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СТУДЕНТ
STUDENT ETUDIANT

СУСК SUSK

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ГАЗЕТА УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА КАНАДИ

CANADA'S NEWSPAPER FOR UKRAINIAN STUDENTS

DOUBLE ISSUE

СТУДЕНТ
STUDENT ETUDIANT

ГАЗЕТА УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА КАНАДИ

Просимо висилати всі статті й листи на адресу редакції: "STUDENT"
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Думки, висловлені в поодиноких статтях, необов'язково відповідають поглядам редакції чи видавництва.

Видавництво – СУСК.

"STUDENT" is a national tri-lingual and bi-monthly newspaper for Ukrainian Canadian students and is published by the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK).

"STUDENT" is a 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 "STUDENT" represent the particular situation in which the Ukrainian Canadian student movement finds itself, both within the Ukrainian Canadian community and within Canadian society.

We reserve the right to edit articles and letters for control on length, taste and legal matters.

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editorials:

"You must support the French language rights outside of Quebec if you want Multiculturalism to survive."

This was basically the most recurring message to be heard at the recent Second Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism held in Ottawa on Feb. 13, 14 and 15. This message, which seemed by the way to be almost wholly propounded by the French Canadians, quietly received the full endorsement of Labour Minister John Munro and his fellow Anglo Canadian Mandarins. After all, why shouldn't Munro endorse something that would relieve him of his troubles by 'letting the ethnics fight it out with the French' ? Why shouldn't the Minister put the responsibility for Multiculturalism on the shoulders of all minority ethno cultural groups? It seems that the Imperial Fountain has saved the day for Munro. Or has it?

The Federal Government has safely neutralized the question of multiculturalism by dichotomizing it. Either we accept and support the language and cultural rights of the French, in which case, when the French Canadians are secure and equal with the Anglais - perhaps in ten years, then multiculturalism may receive some support, or else we do not support the linguistic claims of the French, in which case (quickly points out the government) multiculturalism goes down the drain through no fault of theirs. In no uncertain terms, Munro stated that if the minority ethno cultural groups do not show support for the French language rights and if they do not stop criticizing and complaining about the implementation of the multicultural program, he should not be held responsible if the program is scrapped. Such an irresponsible attitude cannot be tolerated.

It seems to us that the whole question of multiculturalism must be posed in a different way. Presently, bilingualism is being implemented across the country by the Federal and various provincial governments with full financial and authoritative backing. We are glad for the French. However, there are many people who believe that it is unjust that French Canadian communities of 500 people be given massive public funds for language instruction courses, the construction of schools and communication networks etc., while Ukrainian Canadian or Italian Canadian communities of 50,000 are denied these same services. The government is not asking who wants or does not want bilingualism - it is being forced down everyone's throat.

We do not oppose the idea that all French Canadians should have the opportunity to learn and live in their language. Go ahead, give those 50 French Canadian families in Canmore, Alberta all the facilities, institutions and resources for their assured épanouissement. But, at the same time, how about considering the needs of those 400,000 Italian Canadian families in Toronto Ontario? And what about the 7½ million Canadians who are neither French Canadians, nor English Canadians?

Senator Eugene Forsey (a leading British Canadian constitutionalist) prides himself of his mighty heritage and of those "ideals of British liberty and justice which have sent their light forth and their truth among all races of men". In light of the fact that the government of Canada is disregarding the needs of over one third of the peoples of Canada, Senator Forsey's and similar government pronouncements are, it seems to us, nothing but mere empty phrases.

Недавно, в тижневику "Гомін України" / 7-го лютого ц.р./ появилася стаття п.н. "Студент про журнал Студент" Миколи Шафовала.
В цій придуркуватій статті Шафовал наклепами накидається на редакційну колегію та співпрацівників "Студента". Деструктивними висловами та неправдивими фактами автор старається розгромити особливо дві статті які появилися в грудневому числі "Студента". Виказуючи в своїй статті що він безгрунтово пробує обпрокинути думки поміщенні в "Студенті", Шафовал накидається очорнити ім'я авторів даних статий.
Цитуємо з його статті:

"Грудневе число починається статтею 'Редакція про себе' яка – на мою думку – дає великий студійний матеріял для психолога. Вона неначе написана людиною, що хворіє на хронічну недугу критикоманії".

Для нас, такі вислови, якими стаття Шафовала заповненна, віддзеркалюють брак моральних та етичних підстав автора. Рівнож, поміщення цеї статті в даному часописі виявляє зневажання принципів журналізму та вказує на знехтування громадського довір'я.

Цитуємо з книжки: "The Law and the Press In Canada", Wilfred h. Keserton.

"The publication of a statement which to the defendant's knowledge is false and calculated to injure is malicious, and is treated as intended to injure.

"Everyone who publishes a defamatory libel is guilty of an indictable offense and is liable to imprisonment for two years."

ЛШ.

ЛИСТИ ДО РЕДАКЦІЇ

Letters TO THE EDITOR

Хвальна Редакціє!

Український студентський клюб в Калґарі, який цього року вперше зацікавився програмою СУСК-у, гостив Західню конференцію СУСК-у, від 27 - 29 лютого. Головна тема конференції була багатокультурність відносно введення української мови в програму канадського шкільництва, і створила багато зацікавлення не тільки між студентами, але також між загальним громадянством.

Дискусія в п'ятницю і в суботу була про навчання української мови в середніх школах, як також про проблеми інших етнічних груп в цій справі. Особлива увага була приділена системі /недавно започаткована в Едмонтоні/ де тепер українську мову вживається на різні з англійською, /від садочку до третьої кляси/.

В неділю конференція перейшла до інших тем. Представники молодечих організацій /СУМ, Пласт, СУМК, УКЮ, ОДУМ/ і СУСК порівнювали діяльність своїх організацій і пояснювали свої головні проблеми.

В останній сесії, представники особистих клюбів і члени національної екзекутиви подали звіти про їхню діяльність на протязі року. Зорганізований клюб з Брандон перевершив всіх зі своїм „видеотейп" про їхню маланку. Ярема Коваьчук, заступник президента в ділянці людських прав, представив пропозицію щоб кожний клюб послав до своїх представників в парляменті листи порушуючи питання українських дисидентів в Совєтському Союзі. Всі клюби прийняли пропозицію одноголосно.

Всі учасники рішили що конференція перейшла успішно і розійшлися додому в добрих настроях поготовані до дальшої праці.

ОКСАНА СУХОВЕРСЬКА

Хвальна Редакціє!

Попало мені одне число Вашого часопису: як приємно знати, що молодь не дрімає. Але, що більшість статтів писані англійською мовою / а не "в англійській мові"/, тому багато недоліків не знайшов. Одначе, коли вже хочете очистити наше життя від різних політиканів /партійних і культурних/, то викорінюйте всі незугарності в нашій мові, за якими тут аж надто знівечена наша мова.

Не кажучи вже про добрі книжки з України, навіть звичайна граматика, що її викладають у недільних школах при церквах, ніколи не вкаже писати "В" мові. Це тільки наші еміґраційні політишени перекрутили мову, засмітивши її прерізними анахронізмами. Одні пишуть "на мові" /московський вплив/ а інші "в мові" /з польського впливу, хоч і англійська мова має оте "в"/. Росіяни "катаются" собі на своїй мові /"на язике"/, а поляки вже лізуть у середину мови /"в єнзик"/. Зате українська мова не є якийсь "мусорний ящік", куди можна все кидати або й самому влізти. Чесні і грамотні люди розмовляють і пишуть МОВОЮ /українською мовою, або по-українському/.

Так само оте "в першу чергу" аж надто тхне кацапщиною, бо наша мова має кілька відмінків на оту "чергу", вірніше "очередь": передусім, найперше, головно т. ін. Так само і "процент" ганьбив славний Остап Вишня, а один наш відважний козак /забув його прізвище/ і досі карається за те, що відважився /ще за Хрущова/ обороняти нашого рідного відсотка перед процентом.

