняті торонтською публікою, на жаль форма була деяким глядачам недоступна. Ці глядачі пропонували більшу залу зі світлами й мікрофонами.

Як признався сам режисер, ця імпреза була далекою від аванґарду сучасного, але з часом можна надіятися, що АУТ навчить і своїх учасників і громаду приймати більше аванґардизму.

З приходу зі своїх виступів АУТ (тепер на грані розколу з Науковим Товариством ім. Едварда Стріхн) пожертвував \$400.00 на потреби Канадської Української Іміграційної Служби.

Нестор МИКІТІН



photograph by N. Mykyshyn



by Taras Myhal

TALK ABOUT PRESSURE

As a city that is almost exclusively engaged in the process of governing, Ottawa abounds with harvestable opportunities for organized communities of interest. The most successful lobbies which are located here invariably possess a high level of expertise in the effective use of pressure for benefit in the forum of resource allocation, be it in influencing governmental expenditures, taxation, regulations, public enterprise, or symbolic outputs.

A central pre-requisite to securing achievements in the sphere of public policy outputs is an acute appreciation of the means and locus of channelling group communications and demands. In order to be heard, an interest must additionally prove its credibility to the government, a condition which is achieved by way of a high level of institutionalization as defined by wealth in both human and financial resources, and by a wide-ranging diversity in collective and selective objectives of a group's membership.

In principle, and usually in practice as well, institutionalized groups continually receive the greatest rewards in Ottawa for their advanced level of competence. Ottawa's senior bureaucrats and political leaders look especially closely to these interests to assist them in performing two key functions of governing: namely, those of communication and legitimation. In the case of the former, the authorities rely on trusted interests for helpful information concerning the nature and intensity of group members' views on certain issues; in the latter case, the government uses a developed group's input into governing to assist it in claiming a broad base of information and support in the overall policy-formulation process.

From the outset, then, being on the outside of where most decisions are made, and consequently without potential for access to the Cabinet Ministers and senior civil servants who are most critical to the resource allocation process, places national Ukrainian-Canadian organizations in the unmanageable position of trying to influence public policy without being privy to vast sources of official and non-official information which circulates around the Hill. Unfortunately since there are no offices performing a continual monitoring function, when governmental outputs such as the estimates of expenditures are about to be tabled, regulations to be legislated, or symbolic announcements to be proclaimed affecting the community's interests, there are no Ukrainian-Canadian lobbyists to be found who are qualified to offer an insightful opinion.

Thankfully, in practice, some effective pressure has been exerted by Ukrainian community activists, even without the benefit of a formal liaison structure. The community has been able to gain access to certain sympathetically-minded members on the Hill, thereby ensuring that many Ukrainian community concerns are raised in the major party caucuses, in routine committee work, or in special commissions of inquiry such as was most recently in evidence at the hearings of the Task Force on Visible Minorities. Hence, some resources are allocated to the benefit of the Ukrainian-Canadian community. Yet, overall, our community's efforts have been inadequate, constituting far less than that which could be expected from a 600,000 member national constituency, and the result has been a less than satisfactory return in public policy outputs.

A Legacy of Inactivity

Naturally, much of what the Ukrainian-Canadian interest is able to attain in Ottawa is contingent upon the success of other ethnic lobbies here, inasmuch as the government lumps non-official language groups together for most of its policy outputs. Among the ethnic interests, by no means can the Ukrainian-Canadians alone be faulted for lobbying deficiencies. In fact, when other minority cultural groups constitute our focus for comparison, the Ukrainian community has done rather well.

However, notwithstanding the need to share the blame for lack of successes in the resource allocation process with other ethnic interests, it is still very evident that there are serious shortcomings in the Ukrainian interest's level and type of activity in Ottawa. For clarification

cont'd on page 10

Intelligence ...

A Knyha
review

by Dvnuté Skukbuskvs

For those fascinated by spy novels, the real-life intrigue of KGB officers and agents provides some thought-provoking revelations in John Barron's recent book, *KGB Today — The Hidden Hand*.

It's a skillful and detailed exposé of a little-known subject which, the Western press covers quite impotently and superficially — the apparatus, operations and importance of the clandestine Soviet KGB.

In research for the manuscript, John Barron, a former U.S. naval intelligence officer, was given exclusive access to some of the most important KGB officers and spies ever to escape their nation or to be caught in the West. Barron effectively solicits ex-KGB agents to provide countless cold, hard facts regarding Soviet intelligence work inside the USSR and abroad. In a forthright fashion, unnamed KGB agents are described stealing the most guarded secrets and technology of foreign nations. There are also obvious attempts at manipulating public opinion, foreign press circles, politicians and foreign intelligence networks. The purpose is to have countries outside the Soviet Union undermine themselves.

As compared with intelligence networks in the major world powers the KGB network is second to none in its size and effectiveness. In fact, the KGB is more. The KGB is the Soviet Union.

In power and scope, the Soviet Committee for State Security has used the KGB as a forceful instrument of its power. It has made reality out of the Orwellian view in its attempt to exercise Big Brother control. Without the omnipresent surveillance of every aspect of Soviet life — from education, press and politics to science, technology and medicine — the totalitarian Union of Soviet Socialist Republics could easily falter overnight.

The inner workings of the KGB

machinery are exposed by leading the reader through the actual experiences of identified Soviet agents. This style would probably fit a cheap novel better but it is a way for the average reader easily to follow the lives of typical young and talented Russians who advance through espionage school and headquarters in Moscow to finally a foreign KGB outpost.

Using techniques employed in Ottawa, Washington and other capitals, an agent such as Stanislav Levchenko is shown manipulating journalists and penetrating intelligence forces in Tokyo.

Why do Soviets become agents? Money, ideology, compromise, ego? Usually one or more of these motives impel a foreigner such as Canadian economist Hugh Hambleton to succumb to the KGB.

In a profile, Hambleton is disclosed betraying hundreds of NATO secrets and becoming so important he dines with Yuri Andropov, the chief of the KGB, now the ruler of the Soviet regime.

Barron's book may be dull to Canadian scholars of Soviet studies, but it is a valuable general introduction to everyone from an international affairs student to an inquisitive Soviet affairs follower. For fact-seekers, the author identifies many KGB officers in the United Nations and around the world and offers us psychological profiles that include specific weaknesses and vulnerabilities of KGB operatives.

John Barron's *KGB Today* really tells us that the Soviet intelligence service is corrupt, seedy, yet so inextinguishable that it is even capable of following every foreigner in their own country.

KGB TODAY. THE HIDDEN HAND

by John Barron
Reader's Digest Press
New York, 1983

Передмова до українського видання "Animal Farm"

Я отримав прохання написати передмову для перекладу "Animal Farm" на українську мову.