Слава Вам, що боретеся з різними політичними поплентечами за чистоту рідної культури! А ще більша буде Вам заслуга, коли очистите і мову від покручів тих же самих недовчених "батьків народу"!

Хай Бог помагає Вам у цьому!!'

Завжди доброзичливий остаюся -

о. Степан Сорока

Dear Editor:

As has been ascertained by popular opinion, the 12th Annual SUSK Western Conference in Calgary was a very successful and worthwhile event. Many people worked very hard on the conference and I was happy to hear that all the participants felt they benefitted from the conference, and enjoyed themselves immensely.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Students' Association in Calgary, I would like to thank all those who devoted their time and efforts (and gave up valuable study time) to make this conference a success. These people included John Andruschak, Irene Kuszka, John Zalischak, Joan Holowa, Oksana Suchowersky, Walter Golobiowski, Walter Perewernicky, as well as Sheila Slobodzian. I would also like to thank those people who attended the conference and supported us all in the first major effort in the history of our club.

This conference was indeed the 'spark' that was needed to awaken us to the exciting and fulfilling activities to be had in SUSK, and in our local clubs. See you all at the National SUSK Congress!

Roxalianna Kozak

'STUDENT' welcomes comments on, criticisms of, and replies to the contents of this publication as well as information which is relevant to Ukrainian students. Please address all letters to:

THE EDITOR
'STUDENT NEWSPAPER'
191 LIPPINCOTT STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Dear Editor:

Please accept my hearty congratulations for an excellent December issue of 'STUDENT'.

Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

Andriy Michniak

Dear Sir:

Regarding the letter by O. I. Murunchak in your Christmas issue:
I agree that it will be no problem to take on the Red army with the help of the PRC, but has he thought of the difficulties involved in extending the Great Wall to Uzhorod?

Best wishes,

Myroslav Yurkevich

UKRAINIAN HROMADA IN FLORIDA

"If you ever tire of snow flurries, polar bears and snowplows, visit us."

The Ukrainian community here in southern Florida (Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, and Miami)' is very much alive and our degree of enthusiasm is growing stronger every week. The myth that Floridians only sit under palm trees on sandy beaches and soak up the sun is dispelled by our activities. Ukrainians here are more active and 'together' than some of the Ukrainian American organizations we have visited. We may not be as numerically strong as some of our fellow organizations, but we feel that our vibrancy is,at times, unsurpassed by many of our northern friends.

So far this year, we have sponsored at least one activity every month. Our latest activities for 1975 consisted of Christmas caroling on December 25th through January 7th, and visiting homes from Fort Lauderdale to Miami Beach. During December we also put up a beautiful Ukrainian Christmas carolers' scene in the Merchants Bank of Miami. The scene consisted of five figures dressed in authentic Ukrainian costumes, surrounded by snow and Ukrainian embroidery in the background.
On January third, we sponsored a Winter Ball and cocktail party at the Ukrainian American Club. In February, the Univ. of Miami had its annual Carni-Gras, which is the biggest carnival held by a college in the United States today. The Ukrainian Club of the U. of M. and our Hromada had a Ukrainian booth, at which we sold Ukrainian food and gave away some literature to the thousands who attended.
March brought a fantastic folk concert and spaghetti dinner. The concert included songs, dances, and hilarious comedy. It was a big success.

Our future plans range from pysanka parties on April 4th and 11th, to a Ukrainian style picnic and sing-along at TY Park in Hollywood on the 25th, to an active participation in the Bicentennial Celebration City of Miami International Folk Festival in May.
If you are visiting our Sunshine State, please get in touch with us. We'd love to meet you!

Call: Yurko-Miami-261-9763
Natalka-Ft. Lauderdale-563-0501
Pavlo-Miami-446-3413

or write:
Ukrainian Students Hromada of Florida
Ukrainian American Club
3595 NW 35th Street.,
Miami Florida,
U.S.A. 33143

WINNIPEG STUDENT HOCKEY CLUB DEFEATS NEWARK 'CHORNOMORSKA SITCH'

Newark, N.J. (Svoboda)

The University of Manitoba Ukrainian Students' Club Hocket team "Kozaky" defeated the Newark "Chornomorska Sitch" all-star hockey team by scores of 5-2 and 9-0 in a two-game series played February 14 - 15 in Newark. Some 1000 fans turned out for the two-game series

Led by their captain, Roman Hrabowych, who scored four goals during the two-game series, the 'Kozaky' dominated both games. In the first game, 'Sitch' managed to hold even thanks to the goaltending of M.Smokowsky. Two goals in the third period by M. Dawydowsky ensured the game for the Canadians. In the second game, the 'Kozaky' scored five goals in the second period to defeat 'Sitch' 9-0.

The series was the first of its kind between Ukrainian hockey teams from Canada and the U.S.A.: members of both teams expressed hopes that similar series will be played in the future.

Winnipeg Kozaks 'WIPE OUT' Americans

Roman Hrabowych and M. Smokowsky were the recipients of the MVP trophies at the conclusion of the series.

The series was initiated by the 'Kozaky': Petro Melnycky, Nestor Budyk and Myroslaw Zatwarnycky contacted 'Sitch' last year at the beginning of the year for the purpose of staging such a series.

Each of the Canadian students had to pay $100 to cover travelling expenses. The 'Kozaky' did receive the support of several Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian organisations, but on the whole there was a total lack of support from the Ukrainian Canadian national organisations despite earlier assurances.

One of the team's spokesmen stated that there are several hundred Ukrainian Canadian hockey players, outside of those that are already playing in the professional ranks. However, Ukrainian Canadian sports clubs and community organisations are indifferent to the fact, and in fact this forces young Ukrainians to play for non-Ukrainian teams.

UKRAINIAN MONTH AT TORONTO UNIVERSITIES

(SUSK IS) Ukrainian Students' Clubs of Toronto recently held Ukrainian Student Month in Toronto. Five students' clubs participated: University of Toronto (St.George campus), Erindale College, Scarborough College, York University, and St. Vladimir Institute.

The month opened on January 24, 1976 with a spirited ZABAVA at the Ukrainian National Federation Centre in Toronto and continued with each of the clubs choosing a week in which to carry out activities at their respective campuses.

The most informative event of the month was a panel and discussion on the question of Ukrainian studies in Canada. Prof.Danylo Struk and Mr. Myroslav Shkandriy, both instructors of Ukrainian language and literature at U of T, discussed the emergence of Ukrainian studies in Canada, their development and plans for the future.

Workshops on bandura playing, pysanky making, wood carving and Ukrainian dancing were also featured during the month, as was a showing of traditional Ukrainian garb. Some other activities involved a Ukrainian student art exhibit and the screening of several Ukrainian films.

Throughout the month, clubs sold Ukrainian food at the campuses, as well as Ukrainian books (primarily contemporary underground writings from Ukraine).The month ended with a very successful ZABAVA at the Ukrainian Cultural Centre.

Ukrainian Student Month was a success because it gave club members the opportunity to get involved in their areas of interest, and it introduced the general community to the activities of the Ukrainian Students' Clubs.

SUSK NEWS

MACMASTER CLUB HOLDS 'UKRAINIAN WINTERFEST'.

The MacMaster Ukrainian Club in conjunction with the MacMaster Students' Union Winter Caravan presented "UKRAINIAN WINTERFEST" which was held Feb. 4th, 1976. Included in the Winterfest were displays of Ukrainian artifacts, handicrafts and traditional dress. The highlight of the evening was a special floor show featuring the colourful and lively Ukrainian dance ensemble "DUNAI" from St. Catharines along with the contemporary folk singing trio "OSIN". It seems that everybody (Ukrainian and not) polka'd away to the lively sounds of the Ukrainian polka band "YASENY" which played until early morning. The event was an overwhelming success and hopefully will become an annual event at MacMaster University.