Від мене, мабуть, чекають, щоб я розповів у цій передмові як повстав мій "Колгосп Тварин".

Я ніколи не був у Росії і знаю про неї тільки те, що можна довідатись читаючи книжки та часописи. Коли б навіть (уявімо це собі) я мав силу, я не бажав би собі втручатися у советські внутрішні справи; я не засуджував Сталіна та його прибічників тільки за те, що вони, мовляв, стосували варварські та ідемократичні методи. Воно зовсім можливе, що в тамошніх обставинах вони не могли діяти інакше, навіть коли й у них були добрі наміри.

Та мені незвичайно залежить на тому, щоб люди на Заході Європи побачили советський режим таким, яким він є. Більше жадної ознаки, що СССР дійсно поступає в напрямку чогось, що можна б об'єктивно назвати соціалізмом, зате я помічаю дуже багато ознак, що СССР перетворився в гієрархічне суспільство, де володарі мають не більше причин відкритися від влади, як яканебудь інша лаївна класа. Назагал робітники та інтелігенти у країні такій як Англія не розуміють, що СССР сьогодні зовсім інший як у 1917 році частково тому, що не хочуть цього зрозуміти (себто тому, що хочуть вірнті, що насправді соціалістична країна десь так існує), а частково також тому, що відносна свобода і мирність їхнього життя робить тоталізм для них незрозумілим.

Не треба думати, що Англія справжня демократія. Це

капіталістична країна з великими клясовими привілеями та (навіть зараз, після війни, що підвела всіх під одну мірку) поважним ріжницями щодо братава. З другого боку, це країна, де люди вже живуть сотні років укуті і не знають громадянської війни, де закони відносно справедливі, а вісткам і статисткам можна порівнювати йняти мирн. і, нарешті, — де мати опозиційні погляди та висловлювати їх прилюдно не зв'язане з небезпеккою. У цій атмосфері середня людина не має дійсного зрозуміння що таке концтабри, масові депортації, ув'язнення без процесу, цензура преси, тощо. Коли вона читає про події в країні такій, як Советський Союз, вона перекладає все на мову англійських ув'язнень і не враховує безсоромної забракності тоталістичної пропаганди. Аж до 1939 р. а може ще пізніше, більшість англійського народу неспроможна була розгадати суті нацистського режиму в Німеччині, а коли йдеться про советський режим, — вони у великій мірі оманні й досі.

Це заподіяло поважну шкоду соціалістичному рухові в Англії, а посередні наслідки такої настанови для англійської закордонної політики — жахливі. На мою думку, ніщо так не привело до перекручення давнього, спертого на однаковому всюдн розумінні, поняття соціалізму, як погляд, що Росія — соціалістична країна і що кожен вчинок володарів Росії заслуговує вибачення, коли не наслідуюваня.

Тимто за останніх 10 років в мене впробилось переконання, що коли хочемо відродити

cont'd on page 11

Tedious Gorky misses mark

by Randy Canters

The thriller/mystery genre is a tricky medium to undertake. It may look easy to those who look with disdain at paperback "potboilers" but such attitudes are misleading.

The creative minds behind the film adaptation of *Gorky Park* probably did not have a flippant attitude towards the material they were working with. If anything, the resulting movie would suggest that director Michael Apted and screen writer Dennis Potter were uncertain how to work the best-selling novel into a cinematic work that would successfully exploit the tome's dramatic potential.

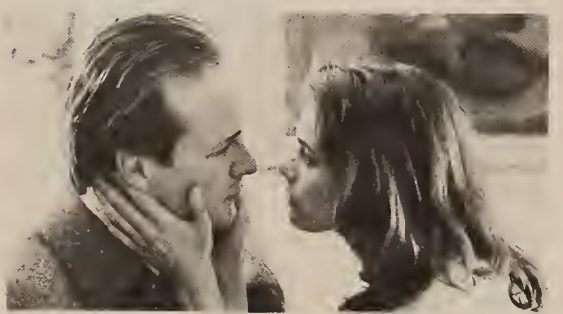
As a creative blueprint for a movie, *Gorky Park* certainly had a great deal of promise. Set in contemporary Moscow, the story begins when the state militia (i.e. police) uncover three bodies buried under the snow in Gorky Park. Chief Investigator Arkady Renko (William Hurt) discovers, to his horror, that the faces and fingertips of the victims have been removed thus dashing any convenient way of identifying the corpses. Renko suspects the KGB masterminded the slaughter, par-

ticularly when members of the secret police arrive upon the scene of the crime without prior notification.

Motivated by these suspicions, Renko assumes the KGB will handle the case. Imagine his surprise when the Chief Prosecutor Iamskoy (Ian Bannan) asks him to continue the investigation. Iamskoy's request is especially disconcerting to Renko when he learns one of the deceased was an American thereby qualifying the case under the jurisdiction of the KGB.

Disturbed by these unorthodox occurrences, Renko nevertheless sets out to earn his rubles and quench his curiosity as he toils to learn of the series of events that led to the murders and who it was that decided their fate.

As the persistent Renko delves further into the case, he unravels a circumstantial labyrinth that involves corruption and deceit in high places. Suspects include a young woman named Irina (Joanna Pacula) whose ice skates were found on one of the victims and an American businessman who has dealings with the Soviet government named Jack Osbourne (Lec Marvin). The motives that engendered the incidents leading to



the seemingly senseless killings vary from a yearning to leave the Soviet Union that borders on the obsessive, to an equally serious minded aspiration to break the country's monopoly on sable furs, the most expensive on the world market.

Even by this swift overview anyone with a firm grasp of the obvious can surmise that *Gorky Park* contains a story that froths with intrigue; it could have been an exciting

movie. Instead the viewer is subjected to an experience that comparatively would make heroin withdrawal seem like a soothing twenty minutes in a sauna room.

The main problem is the length of the film. *Gorky Park* clocks in at 2.5 hours and there are times during the showing that you actually feel every minute literally crawling up your spine. If an engaging plot is the

cont'd on page 10



• A guide for all those globe-trotting SUSK-ites who can afford to attend the various USC functions across Canada. (And a review of the gala events for those of us with prior commitments...)

Compiled by Stan Chuyko

CONCORDIA (Montreal)

When you say Concordia, immediately visions of the Shwec brothers arise, busily planning for an invasion of Calgary. A small but vocal group of Concordians should descend Calgary's airport in early March simulating the arrival of the first pioneers in Canada. Enthusiasm will carry into Concordia's Ukrainian Week to be held in March.