EDMONTON UKRAINIAN CLUB

Past executive of the Edmonton Ukrainian Club & Friends plotting their strategy for the upcomming school year. Clockwise from beer bottle (not the one with the glasses, but the one on the ledge): Lubomyr Markevych, Andriy Makuch, Yuri Stebelsky, Yarema Kowalchuk, Irka Scharabun, Darka Broda, Nestor Makuch and Bohdan Romaniuk.

UKRAINIAN STUDENTS FORM CLUB AT BRANDON UNIVERSITY

Approximately sixty students have formed the Ukrainian Students Club of Brandon University in Manitoba. According to the president, Mr. Zatwornycky, the response from the students and the Brandon Community has been overwhelming.

Some of the activities carried on by the club include the formation of a dance ensemble [the only one in the community] organising successfull volleyball and hockey teams, and video-taping Ukrainian dancing during the very successful, club organized 'Malanka' dance. 'STUDENT' would like to congratulate the club on a prosperous year and wishes it continued success in the future.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA UKRAINIAN CLUB SOCCER TEAM 'TRYZUB' FIRST DIVISION CHAMPIONS

Перший Ряд:
Зенон Романюк, Юрко Король, Юрко Длугош, Богдан Тимо, Нестор Будник.
Задний Ряд:
Ігор Глушок, Мирон Дрепко, Тарас Павлишин Василь Лущак, Юрко Грабович, Володимир Длугош, Петро Мельницький /управитель дружини/. Не включений на знимці: Роман Грабович

President's Report

This is the second year of the decentralization of the SUSK National Executive, and the third year of the 'grassroots movement'. The location of our three key working centres in Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton has guaranteed national representation of SUSK members, and input from more students into our programs.

Last year, with the exception of the President and Past-President, many of us were new to SUSK. We were not around to watch our predecessors in action and to learn from them. The seeming disadvantage of inexperience in the past has in fact proved worthwhile: it forced SUSK to focus on itself; to examine the needs and concerns of local clubs; to assess what it has to offer individuals -- instead of restricting its focus of attention strictly on international issues. The resulting awareness has been our guide ever since. Second and third generation Ukrainian Canadians have begun to emerge into our wings with a different variety of experiences and affiliations. Whereas previous SUSK executives were socially cohesive groups (having known each other from Ukrainian youth organizations), present members have the responsibility of developing this affinity. In the past, STUDENT could be a personal and consequently more meaningful communique; today's STUDENT must take on a more formal, more informative character. Whereas old executives slowly integrated prospective members, the new executive has had to rely on utilizing the few skills that were available. Often, when members of the old guard renew SUSK ties, they leave discouraged and leave us discouraged, not remembering that they had years of immaturity and inexperience. But SUSK now faces new problems which seem to have slowed the SUSK motor and stifled its' creative potential. It is important to realize that SUSK is made up of new students almost every year who must be developed and catered to in many instances. Until recently we had relied exclusively on the already experienced, the politically aware, the intellectually astute, those who possess much information. But we realize that we cannot by-pass the learning process nor the necessity for information seeking which brought the latter group up to the level of sophistication at which it presently stands. Reports, which to multiculturalism activists are 'old' reports, were often published during the years when our present membership was in high school. The distance between these two types of individuals must be lessened; unfortunate misunderstandings must not occur, even if it means summarizing the contents of the B. & B. Report or the Non-official Languages study 50 more times, in detail!

Our responsibility as a national executive is to coordinate activities, research issues, provide direction and develop the necessary skills for future leadership. The local clubs are our strength, our activists, our purpose and our future. We must develop the activities through which we can learn together such as participating in annual Eastern and Western Conferences STUDENT, lobbying in Ottawa, and speaking out on topics of concern to us at various conferences throughout Canada. All of these activities fulfill the needs of acquisition of various skills and experiences. By keeping our membership socio-politically aware of local, provincial, national and international activities relating to students and the Ukrainian community we shall remain culturally united.

Unique to this year's executive is the experience we are gainin in different fields. We have been represented at every meeting between the Federal government and the Ukrainian Canadian community, as well as, at the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association Conference and the Second Annual Congress of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism. We have submitted brief to various boards of education concerning the issue of Multiculturalism in education. We have organized letter - writing campaigns in defense of Ukraine's political prisoners. We have developed contacts with other student unions and ethno cultural groups. We have given you two issues of STUDENT and several newsletters. Despite all of these achievements, academic pressures, lack of funds, and distances (both geographic and intellectual) have hindered communication between ourselves. The few brief confrontations of these issues at our congresses have always been much too shallow and unproductive.

In our political and intellectual pursuits concerning multiculturalism, we have stressed the importance of cultural "development" for the survival of the Ukrainian-Canadian community. We as students must begin to concern ourselves with the propagation of our culture on the national level. This must become a priority of our executive. But to this end, we must develop a strong intellectual and financial base for new executives. We must reduce, if not eliminate, the large national debt so that creative ideas need no longer be crushed because of lack of funds. We must educate our membership so that we have 100% participation at future conferences and congresses. Many of the projects carried on during the year have come to an end. However, SUSK has applied for several summer projects, we are organizing the National Congress (which is to be held in Toronto at Scarboro College on August 26-29); and we are working to help put out a few more issues of "STUDENT" and a National Bulletin. Thereafter, some serious dialoguing, planning, the sharing of creative ideas, and constructive criticizing must take place.

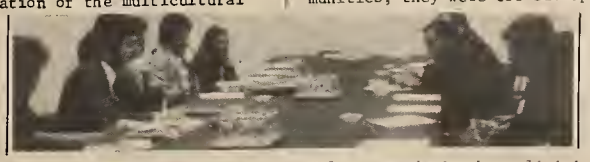
SHEILA SLOBODZIAN

SUSK Executive Meets with MUNRO

The National Executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) met with the Hon. John Munro, Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism. The meeting took place in Ottawa on Saturday, Feb. 14, during the Second Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism.

Members of the SUSK Executive, led by Sheila Slobodzian, SUSK President, expressed their displeasure with the present state of the programme for the implementation of the policy of multiculturalism. Among the points raised was the fact that there is presently too great an emphasis on the perpetuative folkloric arts, which does not add to a substantial development of the culture. Also mentioned was the fact that there have been a sufficient number of reports and studies which have related directly to the programme or have discussed it in a broader context and that the Federal Government has failed to implement most of the important and farreaching recommendations of these reports.

Spokespersons for the National Executive stressed the need for greater Federal Government commitment to the development of linguistic skills through the subsidisation of multilingual programs in the public school system. Among the suggestions made to the Minister were that a Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers of Education be called to discuss the question, and that funds be provided for the development of textbooks for use in bilingual programs. The delegation again raised the question of multilingual broadcasting on the CBC, and questioned the Minister regarding the planned cancellation of the multicultural radio programme "Identities".



It was stressed by the SUSK delegation that the government is refusing to take an active role in the implementation of the programme, raising questions as to the government's commitment to the implementation of the policy. The implementation of this programme was compared with the government's implementation of the old bicultural policy and the present bilingual policy. Last year the government spent nearly $500 million on the implementation of the bilingual programme, with another $500 million being spent on indirect costs to the government. On the other hand, the multicultural programme rests on a total budget of $8 million.

The Minister stated that he saw the present multicultural program as offering too limited a perspective of the various groups by others: too much emphasis was being placed on the folkloric aspects of the various communities; they were too susceptible to pandering by politicians; and there was a general insecurity among these groups due to the seeming instability of the policy. He also stated that there would be a further examination of the various questions posed by the SUSK delegation; his response was very vague.