Previous events included an exhibition of embroidery as well as several pubs and a Famine exhibition. Concordia has also been documenting the claim of accessibility.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA (Winnipeg)

With monthly pubs and successful coffee house, the club will be coasting into Ukrainian Week and its zabava with full enthusiasm. So privileged is this club that members of the National Executive and the Ottawa USC president will be touching down in Winnipeg airport just in time for the social event of the season. The band for the Ukr. Week zabava will be airlifted into Winnipeg from Montreal (who said Samotsvit was in exile...) In between general meetings, hosting SUSK delegates at the XIV KYK Congress; organizing a Holodivka and taking an active part in the issue of official bilingualism in the province, as well as organizing Operation Mykolaiko (in the form of a children's story hour) and Koliada, U of M members are planning for the future.

STUDENT foresees most of the Manitoba crowd at the 'zystrich' of the season — Calgary.

BROCK (St. Catharines)

Brock USC invites everyone to the 10th anniversary Volleyball Tournament, February 25th, 1984. Banquet & Zabava — featuring SOKOLEY. For information call John Schuldo at 937-1648 or Mary Gaida at 934-6791.

Brock USC dares all to invade St. Catharines for the 10th showdown!

McMASTER (Hamilton)

Last seen in a holding pattern over Ottawa airport avant the 1983 SUSK Congress. McMaster — call home! *STUDENT* wants the scoop...

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN (Saskatoon)

Thanks to U of S USC foresight (and prudence), *STUDENT* received the latest scoop on this club's events through their (apparently nationally distributed) obizhnyk.

Past events included a Wine & Cheese and discussion by Andriy Makuch on "The role of phyrohy in the formation of a new Canadian-Ukrainian consciousness with special reference to the Canadian-Ukrainian Student" (ain't that a mouthful); a slide presentation of Ukraine courtesy of the U of S Cherniuti University exchange program; November zabava — highly successful we're told by Saskatoon standards and an abundance of Koliada practises (all USC clubs should be so lucky).

Future plans include general meetings, Ukrainian Week events and a special campaign by USC-ites to pen an assortment of articles for the University of Saskatchewan campus newspaper "The Sheaf", dealing with Ukrainians in Canada. (More to come in future issues of *STUDENT*.)

U of S USC has been inactive the past several years but due to the efforts of President Pat Tymchatyn and other concerned students, U of S USC is once again alive and kicking. Congrat's!

P.S. See ya'all in Calgary, Saskatoon!

WESTERN ONTARIO (London)

Debonair President Roman Skrypuch and his executive are expertly organized and have planned a filled schedule of events. From pubs and socials to Koliada and lectures, Western's USC-ites have kept busy.

Ukrainian Week plans include displays, shows and a finale zabava/dinner.

Western plans to invade St. Catharines for a shot at the Brock V.B. laurels — and hopefully to Calgary for the SUSK annual retreat.

ERINDALE (Toronto)

Famous for their pubs, Erindale USC is a small but vibrant club that keeps busy by sending delegations to Premier Davis's luncheons.

Plans include more socials and Ukrainian week.

STUDENT forecasts the 'traditional' arrival of representatives from Erindale to the Western Conference in time for hor d'oeuvres.

YOUNG,
SINGLE,
LOOKING
FOR
ACTION? ...

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

1984 SUSK WESTERN CONFERENCE
MARCH 1st - 4th
University of Calgary
Be There or Be Square

CONTACT
YOUR
LOCAL
USC
OFFICE

WINDSOR

Trident USC club is underway.

STUDENT and SUSK
Welcome the club and
wish them luck
in the coming months.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver — the ocean, the mountains, the Dome, the Grey Cup — need we say more. Twenty-seven members strong, Canada's California USC club, UBC, under President and 1984 Congress Coordinator Judy Heyworth haven't been lazy. Symbolizing the epitome of travelling USC-ites (UBC had rep's at KYK in Winnipeg, in Ottawa and even in NY during the holiday season...), UBC-ers hosted a lecture regarding the Ukrainian Village (SELO) near Edmonton, participated in Operation Mykolaiko, assisted the UCPBA's with their Malanka and (of course) cheered the Argo's to Grey Cup victory.

Plans include Ukrainian Week featuring the Alpha Omega Reunion Banquet, socials and finally, in August, UBC will host delegates for the 1984 SUSK Congress.

(Montreal) McGill

STUDENT finally caught up with McGill President Peter Schturyrn this Koliada in Montreal. So far, the club has been active holding general meetings in posh surroundings around McGill, according to our sources. Future plans include sponsoring zabava with Concordia and holding Ukrainian Week in February.

WATERLOO

Under the leadership of Daria Pyskir, Waterloo USC is flying high having survived countless general meetings, a spaghetti dinner, a Hallowe'en Party and No-Name Pub (haven't we heard that before) featuring the hottest group this side of the Atlantic — the Green Sneakers.

Plans include Ukrainian Days filled with displays.

Overhead: SUSK Pres. M. Bociurkiw trying to convince Waterloo USC-ites to join the festivities in Calgary...

(Ottawa) Carleton

Greetings from the Nation's Capital! Things are moving along at a highly productive rate with the organization of Ukrainian Week, filled with films, displays, bureaucrats and beer guzzling, vodka sucking zabavas.

What can be said about residing in the hub of Canada's bureaucratic jungle except that it's in driving distance to events held by U of T (which have been frequently attended). Past events included a successful Mykolaiko pub, two general meetings, Koliada and Malanka excursions as well as the sending of a contingent to the game of the season — the Ottawa U/Carleton showdown PANDA. (We even won!) Hope to see all of you in Toronto real soon!

(Edmonton) UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Come on guys, show us some life! Activities rumoured are U of A's general meetings, a successful zabava and hints of Koliada. The club needs bright-eyed and bushy-tailed members eager to help the President — and we know that there ain't a lack of Ukrainian students on campus...

Let's see a large contingent of U of A USC members in Calgary for the traditional semi-annual showdown of East meets West. (Besides, we know you guys spend two-thirds of your time in Banff skiing anyway...ch?)

(Toronto) YORK

York USC is alive and well as documented by the appearance of York President Alex Demkiw at a National SUSK Executive meeting held in Toronto in early November.

Previous events included a pub and Famine lecture. Ukrainian Week is scheduled.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Besides coping with the elite from Ottawa, U of T put on several "successful" zabava's, a theatrical event, and several rowdy parties of the domestic variety, Operation Mykolaiko and Koliada. Ukrainian Week plans are generously documented in this issue of *STUDENT*.

U of T plans to send delegations to both the Brock Volleyball Tournament and to the Western Conference. (*STUDENT* knows you guys want to go skiing in Banff!) Rumour has it that U of T also had delegates present at the KYK Congress in Winnipeg...however, nothing has been substantiated. Check *KGB* for more information.