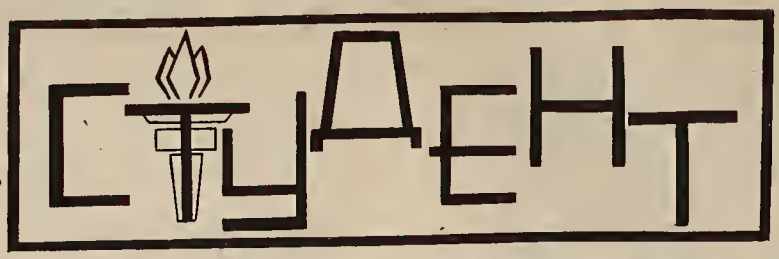
On the question of providing subsidies for multilingual education, the Minister stated that this was a consitutional question, and that the Federal government had no rights in the area of education. The SUSK delegation pointed out that the Federal government is presently funding French language programs. The Minister, in fact, did little more than attempt to relegate the responsiblity for multilingual education to provincial status. It was the contention of the SUSK delegation that since multiculturalism is a Federal policy, the Federal government should thus provide the major impetus for its implementation in various areas. Munro also failed to respond directly to the question of implementing multilingual broadcasting on the CBC networks stating only that his department was in favour of the move.

Referring to the series of meetings he has held with various minority ethno-cultural communities, Munro stated that he was surprised by the negative criticism directed at his attempts to implement the policy. He felt that the various communities should have been more constructive in their criticism and thus strengthen his position within the Cabinet.

The Minister and the Director of Multicultural Programmes, Michael Andrassy, attended the SUSK Western Conference which was held on February 27-29 1976 in Calgary. (See this issue of STUDENT for more information.)

POSITION PAPER ON

Original "STUDENT" Logo



Position Paper presented to the 16th National SUSK Congress in Edmonton Alberta on August 30th, 1975

by

LUBOMYR SZUCH

It was seven years ago under the auspices of SUSK that the first issue of STUDENT was published.

Feeling confident and mature, as well as perceiving the need for maintaining close communication between Ukrainian Canadian student organizations and individuals, SUSK published the STUDENT in partial fulfillment of the program that was adopted by the 9th SUSK Congress of May 11, 1968.

STUDENT was to fulfill four major tasks:

1) inform about the plans and activities of the SUSK executive;

2) inform about the work of the various Ukrainian Clubs and their individual members;

3) criticize the shortcomings in the social, religious, economic and political life of our community;

and generally

4) notify its readers about things that are of interest to them as students and as Ukrainian Canadians.

Whether or not STUDENT adequately fulfilled its tasks as a student paper is a matter for much debate.

In this position paper, an attempt will be made to relate the various problems that must be overcome if the further development of STUDENT as well as of the total Ukrainian community in North America is to be realized.

Since 1968, thirty-two issues of STUDENT have been published. Not counting the single issue that came out in '68, an average of five issues per year were published. This figure might seem meagre when compared with the English dailies. But then STUDENT does not have the resources to hire the people, nor to buy the equipment that is needed for such operations.

The few generous individuals that do offer their time and talent to help with the research, typing and fundraising for STUDENT are not in any position to work full-time without financial assistance. Thus, part-time volunteers must raise enough money (approx. $800 per issue), write articles and news events, and layout and distribute the paper, all in a few weeks, and still continue their studies. Besides encountering these general problems which many papers experience, STUDENT, as a bilingual paper, has the extra technical problem of having to type, edit, and type-set in two (or even three) languages. To add to this, STUDENT must depend for its survival on the work of a small number of inexperienced, busy university students.

If these were the only hurdles in STUDENT'S path, then perhaps we would see more issues of it being published. By being inquisitive and critical of the Ukrainian Canadian community, and prone to experimenting with new concepts and ideas, STUDENT is frequently denied both financial and moral support by certain sectors of the Ukrainian Canadian community. It seems that STUDENT should either stop criticizing (or even discussing) certain topics, (for example: the whole question of Chile, and in particular the Pinochet-Stetsko Relationship), that are not to the liking of certain people, or else face being black-listed, defamed and financially cut off.

It is just recently that STUDENT has attempted to establish a more diversified base for financial support. Besides the non-Ukrainian people, STUDENT has accepted funds from people of various political and religious leanings that are generally not favoured by the Ukrainian community. Accepting funds from these people however brings about the criticism and the ostracism of STUDENT. There is a certain sector in the Ukrainian Canadian community on the one hand, that will not tolerate political views that are not in line with their own, and on the other hand there is a small sector that respects the rights of those that differ with it, and will support anyone that can intelligently and rationally state his/her position.

A misconception of the role of the press has been developed by certain segments of the Ukrainian community. Whereas they see every paper as being a mouth piece for particular partisan views and do not allow for debate within their own ranks, but only among contending views; STUDENT's role and relationship to SUSK must be clarified consistently for the benefit of these organisations.

STUDENT, while being published under the auspices of the SUSK Congress, is not an organ of the SUSK National Executive or the SUSK Congress, although when questions of broad policy are brought up that the SUSK Congress may feel are vital for the further development of the Ukrainian Canadian community or the question of the self-determination of nations and in particular Ukraine, then STUDENT may be directed by the SUSK Congress to support and publicize these matters.

STUDENT is an independant newspaper - independant in the sense that there is no censorship by SUSK - all points of view are welcomed on the pages of STUDENT. When I say all points of view , I should make a few qualifications. If given articles are to be printed in STUDENT, they must in some way be relevant to organized Ukrainian Canadian student activities, and, what is more important, be of a positive and constructive nature. Frequently, we receive articles that are emotional diatribes that serve no useful purpose. Articles must, in an honest and moral manner contribute to a reader's intellectual development and to h/er understanding of the human activities in question.

The prime role of STUDENT is to be an open forum for the expression of views of students - whether they agree or disagree with the views of the publisher or editorial board.

The STUDENT editorial board takes a democratic principled position on all matters with which it may be involved. As such, the editorial board has repeatedly stressed the fact that

opinions expressed in the various signed articles do not necessarily represent those of the STUDENT editorial board.

STUDENT considers that it is its responsibility to allow for the freest exchange of opinions on matters of interest to the Ukrainian Canadian community. The position of the editorial board has always been that stands on given issues must in the first instance be based on democratic principles and in the second instance that this position be firmly adhered to.

It is for this reason for example that the question of Chile was raised in STUDENT.

The main arguement of these articles consisted of pointing out to the community that a democratically elected government was illegally overthrown by a military coup which subsequently suppressed basic civil and political rights. The articles criticized the relationship maintained by some Ukrainian nationalist organizations with one of the most repressive fascist regimes in the world, as in the case of Chile.

continued on page 30

ON UKRAINIAN/ENGLISH BILINGUAL SCHOOLS

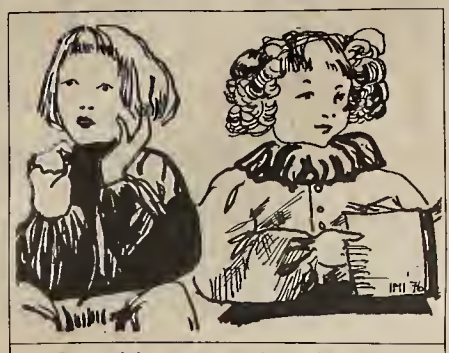
BY SHEILA SLOBODZIAN

By now, many people will have heard of the Ukrainian/English bilingual schools which are operating in Edmonton and fulfilling the needs of young Ukrainian students- many of whom are of mixed marriages.

Officially called the "Bilingual Program", the programs are offered in Edmonton's public and separate schools. Eleven teachers and almost three hundred students are involved this year. This is almost three times the number that enrolled in the 1972-73 program. How successful is the program? Enough to have parents request evening classes of the same curriculum to keep up with their children's progress.

When I was in Edmonton I visited one of the participating schools. I was delighted and impressed by the comfort and the facility with which the Ukrainian language was being used. The teacher very rarely spoke in English and although the students in the grade one class did speak English amongst themselves, good clear accents and pronunciations were heard during their conversations in Ukrainian with the teacher. The character of the room was most inviting: Shevchenko pictures, embroidered picture frames, Ukrainian country-life scenes, wood carvings,...

Presently there are classes from Kindergarten to grade two. Next year a grade three program will be added. Each year a strict evaluation of the program and its successes in terms of the students' level in basic skills (reading, language, arts and mathematics) is conducted. Results are compared to the levels of achievement of other Edmontonians at corresponding grade levels.