(Toronto) RYERSON

E.T. write home! Let *STUDENT* in on the scoop... ✪

Ottawa's Soviet Policy:

terms (and costs) of endearment

The first in a two-part series, Andrij Hluchowecy examines Canada's foreign policy towards the Soviet Union after Pearson.

by Andrew Hluchowecy

On the northern side of Canada over the pole is the Soviet Union, which is something that, perhaps, Canadians forget. This notion was best portrayed by Prime Minister Trudeau in a response to a toast by Premier Alexei Kosygin at a Kremlin luncheon when he stated that:

... The Soviet Union and Canada are, after all, near neighbours, even though it is only in recent years that this fact has been understood widely. The vast Arctic wastes have formed historically such a prohibitive barrier to all forms of surface travel that our two countries appeared on maps and in the minds of most people as being very distant one from the other. Only in recent years have we come to realize that we are geographically contiguous ...

Canada's first direct contact with the Russian Empire almost took place on the battlefield. The Canadian government under Prime Minister Borden was persuaded by the British authorities in 1918 to send 4,000 troops to Siberia as part of an Allied plan to destroy the rise of Bolshevism. But because of Canadian public opinion the soldiers were never actually used in combat.

In terms of peaceful relations with the U.S.S.R., Canada relied solely on British initiative and leadership. It was not until 1942 that Canada established direct diplomatic relations with the Soviets. These relations became warm and friendly as Canada fought side by side with the Russians in a common struggle against Fascist Germany.

Foreign relations took a nose-dive in 1945, when Canada discovered through the defection of Ihor Gouzenko that a major Soviet spy ring was operating in the realm of Ottawa. This incident had an immense influence on future Canadian foreign policy towards the Soviet Union. Canada began to realize the fact that the Soviets were indeed a threat to world stability. This assumption was proven affirmative in 1948 when the Russians invaded Czechoslovakia.

The 1950's brought about the Cold War, and because of this, Canada began to voice its foreign policy mainly at the United Nations. But this proved to be inefficient during the peak of the East-West tensions, therefore a North American defensive alliance (NATO) was established to deter any military action instigated by the U.S.S.R. This defensive alliance became the centrepiece of discussion in 1955, during Lester Pearson's visit to the Soviet Union as the Canadian Foreign Minister. Nevertheless the visit proved to be advantageous at the end, since a trade agreement was signed involving a significant amount of Canadian grain.

As in the past, whenever the relationship between Canada and the U.S.S.R. became more relaxed and friendlier, the Soviets always intensified tensions by their unorthodox actions. As was in the case with Ihor Gouzenko or the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Russians this time invaded Hungary in 1956. This action brought about a somewhat moderate denunciation by Prime Minister St. Laurent, because during that same time both France and Britain were involved in a somewhat similar situation in Egypt.

The Diefenbaker Era saw Canadian foreign policy take a strong stand against Communism and at the same time promote disarmament. The anti-communist stance was best exemplified in Prime Minister Diefenbaker's speech on the floor of the U.N. General Assembly in 1960, where he remind-

ed Nikita Khrushchev that the U.S.S.R.'s Eastern European satellites might still be suffering from a colonial yoke, and that the "freedom-loving" Ukrainian people, too, had been deprived of the "right of free elections". The Prime Minister's reference to the plight of the Ukraine was only made in passing, but that sufficed to provoke Soviet representative Podgorny to a lengthy rebuttle on the floor of the Assembly. This episode is important in our context because it shows the high sensitivity of Soviet leaders toward any statement by a prominent Western personality in which the real state of affairs in the Soviet Union are mentioned.

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During the Pearson tenure as Prime Minister, Canada was more involved in patching up differences with the United States than it was in dealing with the Soviet Union. It should be pointed out, though, that Canada did improve relations with the Russians in a number of ways: direct air and sea transportation links, expansion of scientific, technological and cultural exchanges, a Soviet participation in EXPO 67, and direct visits by foreign ministers from both countries. It was also during this time that "increasing numbers of Canadians were inclined to consider the Cold War as past history, and continued preoccupation with the Soviet threat as an unnecessary constraint in developing a distinctive foreign policy. Some persons argued that Canada should break out of the system of blocs, and from a position of non-alignment establish direct contacts with countries within the Soviet-dominated system".

With the arrival of 1968 and the election of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Canadian foreign policy becomes more and more like a Trudeau foreign policy. His statements prior to and after the election leaves no doubt that he sees the Soviet Union as possessing little if any threat to the point of view was specifically expressed when Trudeau signed a 'Protocol on Consultations' with Premier Alexei Kosygin in May, 1971 in Moscow. This document was to provide a framework for consultation on bilateral questions and international affairs.

Western world. This attitude is best exemplified in Trudeau's "commenting on a chapter by Maurice Lamontagne that had taken a 'hard-line' approach to the U.S.S.R., where he condemns it as 'nothing but a collection of clichés on neutralism, the cold war, and communism; like official arguments, these are rather unsatisfactory'."

When the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, there was little concern in the Prime Minister's attitude. "The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia thus came almost as an affront to Canada, recalling her strong reaction to the Communist seizure of power in 1948." The basic aim, therefore, of the Canadian Government was to end the Cold War, not to add fuel to it, and to promote further negotiations for a détente.

With the furor over the invasion subsiding, Canada began to once again develop its relations with the Soviet Union. The eventual outcome of this was the first official visit to Ottawa by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The main topic of discussion was the problem in developing the northern areas. Canada was aware of the fact that the Soviet Union had experienced great progress in Arctic development, and considered the valuable information as beneficial for its own northern development.

In May, 1970, the Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp at a lecture to the Association of International Law and International Relations in Bucharest "stated that the 'basic principle' of Canadian foreign policy was multilateralism, an approach to international affairs dictated by 'the necessities of Canadian independence', and the 'determination ... to build a Canadian identity that is original and different from that of either Europe or the United States'. Canada had a need, he explained, 'to complement our relations with the United States with ties to other countries of a more similar size'. This statement by the Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister was necessary in order to justify the close relationship between Canada and the U.S.S.R. that was now developing.

The year 1971 saw the Canadian-Soviet foreign policy reach a climax when Prime Minister Trudeau visited the Soviet Union in May of the same year. The Foreign Policy Paper on Europe states that "Canada also has a substantial, and growing, interest in developing its relations with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, not only because of the benefits of increased trade, scientific and technological co-operation and cultural exchanges with those countries but also because of the contribution it can thus make to détente. The prospects for such co-operation are particularly good with the Soviet Union, with which Canada shares the experience of being an Arctic country". This most important factor that came out of the signing of the agreement was that it gave Canada the opportunity to assess the state of affairs in East-West dialogue and to formulate a foreign policy which would portray Canada's objectives in international affairs.