So far, with one exception, the tests of basic skills have shown very favourable results; in some cases above average scores were recorded. In the one exceptional case, socio-economic factors attributed to a low achievement score.

If all goes well in the next year, the program will expand to the intermediate level: grade 4-6. A grant from the Secretary of State to produce a seven level primary reading series in the Ukrainian language will be ready for the Fall and this will definitely bridge some of the missing gaps. Not only will it permit students to read at a second grade level, but it should enhance the development of the basic skills, so necessary in "selling" the program to other areas. Positive test results, availability of teaching aids and qualified teachers will permit the program to grow. Other provinces endorse a similar language policy as Alberta, allowing primary students to study all but one hour daily in a non-English/non-French language, and a decrease to 50% daily at higher grade levels.

Ms. Luba Huhlewych, a grade one teacher in the program and the president of the Edmonton chapter of the Canadian Association of Teachers of Ukrainian (C.A.T.U.), hopes to organize more teacher workshops and in-service training sessions relating to cultural development and to bilingual education.

The main obstacle of the program is the lack of "qualified" and certified bilingual teachers. Each year a need for three to four teachers must be met, and each year they must, in fact be more qualified to meet the program's expansion. Another problem is the attitude of other teachers. They feel that the Ukrainian program receives extra privileges. There is a lower pupil-teacher ratio at some grade levels. However, a complaint about separate assembly and recess procedure is not valid. Press publicity from the Ukrainian community and community at large has been attracted by the unique program. It seems these factors have created jealousy among the other teachers.

If the project reaches the higher grade 4-6 level, we will see a new generation of fluently bilingual Ukrainian Canadians who "have never walked the Steppes." Thereafter, Ukrainian literature, like English literature can occupy the curriculum to replace the elementary conversational language courses now being offered at the secondary and post-secondary levels. At any rate, the devoted efforts of persons like Ms. Luba Huhlewych, Dr. Manoly Lupul (founder of the program) and of teachers and parents must be acknowledged. We must also thank the Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Association and other organizations for their moral and financial support. ●

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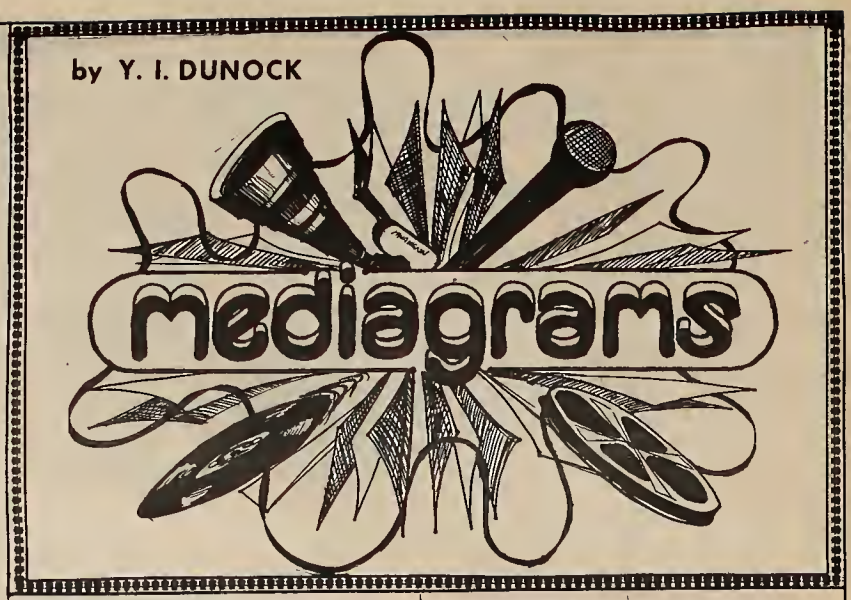


In what is emerging as a textbook example of how to successfully produce and promote a film with all the odds stacked up against you, the children's featurette, "THE CHRISTMAS TREE" (YALYNKA), produced and directed by GEORGE MENDELUK, has now been sold to WALT DISNEY ENTERPRISES for world wide educational distribution, the first Canadian film purchased by the DISNEY group in this area.

Inspired by the pastoral Ukrainian village setting of CANUKR FILM PRODUCTIONS' recent feature, MARITCHKA in Oshawa, MENDELUK set out three years ago to produce this 17 minute fantasy adapted from a traditional Ukrainian folk tale about a boy's mystical relationship with a magical Christmas tree.

The story behind the Disney sale is almost as interesting as the film plot itself. By a bizarre twist of fate, MENDELUK, while on vacation in Vancouver this summer, broke his hand the day after having had his palm read. His holidays disrupted, he decided to spend the remaining days in Los Angeles. Strolling down the streets of the world's film capital with "THE CHRISTMAS TREE" under his arm, the temptation to do some personal promotion brought MENDELUK to the Disney studios. To MENDELUK's surprise, the Disney people were quick to recognize the inherent production and educational value of the film. No doubt the film's surrealistic theme of "faith and idealism triumphing over materialistic demands of everyday life", reflected the very basic philosophy of WALT DISNEY himself.

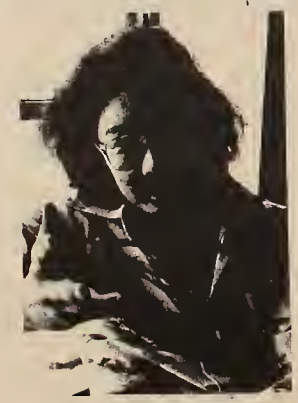
MIKE MAZURKI & DAVID EVESON

In spite of the unprecedented international exposure this film is now about to receive, it is ironic that it failed to qualify for the finals at last year's CANADIAN FILM AWARDS. Nor did the CANADA COUNCIL feel the film merited any support towards its production. Undeterred, MENDELUK managed to scrape up $2000 while selling his car and going into personal debt in the process.

Drawing from his previous contacts in radio, tv and film work, MENDELUK assembled a cast and crew and in three days in January 1973, "THE CHRISTMAS TREE" was shot. Of the five actors in the film, three are of Ukrainian origin. The film's most prominent performer, playing the role of the "old man", is veteran Hollywood actor, MIKE MAZURKI, who starred in over 125 motion pictures, including, "SOME LIKE IT HOT", "DONOVAN'S REEF" and "IT'S A MAD,MAD,MAD WORLD", as well as countless TV episodes in ADAM 12, BONANZA, LOVE AMERICAN STYLE, GUNSMOKE, MY THREE SONS, MANNIX, LAUGH-IN and SONNY & CHER, just to name a few. The other two Ukrainian actors are, TV and film veteran MICHAEL ZENON, playing "PETRO", the father and novice NATALIA NELIPA, playing the daughter "OLGA". CARROL ZORO plays "MARIA", the mother and DAVID EVESON, another novice, plays "IVANKO", the film's protagonist. The props and costumes, handled by ZIRKA RADJ, as well as the music are authentically Ukrainian.

While still in editing, MENDELUK was successsful in selling the film to his first buyer, CBC-TV, and was soon followed by UNIVERSAL EDUCATION and VISUAL ARTS(MCA CANADA), and RADIO-CANADA. As a result,"THE CHRISTMAS TREE" has become a regular Christmas-time feature on both CBC networks. Ultimately, MENDELUK hopes to dub the film in Ukrainian.

In the meantime, while working as producer for CBC-TV'S mid-afternoon public affairs show, TAKE 30, MENDELUK has managed to complete another children's Christmas film, this time on location in Mexico. Interestingly enough, for narration, MENDELUK has secured the services of none other than veteran Hollywood actor and part-time TV coffee/Cordoba car commercial salesman, RICARDO (MAXWELL HOUSE) MONTELBOM. More on this in the next issue.



DOCTOR DAVID SUZUKI

Recently, two CBC programs received the 1975 Bell Northern Awards for their science programming. One of these was the long-time favourite science TV program "THE NATURE OF THINGS", the other "QUIRKS AND QUARKS", the Wednesday night science enquiry program hosted by Canada's public science comprehensivist, DR. DAVID SUZUKI. As a result,QUIRKS AND QUARKS producer, IVAN FECAN, formerly of CBC Radio's IDENTITIES has been offered a generous contract renewal. It's not surprising, considering the incredible volume of favourable reaction to the probing controversial issues raised in these programs. At last report, IVAN had not yet decided whether to stay on with the program or explore other programming prospects.

From Montreal, the centre of the Ukrainian "folkarock recording industry in Canada, comes yet another recording breakthrough, the release of "ZORIA", the long-awaited first LP by singer LUBA KOWALCHUK. Already a collector's item, most observers and critics are unanimous in their praise, calling ZORIA, "the best Ukrainian folkarock LP ever recorded in Canada."

Combining a rich mix of traditional and contemporary funky arrangements, this effort clearly demonstrates a distinctive departure from the established SYNY STEPIV, RUSHNYTCHOK and KOBZA sound. Definately a superior extension of anything previously recorded, including the highly-rated IVANKU album by IRENA BYSKUP. At least three of the cuts, by their lyrical and contemporary musical quality if recorded in English could easily surface as Top 30 material. While the musical arrangements by former SYNY STEPIV member JAROSLAV GUDZIO are somewhat impressive, the strength of the album clearly revolves around the everimproving vocal presence of LUBA KOWALCHUK. Some have gone as far as to compare her style to that of a young MIREILLE MATHIEU, JOAN BAEZ or even NANA MOUSKOURI.

Acting somewhat like a modern-day Robin Hood at Christmas-time, bearing gifts for the underpriviledged the Canadian Radio-Television Commission this past December 16 released the long-awaited cable policy statements on the community channel. In summary, the Commission has fully endorsed the proposed cable policy positions it presented a year ago.

In these proposed cable policy statements the Commission presented a series of policy statements designed to improve the quality of community programming by encouraging more public access and involvement in the community channel. The most controversial aspect of this proposed policy was the proposal that 10% of the cable caster's gross subscriber revenue be committed to the support of the community channel, as opposed to the current national average of 2-3%.

In response, most cablecasters were quick to express their vehement opposition to such a move. Not surprising, considering that large urban cable campanies are known to gross annual profits between five to ten million dollars.

Despite fears that the CRTC mandarins would crumble under pressure from big cable business lobbyists (the powerful Canadian Cable Television Association), the CRTC has stuck to its guns on this with only minor modifications. On this subject the CRTC states,

"Although the Commission has decided not to adopt for uniform application the 10% gross subscriber revenue formula, it considers this a useful standard of expenditure for community programming. While some of this amount will be required for facilities or hardware in connection with the channel, the Commission will expect the major portion to be spent on the variable cost of producing community programs."

On the question of public access to the community channel, the Commission has maintained its proposed position, that,

"The cablecaster will be expected to:
- Provide opportunities for expression by the various ethnic communities within their licensed area.
- Search out and give opportunity for expression to individuals and groups with communities of interest.

TITKA KVITKA CREW IN 1973

With reference to the program production process, the Commission has ruled that,

"Cable television licencees will be expected, within the limitations of their individual circumstances to,
- Encourage individuals and groups to present program ideas, produce their own proposals with the help of the licencee's staff and submit video tapes.
- Provide facilities and staff for the training of individuals and groups in the community in the effective and responsible use of program production equipment and make such equipment available for use by them at easily accessible places within the licensed area."
- Locate production origination facilities at places within their licensed area easily accessible by such individuals and groups."

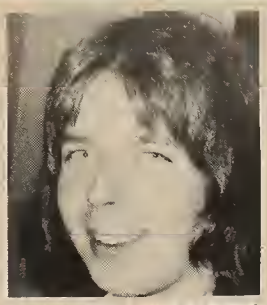
In addition, the CRTC recognizes that the process of participation is complex and is not likely to be effective unless licensees take the initiative to publicize the availability of their facilities, assist groups and individuals with training programs, and assist in defraying "out of pocket" expenses such as those for materials and transportation.

What this means of course is that the cablecaster is now bound to provide free programming time to any individual or groups and if requested, must supply assistance and resources for the production of programs.

On the important question of bicycled or syndicated network programs, many groups producing these, as in the case of Toronto"s children-oriented Ukrainian language instruction group, TITKA-KVITKA were concerned about the Commission's intention to restrict the bicycling of locally produced programs to other cable outlets. Responding to these concerns, the Commission has now modified its proposal

"The Commission is prepared to allow licensees to carry community programs directly relevant to the community from other licensees on their community channel."

The prospects of creating a Toronto /Winnipeg/ Edmonton-based network cable TV programming geared towards simultaneously, informing, stimulating and activating the various Ukrainian communities across the board, are now closer to reality than ever before.



CKJS HOST BOHDAN ZAITSEV

While the similarities are debatable, the feeling here is that LUBA is slowly surfacing with her own unique minstrel type of vocal virtuosity, and at the youthful age of merely 17, one can only wonder what lofty heights she is destined for.

Produced by Montreal's talent promoter BOHDAN TYMYC, the album which has already sold out the initial pressing, is somewhat innovative with the fine crisp 8-track studio recording quality, live audience simulation and the surprising introduction of the trembita in the prelude. Hearing the trembita, one is left with this thought. If the ultimate goal is to develop a truly distinctive progressive Ukrainian sound be it for the Ukrainian or English markets, then the next challenge clearly lies in the tasteful fusion of the bandura, tsymbaly, lyra, sopilka and drymba into that sound.

In an effort to upgrade and diversify the excellent 3 hours daily Ukrainian radio programming on Winnipeg's multilingual/cultural radio station, CKJS, hosts BOHDAN ZAITSEV and ROMAN ONUFRAIT CHUK are now presenting a weekly half hour children-oriented montage Wednesday nights along with an in-depth public affairs program Friday nights.

From our correspondents in Prince Albert and Yorkton, Saskatchewan, comes word that the local 'zemliaky' have taken a fancy to hearing LUBA KOWALCHUK and VERIOVKA alongside MICKEY and BUNNY. If seems that BOHDAN ZAITSEV'S multifaceted Winnipeg-based program is currently being aired on local radio stations there. This leaves prairie listeners with an interesting choice between turning to BOHDAN or to the inimitable veteran, the fast-talking "WOLFMAN JACK" of the kolomeyka boss jocks, DAN CHOMLAK. Personally, I find both equally entertaining, and any move to have these two programs syndicated across Canada would be a welcome change from the mediocre Ukrainian radio programming we've been subjected to here in Ontario and Quebec.

This past summer, visitors to both Edmonton's renown Ukrainian culinary-cultural hotspot, TROYANDA RESTAURANT and the KIEV PAVILION at Winnipeg's week-long multicultural extravaganza,

TRIO TYRSA

FOLKLORAMA, were treated to some of the finest vocal arrangements this side of the DNIPRO, as presented by the female vocal trio, TYRSA. East of Winnipeg TYRSA may not yet be a household word, but they're certainly prominent in Winnipeg where the three young vocalists, IRYNA WELHASCH and the BILASH sisters, DARIA and LUBA, have been singing together since the days of skateboards and yo-yo's. It appears now that TYRSA will be extending their talent and charm to Toronto at the SUSK NATIONAL CONFERENCE in late August. Definitely something to look forward to.

While choosing at this time to maintain a relatively low profile, the group is not opposed to recording

MEDIAGRAMS Continued on PAGE 11.

CBC-TV LEGALIZED ANGLO/FRENCH CHAUVINISM!

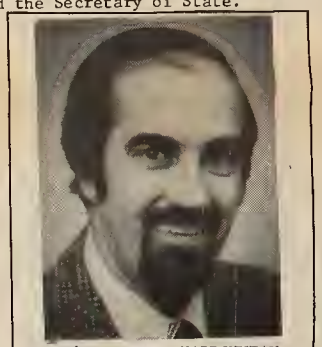
■ "We will urge for the implementation of Multilingual Broadcasting in a regional context where there is a demand, via CRTC legislation."