Ukrainian Canadian Students' Federation Carleton University, University of Ottawa

Ukrainian Week

February

12 ~ 18



1984

Laughter In My Soul-Review

by Randy Cantera

At one time or another most people who read the newspaper have taken the time to glance over the funnies. It's an effortless endeavour as well as a refreshing interlude from learning of the gloomy problems besetting Lebanon, the economy and Jackie Onassis.

Most comic strips are innocuous in content and message. It is a rare situation to find a cartoon character conceived and subsequently looked upon as a visual embodiment of an ethnic group's frustration with their economic and social status in a country. Such a character could be found in the long since departed strip named "Shteeff" and the community that took him to its heart were the first Ukrainian immigrants in Canada.

"Shteeff" was the creation of Jacob Maydanyk, a Ukrainian who arrived in Winnipeg in 1912 where he still resides today at the age of 90. Originally, Maydanyk had not planned to stay in Canada for as long as he has. Like so many of his brethren, he came to this country after hearing that Canada was a prosperous nation and the place to be for an enterprising young man to make a quick buck. Maydanyk's plan was to earn his expected booty and use the money to travel to Paris. Unfortunately, as events unfolded, the dream of living in Paris was never realized as the young man discovered the facts of Ukrainian life in Canada in the early part of the twentieth century.

The National Film Board of Canada produced a short film entitled *Laughter In My Soul* which the CBC televised on Jan. 5. The film gave a short synopsis of Maydanyk's life as well as chronicled the first wave of Ukrainian immigrants to Canada and analyzed the circumstances from which arose the character of "Shteeff".

Like any immigrant group arriving in an Anglo-controlled country, the Ukrainians were regarded as sub-human by Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects. Since they were thought of as being little more than two-legged oxen, the

"foreigners" were set to work on the railroad. Given meagre wages, the Ukrainians survived on the barest means. The Anglo-Saxons' hostility to the newcomers peaked at the start of World War I when the Ukrainian presence was seen as a threat to national security. Slanderous demonstrations were followed by the federal Government abolishing the new arrivals' Canadian citizenship.

The deplorable living conditions coupled with the blatant contempt expressed by the English-Canadian ruling class served as the inspiration for "Shteeff". As Maydanyk drew



him, the title character was a burly middle-aged rascal with scruffy hair, a sloppy moustache and a generally unkempt appearance. Utterly lacking in couth, "Shteeff" waged a one man mutiny against the conventions of an Anglo-Saxon society. When the robust hell raiser wasn't drinking and brawling his way into trouble, he was speaking his mind on what ever happened to catch his fancy. His "damn the torpedoes" attitude to everything from wealthy English-Canadians to the RCMP alternatively inspired laughter and envy from the readers of Maydanyk's strip, and it was widely read whenever published in Ukrainian newspapers.

Perhaps the real attraction of "Shteeff" was the character's insistence to parade all the qualities in a person that the prissy Anglo-Saxons found so deplorable. Translated, Shteeff's actions made the following declaration: "If these are the things you don't like me to do, I will make a special effort to continue doing them!"

Given the amount of time the makers of the film had at their disposal, *Laughter In My Soul* is an exceptionally fine effort. Director Halya Kuchmij did an admirable job splicing together the aged film and portraits of yesteryear with scenes of today's thriving Ukrainian community. Taken as a whole, the film exhibited the significant contrast between the frail, intimidated, but proud, immigrants with that of the present generation who will never have to suffer through a life of enforced isolation from the English community.

A far more poignant reminder of the amount of years covered in *Laughter In My Soul* is found in the physical and artistic decline of Jacob Maydanyk. Many of the "Shteeff" cartoons are featured, with English translations added for the viewer to better appreciate the skillfully written dialogue and charmingly amusing stories. Now, nearing the end of his life, the ex-railroad worker and teacher is sadly long past his creative peak while his once beloved "Shteeff" and everything he once stood for has become, in these more tolerant times, obsolete.

Despite this melancholic ending and the fact that Maydanyk never earned the money of a Charles Schultz and Gary Trudeau for his cartoons, one was given the impression that Maydanyk will not die a bitter man. He has lived long enough to see his people socially evolve from being hated foreigners to respected Canadian citizens towards which few racist terms are hurled. More importantly, he invented a character that, through his elaborate misadventures, provided a lot of laughs and a much needed solace from the harsh realities that surrounded an abused minority.

Laughter In My Soul, in its quiet unassuming style, paid tribute to a gifted man who did not seek fame, but a creative outlet for an angry mind and a voice for an oppressed people. The film also saluted an ethnic group that withstood ill treatment on its collective feet and survived.

Ukrainian

гра
гра
гра

This block of letters contains the acronyms of 39 more or less existent Ukrainian organizations, associations or institutions (for example): **С У С К**

All these acronyms can be read either from top to bottom or horizontally or diagonally from left to right, none are backwards.

No acronym contains two acronyms, for example: **С У М А** or **С У С Т Е** and none are repeated.

If you find all 39 acronyms and correctly identify them you will be eligible to win a signed 8" by 10" glossy of Mykhailo Bociurkiw or the KYK executive member of your choice (suitable for dartboards).

To be eligible you must send your completed acronym search with a list of acronym definitions to **STUDENT** before the March issue.

С У Р Ф М К О В П В Ф О С М У Н О Н Х Б
 Ф В Н О Е Х С Ф У Ж О Л М Н О У С В Х
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 Д Е Ш Л Е Н А О З У А Д К К І У К Ш К О

USC access list — 1984

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

UBC Ukrainian Students' Club
Box 6
Room 266
Students' Union Building
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6T 2A5

Judy Heyworth
President
UBC Ukrainian Students' Club
1431 East 27th Street
North Vancouver, British Columbia
V7J 1S6
(h) 604-987-0532

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Univ. of Alberta Ukrainian Students' Club
Box 37
Students' Union Building
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2J7

Janis Gushatney
President
Univ. of Alberta Ukrainian Students' Club
3424 - 71 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T6K 0M4
(h) 403-462-7443

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Lydia Hladyshevsy
President
U. of C. Ukrainian Students' Club
10 Marlowe Place N.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2E 5P8
(h) 403-277-3830

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

U. of S. Ukrainian Students' Club
107 McLean Hall
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0W0

Pat Tymchatyn
President
U. of S. Ukrainian Students' Club
311 Avenue X South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7M 3H5
(h) 306-382-4725

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

The Trident Ukrainian Students' Club
c/o Students' Administrative Council
University Centre
University of Windsor
401 Sunset Avenue
Windsor, Ontario
N9B 3P4

Marko Lehkiy
President
The Trident Ukrainian Students' Club
140 Duss Avenue
Amherstburg, Ontario
N9V 2P7
(h) 519-736-2740

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Roman Skrypuch
President
U.W.O. Ukrainian Students' Club
Unit 12, 1460 Limerlost Road
London, Ontario
N6G 2C6
(h) 519-472-4840

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

University of Waterloo Ukrainian Club
c/o Federation of Students
Room 235, Campus Centre
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 3G1
519-885-0370

Daria Pyskir
President
University of Waterloo Ukrainian Club
5 - 363 Erb Street West
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 1W4
(h) 519-884-8028

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

McMaster Ukrainian Students' Association
P.O. Box 303
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4M6

Mike Hryckusko
President
McMaster Ukrainian Students' Association
320 Mathews Hall
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4M6
(h) 416-523-0117

BROCK UNIVERSITY

Brock Ukrainian Students' Club
Brock University
St. Catharines, Ontario
L2S 3A1

Orest Tkaczuk
President
Brock Ukrainian Students' Club
30 Ted Street
St. Catharines, Ontario
L2N 1E5
(h) 416-927-5478

RYERSON

Ryerson Ukrainian Students' Club
Room A-251
380 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5B 1W7

Sonia Lytwyniuk
President
Ryerson Ukrainian Students' Club
19 Latton Road
Islington, Ontario
M9B 3Y3
(h) 416-239-9392

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

U. of T. Ukrainian Students' Club
620 Spadina Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2H4
416-964-0389

Motriia Ihnyckij
President
U. of T. Ukrainian Students' Club
843 Indian Road
Mississauga, Ontario
L5H 1R4
(h) 416-278-3209

YORK UNIVERSITY

York University Ukrainian Students' Club
York University
4700 Keele Street
Downsview, Ontario
M3J 1P3
(416) 667-3545

Alex Demkiw
President
York Ukrainian Students' Club
39 Woodside Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M6P 1L9
(h) 416-762-3502

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Carleton Ukrainian Students' Club
Room 401, University Centre
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B6
613-733-0473

Stan Chuyko
President
Carleton Ukrainian Students' Club
RR #6, Box 447
Glochester, Ontario
K1G 3N4
613-822-0838

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY

Concordia University Students' Union
c/o Dean of Students
Concordia University
1455 deMaisonneuve West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1M8
514-879-8075

Mykhailo Shwee
President
Concordia Ukrainian Students' Club
9363 Brome
Lasalle, Quebec
H8R 2H4
514-366-3723

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Peter Schturnyn
President
McGill Ukrainian Students' Association
7551 Francois-Perrault
Montreal, Quebec
H2A 1M4

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

U. of M. Ukrainian Students' Club
Box 51, Campo
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N2

ERINDALE COLLEGE

Eugene Iwasjuk
Acting President
Erindale College Ukrainian Students' Club
3 - 29 Meadowbrook Road
Toronto, Ontario
M6B 2S5
(h) 416-7821-0571

cont'd from page 15

намагання вийшли на ніщо тому, що вибори виграв сильною перевагою провінцій Християнсько-Демократичної Унії (С.Д.У.) Гельмут Коль. Така союська політика також не нова. Вже в 1920-их роках частина Ленінової програми точно окреслювала як впливати на ліві елементи в політичній арені, як підтримувати ліві партії / провідників, та як впливати посередньо на виборчий процес в західному світі (якого німає в союській Союзі).

"Зелена" партія в Канаді обороняє права маленьких тютюлев на східних берегах Ньюфаундленду. Вони виключно це робили вже кілька років. Недавно також зачали протестувати проти заєнчищення природи, а останніми часами

— проти ядерної зброї. Цікаво кудн вони далі прямуватимуть?

На університеті знаходяться різні організації, клуби, як наприклад Український Студентський Клуб при Торонтському університеті. Також марксист, лєнініст, троцькісти, та комуністи себе виявляють. Вони часто продають комуністичні газети, і мають столики при яких продають книжки і при яких гостро дискутують зі студентами: капіталістами, консервативами, українцями та студентами з різних поєволенних народів. Ніхто їх дуже серйозно не бере. Але, вони, всетаки спонзорують різні доповіді, паєли і дискусії. По цілм університеті вішають свої написи-оголошення. З кожного слова дивиться на людей Маркс чи Ленін, чи назва "соціаліст" чи "комуніст".

Цікаво би було побачити яка би була реакція якби в такій самий спосіб рекламувалося Гітлера і фашизм?

Мені здається, що багато студентів не ходять на ці "імпрези", тому ці комуністичні групи не мають безпосереднього впливу на більшість студентів. Але, факт, що студенти щодня бачать чи зникають, чи назви, докоіує те, що студент зачинає привикати до цих назв, поволі привикає до цих ідей. Воно ділає підсвідомо. Людина виробляє даіу терпеливість та відпорність. Комунізм і соціалізм перестануть бути якимсь реальним злом, а стануть підсвідомим абстрактом буденного дня. Ті назви і ті люди перестануть разити, а входять в підсвідомість, як самозрозумілі явища університетського життя.

В такі різноманітні способи, москалі використовують ліві елементи в нашому суспільстві на свою пропаганду. Треба завжди мати на увазі, що в теорії комунізму ховається ідея світового комунізму, а в російському перекладі, світової імперії. Комуністично-російські сили весь час стремлять до цієї мети, більш чи менш завзято, і більш чи менш очевидними способами. Часом і українським студентам, які мають більш обзнані з московським дезиформом ніж будь-які інші студенти, видається ця вся прокомуністична акція наївною, смішною і невипною, а не уважають це небезпечним чинником внутрішнього розкладу західного світу.



La Grande Famine en Ukraine Soviétique : 1932-33

En 1932-33, plus des six millions de citoyens soviétiques moururent de sous-alimentation. La famine n'était nullement le résultat d'une catastrophe naturelle, telle une sécheresse ou une inondation. En effet ces deux années la récolte était à peine inférieure aux années précédentes et il y avait suffisamment de vivres dans le pays pour nourrir toute la population. La famine eut lieu à cause de la politique délibérée du régime soviétique d'exterminer d'innombrables victimes sans défense.

La collectivisation de l'agriculture

La cible principale de ce crime colossal contre l'humanité fut la paysannerie ukrainienne. La famine fut orchestrée par le régime de Staline à fin d'écraser la résistance des paysans à la collectivisation, et de briser l'épine dorsale du renouveau national ukrainien. Dans les deux cas, l'obstacle principal était le même: la paysannerie ukrainienne.