-HON. JOHN MUNRO, Minister Responsible For Multiculuralism. Banquet speech at the Second Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism, Feb. 14, 1976, Ottawa.

■ "The primary mandate of the CBC is to provide an extension of the two official language broadcasting services to all sectors of the country where the demand arises. No consideration will be given to establishing multilingual broadcasting service (be it only on a regional, non-primetime basis) until such time as this mandate is fullfilled - an estimated five to eight years."

-PIERRE CHARBONNEAU, CBC Planning Department Executive, Feb. 24, 1976.

A potentially explosive political situation is presently brewing in Ottawa in the wake of these conflicting positions expressed by the two principal parties involved in the Interdepartmental Task Force studying "the formula for implementation of multilingual broadcasting on the CBC". This Task Force was set up more than two years ago in response to recommendations by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Film and Assistance to the Arts, calling for such a study to be composed of representatives from the Federal Multicultural Program, the CBC, the Canadian Radio-Television Commission and the Secretary of State.



CBC'S PIERRE CHARBONNEAU

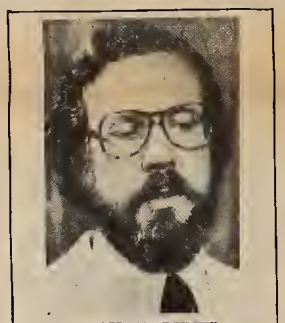
In what appears to be the latest official Multicultural Program position on multilingual broadcasting, the minister responsible for the program, the HON. JOHN MUNRO, last month endorsed in prinicple the concept of third language broadcasting on the CBC. Speaking at the Second Candian Conference on Multiculturalism the Minister stated that he sees multilingual broadcasting as playing a vital role in the Government's Multicultural policy shift from "promoting folkloric activities" to "breaking down cultural barriers for full participation in Candian society" and "promoting interaction amongst all Canadian cultural groups in the interest of national unity". At the same time the Minister will also urge the CBC to put more emphasis within their already allocated budget resources to multicultural programming. A year ago the Interdepartmental Task Force members requested that CBC submit a multilingual broadcasting feasibility study to assist in the development of a workable formula. After a year of unjustifiable delay, during which time the Task proceedings were held up, the CBC has finally presented what appears to be its "position paper" on multilingual broadcasting. According to the CBC representative, PIERRE CHARBONNEAU, reffering to the contents of the paper, the CBC, in its final recommendations to the Task Force, will reiterate its long-standing position that multilingual broadcasting, as an experimental concept must take a back seat to CBC's mandate of providing broadcasting coverage in both official languages to all sectors of the country, as part of CBC's Accelerated Coverage Plan. This plan, formulated in 1973 between the CRTC, CBC and Parliament, was designed to ensure second-language broadcasting service to any Community with a population of over 500 anglophones or francophone viewers.

At a cost of over $150 million annually, it is estimated that 5 to 8 years will be needed to complete the plan. This estimated delay in giving any consideration to multilingual broadcasting may now be delayed even longer in view of recent developments in Vancouver and Chicoutimi, P.Q. When Radio-Canada (French CBC-TV Network) applied to the CRTC for authority to estabish Franch language TV on the West coast to the 17,000 francophone viewers in the Vancouver - Victoria region, over 180,000 (presumably anglophone) viewers signed petitions and hundred more sent interventions to the CRTC voicing their opposition to such a move. This unprecedented massive (and violent) opposition delayed the Vancouver Public Hearing and will undoubtedly delay indefinately any ruling on Radio-Canada's application. In Chicoutimi, where CBC-TV has applied for extension of its Montreal English TV Service to the 3,000 Anglophone viewers in that area, a similar reaction surfaced from the Francophone community.

In an age of exhorbitant government overspending, the misdirected sense of priorities of the Government and the CBC are clearly evident. On the one hand hundreds of millions of taxpayers dollars are spent in providing second-language programming to marginal populations, while on the other hand the linguistic and cultural viewing needs of 7½ million ethnocultural taxpyers, who annually dish out $75 million to the CBC, are being blatantly ignored. No one has yet been able to demonstrate that the integration of multilingual broadcasting (on the level of network programming) into regular CBC programming, cannot be operationalized within already allocated resources.

To add insult to injury Toronto-based Anglo-Saxon perceptions of this 'regionally diverse' country are shoved down our throats daily. It's no wonder that a group of 100 British Columbia broadcasters, politicians, journalists, academics and activists, known as the 'COMMITTEE OF 100' is working towards a total decentralization of what they view as being the 'TORONTO BROADCASTING CORPORATION'. In addition to this, the CBC has clearly side-stepped the central question before the TASK FORCE. The issue at hand is not one of whether multilingual broadcasting should be implemented and if so at what lower level of priority, but rather what formula can be developed for the implementation of third language broadcasting on public airwaves. This recommendation to the TASK FORCE was based on the unanimous conclusion by the BROADCASTING STANDING COMMITTEE that multilingual broadcasting should be fully endorsed in a way that would not dimminish the status of the two official languages of Canada.

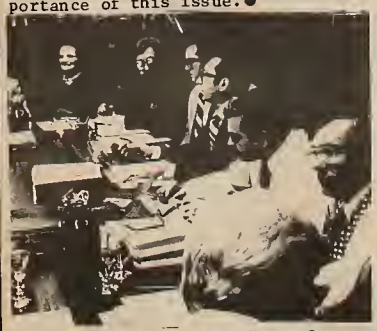
Furthermore, the role of the other Task Force members is yet to be fully understood. The CRTC Representative, Planning executive, MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, claims that he has yet to receive a copy of the long-awaited CBC report, also he claims not understanding why the report was first forwarded to CBC President ALBERT JOHNSON and Secretary of State HUGH FAULKNER before being circulated to Task Force members. Apparently the same situation applies to



HUGH FAULKNER

the Task Force Chaiman DES LOFTUS, representing the Secretary of State. The Multicultural Program representative MICHAEL ANDRASSY categorically refused to comment on the CBC report, referring our questions (passing the buck) back to Chairman LOFTUS. While this type of secretive arrogant attitude can only be viewed as counterproductive to JOHN MUNRO'S seemingly sincere efforts at clarifying certain Multicultural policy misinterpretations, one must admire Mr. ANDRASSY'S honesty in recognizing his own limitations when he states, "But I'm only a bureaucrat!" amidst the light-lipped secrecy, one is left with many unanswered questions. Was JOHN MUNRO aware of the contents of the CBC position paper at the time of his Multicultural Conference speech? Why have Des Loftus and MICHAEL SHOEMAKER been left in the dark? When can we expect the final Task Force recommendations to be presented and will these receive public disclosure? Nor is it clear which party will have the authority to rule on whether these recommendations should be fully or partially endorsed, rejected or shelved for posterity. In view of the fact that Secretary of State Minister HUGH FAULKNER endorsed the Broadcasting