Pour réaliser la politique d'industrialisation rapide entreprises par l'Union Soviétique à la fin des années vingt, Staline décida d'obtenir les capitaux du secteur agricole et de faire payer la paysannerie pour la dite industrialisation. Or, l'Etat pouvait extraire plus facilement les produits agricoles devant servir de capital d'investissement pour l'industrie en ayant recour aux fermes collectivisées et contrôlées par l'Etat qu'en s'adressant à chaque agriculteur individuellement. La collectivisation rapide et obligatoire s'incrustait ainsi dans la logique même de la politique générale. L'opposition était répandue parmi tous les paysans soviétiques mais c'était en Ukraine qu'elle se présenta avec le plus de détermination. Le paysan russe avait connue une certaine forme de propriété collective au travers du mir, la commune traditionnelle russe; de celle-ci au kolkhoz était ainsi plus facile. Le paysan ukrainien par contre, avait toujours été propriétaire individuel et voulait le demeurer. L'opposition à la collectivisation était particulièrement intense parmi les paysans pauvres qui avaient obtenu des terres depuis la révolution. L'Ukraine, le grenier de l'URSS et le centre de l'opposition à la collectivisation devenant ainsi le terrain d'essai de la nouvelle politique.

Le renouveau national ukrainien

La paysannerie ukrainienne représentait le secteur de la société ukrainienne le moins russifié et constituait ainsi la base du renouveau national ukrainien. C'est à cause de la paysannerie ukrainienne que la langue ukrainienne fut graduellement introduite dans les écoles et dans l'administration. La marée paysanne envahissant les villes ukrainisait graduellement les centres urbains, russifiés depuis longtemps. Même parmi les membres ukrainiens du Parti communiste des signes d'une conscience nationale se manifestèrent. Des économistes ukrainiens accusèrent la Russie de continuer la politique d'exploitation coloniale envers l'Ukraine, des écrivains ukrainiens revendiquèrent un rapprochement culturel avec l'Occident et les communistes ukrainiens demandèrent une plus grande autonomie face à Moscou. Aux yeux du Kremlin le spectre du séparatisme ukrainien réapparaissait.

La famine fit d'une pierre deux coups: la destruction physique d'un quart de la paysannerie ukrainienne élimina toute opposition à la collectivisation en même temps qu'elle affaiblit les bases du renouveau ukrainien. En dehors de l'Ukraine, la famine toucha plusieurs régions de la République russe, mais même là il s'agissait surtout des régions habitées en grande partie par les ukrainiens comme, par exemple, le Kouban.

L'organisation de la famine

La famine fut exécutée d'une façon efficace. Une série de confiscations enleva toutes les vivres du village. Les paysans résistants à ces réquisitions furent arrêtés et fusillés ou exilés en Sibérie. Ceux qui restèrent furent voués à la mort lente et terrible dans leurs villages dévastés. Il n'y avait pas de fuite possible: un système de passeports internes, interdictions de voyager et des gardes armées rendaient la fuite des régions affamées quasiment impossible. Une souffrance inimaginable, l'agonie de tout un peuple, le cannibalisme en découlaient... Au-delà de six millions de victimes!...

Un crime de cette ampleur ne pouvait pas passer inaperçu du monde civilisé. Des rapports sur la famine filtrèrent vers l'Ouest et parurent dans la presse occidentale. Malcolm Muggeridge en Grande Bretagne, Pierre Berland en France et d'autres informèrent le public de la tragédie ukrainienne. Des comités de secours aux affamés apparurent dans plusieurs pays espérant apporter une aide de même type que celle apportée à la suite de la famine de 1921.

Le Cardinal Innitzer d'Autriche créa un Comité interconfessionnel de secours et le Premier ministre de la Norvège, le Dr. Mowinckel, tenta d'amener le problème à l'attention de la Société des Nations à Genève. Mais cette fois-ci les autorités soviétiques refusèrent l'aide occidentale, dénonçant toute mention de la famine comme des fabrications anti-soviétiques et interdirent aux journalistes et voyageurs occidentaux de visiter l'Ukraine. Comme "meurtrière" additionnelle du succès de l'agriculture collectivisée et de l'abondance de vivres en Ukraine, l'Union soviétique exporta le blé ukrainien en occident et protesta contre les quotas d'exportation que l'Ouest voulait lui imposer.

Le mensonge sur la famine

D'éminents occidentaux, tels le journaliste américain Walter Duranty, le politicien français Edouard Herriot et d'autres, embrassèrent les mensonges soviétiques. Ils dénigrèrent les victimes de la famine et ridiculisèrent les témoignages de celles-ci. Petit à petit le grand camouflages l'emporta: la famine s'estompait dans la conscience occidentale, et disparut de la presse et de la mémoire. Ainsi la plupart des écrits historiques sur l'Union soviétique, effectués depuis les années trente jusqu'à récemment ne mentionneront pas la famine. Vingt pourcent de la population ukrainienne fut exterminée consciemment et dans l'espace de deux ans et pas un mot dans la littérature scientifique et objective! La famine devint un non-fait historique non seulement en Union soviétique mais aussi en Occident. C'est seulement depuis quelques années que les historiens occidentaux de l'URSS reconnaissent ce fait et commencent à l'inclure dans leurs ouvrages.

L'exposition actuelle illustre des points soulevés plus haut: elle décrit la famine elle-même et montre la réaction et l'attitude envers elle de l'Occident. La bibliographie sommaire aidera l'intéressé à poursuivre plus loin l'examen de ce sujet. Des renseignements supplémentaires seront fournis par nos hostesses.



L'imprimerie est la courtoisie du Comité Ukrainien Canadien à Montréal.

"The ethnic mosaic has made for a more colourful and interesting Canadian way of life."



Ukrainian-Canadians celebrated 'Rizdvo' at Government House this past Jan. 9 with Governor-General and Mrs. Schreyer in attendance. During the past five years, Ukrainians have had the opportunity to share Christmas with the Schreyer family. On behalf of Ukrainians in Canada, we would like to express our appreciation to the Governor-General and his family for generously hosting our traditional *Koliada*. Pictured with the Schreyers are SUSK National Executive members, Andriy Hluchowecy, Halya Moroz, Chrystyna Chudczak, Patricia Yaremchuk, and Mykhailo Bociurkiw.



developing by Jim McInlyre



photography by D. Skuuskas

"...In the clarity of their cultural distinctiveness lies its beauty."

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another age, bickerings over ideologies that have nothing at all to do with the current generation of Ukrainians in Soviet Ukraine, only supports this unfortunate dimension of our community life.

Canadian students only need to look south of the border to realize the destructiveness of becoming involved in their parents' quarrels. The parochial politicization of SUSTA has left the majority of students in the United States outside the nominally national organization. Clearly, not every student in the US is into the tired lexicography of so-distant "revolutionaries" or the deification of the Stetzkos or the denegation of certain Ukrainian dissidents.

During WCFU, there were informal discussions between students from SUSK and SUSTA, as well as some talk about resurrecting CeSUS. While dialogue is always constructive, clearly CeSUS is a coelacanth best left dead and buried. Canadian students surely don't need to import the ineptitude and contentiousness that has gutted the student movement

in America.

As an American, I have often marveled at the cohesiveness and efficacy of organized student life in Canada. Thanks largely to liberal government funding and unencumbered to a great extent by extraneous political concerns, Canadian students seem to get things done, both in terms of their immediate concerns and the larger Ukrainian cause.

In a very real sense, then, students in Canada do not need organizations like the WCFU to have a meaningful and constructive impact on both the Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian society. Like it or not, young Ukrainians are the future of organized community life and will define its character, even though they may seem to be left out in the cold.

The point is that if the WCFU did fall apart, as the 13th UCCA Congress did in 1980, SUSK and other youth organizations would continue to exist and function effectively. But they will do so only if they avoid the pitfalls that have paralyzed the WCFU, emasculated SUSTA and continue to plague organized com-

munity life. Canadian students must continue to look toward the future. They must see their role as preserving Ukrainian culture and heritage in Canada and presenting the crucial issue of the Ukrainian liberation struggle in terms of modern exigencies and in the context of today's political realities.

Today's Ukrainians are not Mazepa, Konovalets, Melnyk or Bandera. Although their heroism and spirit lives on, strategies change with circumstances. Lukianenko, Yuriy Badzio, Vasyl Stus and young men like Mykola Matusevych and Myroslav Marynovych. One can only imagine their surprise and disillusionment if they knew that many young people in Canada and the United States were today wasting their talents and their energies in a divisive struggle that began decades before they were born and when Ukrainians took up arms against each other. One can only hope that Canadian students, unlike some of their elders, are too sagacious to fall into that tired and counter-productive old routine.



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And if peace groups in the West are truly interested in encouraging the development of the fledgling independent peace movements of the Soviet bloc they must seriously address the problems which are raised by the refusal of the Soviet leadership to show even a minimum of tolerance towards autonomous social movements in their own country and in other members states of the Warsaw Pact.



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1984 SUSK WESTERN CONFERENCE

March 1 - 4, 1984 Calgary, Alberta



TENTATIVE AGENDA

Thursday, March 1, 1984

18:00 - 01:00 Registration Wine & Cheese Reception
Invited Sponsor: Mayor, City of Calgary

Friday, March 2, 1984

09:00 - 09:30 Late Registration
09:30-10:30 Plenary Session 1 (Club Reports)
10:30-10:45 Coffee Break
10:45-12:15 Session 1
12:30-13:00 Lunch
13:00 - 14:30 Session 2
14:30 - 14:45 Coffee Break
14:45 - 16:00 Session 3
16:30-18:00 Tour of Greater Calgary
18:30 - 20:00 Dinner - Downtown Calgary
20:00 - 01:00 Visitation to Calgary Nightclubs

Saturday, March 3, 1984

09:00 - 10:00 Late Registration
10:00 - 11:30 Session 5
11:30 - 12:15 Plenary Session 2 (SUSK Exec. Reports, Student)
12:15 - 13:15 Lunch
13:15-14:30 Plenary 3
14:30 - 14:45 Coffee Break
14:45 - 16:00 Session 6
20:30 - 01:00 Zahara

Sunday, March 4, 1984

08:00 - 09:00 Trip to Banff (by van)
11:30 - 13:00 Brunch
13:00-14:30 Plenary 4 (Plans for Summer '84: Job Creation Projects, Olympics, Vancouver Congress
14:30 - 18:00 Informal Discussion, Recreation

Monday, March 5, 1984 to Wednesday, March 7, 1984

Post-Congress trip to Edmonton and/or Radium Hot Springs, B.C. (vehicle will return to Calgary Airport early Wednesday morning.)

Location of Conference sessions and accommodations: The Village Park Inn, 1804 Crowchild Trail NW, Calgary. Registration fee for conference (Includes sessions, kits, coffee breaks, lunches. Sunday brunch, local transportation, and travel between Calgary and Banff) will be \$30. Post-conference trip extra.

TENTATIVE LIST OF SPEAKERS AND TOPICS

Sandra Thompson
Director, Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village,
Edmonton, Alberta

TOPIC: "The Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village" (includes audio-visual presentation.
DESCRIPTION: What is the Alberta Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village? How has the government of Alberta assisted in the development of the village? Employment opportunities available at the village.

Roman Petryshyn,
Director, Cultural Heritage Branch - Alberta Culture
Edmonton, Alberta

TOPIC: "Ukrainian Cultural Review in the Province of Alberta"
DESCRIPTION: An overview of educational and cultural activities maintained by Ukrainian communities in Alberta (i.e. Ukrainian-English Bilingual Education and Ukrainian Dance Groups). How has the Government of Alberta been able to assist in the cultural development of Ukrainians in Alberta?

Andrij Semotiuk,
Former SUSK President
Edmonton, Alberta

TOPIC: "Is there life after SUSK?"
DESCRIPTION: A personal reflection on how SUSK got things done "back then" How to raise funds. Ways to communicate with the clubs and the Ukrainian community. Is there life after SUSK?

Myron Spolsky,
TOPIC: "The Ukrainian Community Development Committee"

DESCRIPTION: What is the U.C.D.C.? What are some of the shortcomings in the Ukrainian community which led to the development of the U.C.D.C.? How will the U.C.D.C. strive to develop the community? How can SUSK and Ukrainian students get involved?

Bohdan Zajcew,
Producer, CKUA Alberta Access Radio
Edmonton, Alberta

TOPIC: "The development of contemporary Ukrainian-Canadian Music"
DESCRIPTION: A presentation of the lecture delivered as part of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies lecture series. A look at the formation of contemporary Ukrainian musical-instrumental groups and styles in Canada. Future Trends.

Prof. A. Malucky,
Faculty of Germanic and Slavic Studies
University of Calgary

TOPIC: "The Calgary Ukrainian Community"
DESCRIPTION: A historical overview of the institutions, activities, and personalities of the Ukrainian Community in Calgary.

James S. Friders,
Department of Sociology,
University of Calgary

TOPIC: "Power Relations of Ethnic Groups"
DESCRIPTION: To be provided.

Prof. J. Friesen,
Dept. of Educational Policy and Administration Studies
University of Calgary

TOPIC: "Multicultural Education"
DESCRIPTION: To be provided.

Alberta
CULTURE





UKRAINIAN STUDENTS' MONTH

UKRAINIAN STUDENTS MONTH 1984

University of British Columbia	February 1-4
University of Alberta	February 6-12
University of Saskatchewan	February 8, 9
University of Manitoba	February 20-25
University of Western Ontario	February 2-11
University of Waterloo	February 25-26
Brock University	February 26, 25
Erindale College	February 4-23
York University	February 14-21
Ryerson	February 13-17
University of Toronto	January 27-28
Carleton University	February 12-18
Concordia University	March 14-16
McGill University	February 8-10