Standing Committee recommendations calling for a Task Force to come up with some working formula, does this also mean that he holds the authority to rule on the formula recommendations?
While the CRTC possesses the legal mandate to provide general programming guidelines to the CBC, as in the case of a Canadian content quota, it is rather doubtful that the Commission would at this time impose any form of third language content directive on the Corporation, preferring instead to refer the matter to a higher authority. The entire issue could be easily resolved tomorrow if the CBC voluntarily integrated third language broadcasting into its programming. The question here is whether the new CBC President ALBERT JOHNSON will once again confirm CBC's legendary incapacity to portray this country as it really is or will the Saskatchewan dig back into his "prairie boy summer" memories of many native ethnocultural groups working side by side in developing this country. Highly improbable. When you've been appointed by "les boys dans le Cabinet", after having worked all these years the Number Two Mandarin, au Parlement, MARC LALONDE, it would be too much to expect, n'est-ce pas, M. JOHNSON?
While recognizing that there is nothing in the Broadcasting Act prohibiting the use of third language broadcasting the CBC Board of Directors has arbitrarily ruled that they have no obligation to do so. In view of the highly controversial nature of this issue one would expect that ultimately Cabinet would be called in to rule on the subject. Obviously, nothing, short of a forceful order in Council or directive, amending the Broadcasting Act will ensure a reversal in CBC's dictatorial policy.
Quite clearly the onus lies with JOHN MUNRO. At last month's Second Conference on Multiculturalism, one of the guest panelists, journalist-broadcaster DOUGLAS FISHER expressed the belief that ethnocultural groups in Canada are faced with a token ministry headed by a weak Minister. Twenty-four hours later, JOHN MUNRO was forcefully endorsing multicultural and multilingual broadcasting as a practical extension of the Government's shift in emphasis of the Multicultural Policy.
The manner in which JOHN MUNRO is capable of generating support for concrete legislation, will not only test the sincerity of his promises but as well refute Mr. Fisher's views.
At the same time, on the basis of John Munro's sssurances, ethnocultural groups in Canada must collectively initiate a massive campaign geared at sensitizing their elected representatives and the mass media to the importance of this issue.●



John Munro at a meeting of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism (CCCM).

MEDIAGRAMS Continued from PAGE 9.

prospects, providing that knowledgeable musical, managerial and promotional expertise can be secured. A wise move - considering how it is widely recognized that poor management was highly instrumental in the marketing problems encountered by other female vocal groups, namely Montreal's VODOHRAY and the now defunct Montreal-based MRIYA and Toronto's TRIO TROYANDA.
Meanwhile, another Toronto-based vocal TRIO KALYNA, appears once again headed for the recording studio, this time under the expert production of veteran film and recording promoter, LEONID OLEKSIUK. This second LP, scheduled for release in late May, will feature an up tempo mix of traditional and original compositions orchestrated by arranger composer ZENON LAWRYSHYN and instrumentalist/arranger ANDRIJ DUDASH.
In reflecting the new image, the trio is searching for a new name, since they will no longer be known as "KALYNA", as a result of their legal secession from the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERATION (UNO).
Any Ukrainian composers, songwriters, lyricists and poets with original material looking for recording possibilities can contact LEONID OLEKSIUK at ORIANA RECORDS, P.O. BOX 217, STATION M., TORONTO, M6S 4T3. As well any Ukrainian performers and artists interested in participating in a festival to be held in Montreal this summer in conjunction with the Olympics,

should contact BOHDAN TYMYC at:

Box 125 Station St. Michel,
MONTREAL, Quebec,
H2E 3L9

Born 5 years ago out of political tokenism, CBC RADIO's multicultural programme IDENTITIES (Monday 8:30-10 PM) appears to be once more the centre of controversy following disclosures that the programme was allegedly being scrapped.
News of the impending cancellation came recently at the Second Conference on Multiculturalism in Ottawa, where senior CBC broadcaster-actor WARREN DAVIS confronted JOHN MUNRO with reports of the Minister's alleged complicity with CBC-management in this affair.
The Minister was quick to reject these reports as "utterly nonsensical and untrue". When he was informed that the story came from Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism Chairman JULIUS KOTELES, John Munro promised to look into the whole affair. (including no doubt the loose tongue of Mr. Koteles.)

BROADCASTER WARREN DAVIS

Meanwhile, the rumor was given more credibility when it was learned that long-time IDENTITIES producer RICHARD OSSICKI was unceremoniously given his walking papers, just 24 hours prior to these disclosures. Of course everyone connected with the program, including CBC Radio Program Director MARGARET LYONS claim that OSSICKI resigned of his own accord. While rejecting rumours of the cancellation, the Program Director did emphasize that every program on CBC Radio is periodically subject to review and may at any given moment be cancelled. It is deplorable enough that CBC-TV, despite assurances to the contrary, has not yet considered attempting an IDENTITIES-style format on TV. Now it appears that we're about to lose the only multicultural based program on Radio.
To make matters even worse, the program content and the critical editing decisions are now in the hands of the new executive producer BOB CAMPBELL, who by virtue of his ethnicity (?) can be hardly be expected to even begin understanding the subtleties of minority groups socio/cultural, political and spiritual aspirations. One shudders at the thought of all the priceless material lying on the editing room floor.●

Курси українознавства ім. Григорія Сковороди -- це одна з найкращих українських шкіл в Торонті в якій викладається всі предмети пов'язані з українською культурою й духовістю, головно українська література, українська мова, історія, географія, історія українського мистецтва, релігія. Цю школу організувала і до сьогоднішнього дня нею керує д-р.Олександра Копач - великий знавець української літератури. Шостого березня ц.р. ця школа відзначила 25 ліття своєї творчої праці бенкетом і забавою при участі випусників з усіх двадцять п'ять років та матурантів 1976 року.

Редакція і дописувачі щиро вітають д-р. Копач і всіх учителів ювілейною датою та бажає міцного здоров'я і многих літ, а українській школі-- ще більшого розвитку й успіхів.●

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LEONID PLYUSHCH Freed From PSYKHUSHKA

The first Ukrainian dissident (excepting Cardinal Slipyi) has been released to the West. After undergoing 2½ years in a Soviet psychiatric hospital, Leonid Plyushch remains committed to the struggle for the democratization of Soviet society, for a free Ukraine, and for a socialism with a 'human face'. These are the very beliefs which led the Soviet KGB to diagnose Plyushch as a sick person who is suffering from "schizophrenia with messianic tendencies" and "socially dangerous psychic deviations from the norm".

The release of Plyushch represents a victory for the defense efforts in the West to secure freedom for political prisoners. Among the major lessons to be learned from the release of Plyushch is that a strong campaign, including the mobilization of wide trade union, intellectual, student and left-wing support can aid in securing the release of political prisoners.

Plyushch's release, his defense of the national rights of Ukrainians, and his call for an independent socialist Ukraine have received widespread coverage in the international press. By associating himself with Marxists in the West, Plyushch has broadened the struggle for Ukraine's national rights. He has managed to win to the side of the Ukrainian national struggle large segments of the European socialist public who were traditionally hostile to anything Ukrainian. ■

In the next issue of "STUDENT" an in-depth report of the PLYUSHCH TOUR in Canada and the United States.

PLYUSHCH DEFENSE CAMPAIGN

Leonid Plyushch was arrested in Kiev in 1972 mainly for signing an appeal to the United Nations in defense of human rights in the USSR and for protesting the mass arrests which occurred that year. He was confined to a psychiatric hospital and was detained there until his recent release.

Numerous appeals emanating from Soviet dissidents on behalf of Plyushch have reached the West. Notable among these was the collection of documents about the case of Plyushch, edited by Tetyana Khodorovych, a member of the Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights in the USSR. These appeals were fruitful.

For over a year prior to Plyushch's release, a group of left-wing mathematicians, led by Laurent Schwartz and others, organized themselves into the "International Committee of Mathematicians in Defense of Leonid Plyushch". With the help of other groups, (among them a Ukrainian youth group in France), this Committee circulated a petition (which received widespread international support and publicity), organized public meetings, and in general worked to ensure that Plyushch's name and the cause he defended became known to the French public.

It is important to note that this campaign rested on two basic tenets: one was the principle of human rights and the other was presenting the views of Plyushch on the development of a socialist democracy in the USSR. These tenets received support from left-wing intellectuals, trade unions, socialist organizations, and the broad liberal sector of France.

The highlight of the campaign was a mass rally on October 23rd in Paris which was organized as "a united action of the Left to free Plyushch" (Le Monde, Dec. 25, 1975). Five thousand people attended this mass meeting. The meeting drew broad sponsorship, including the League for the Rights of Man, the National Education Federation (France's largest teacher's union), Amnesty International, the Democratic Confederation of Labour, as well as several other organizations and prominent individuals. Virtually all the organizations of the left (except for the Communist Party), trade unions, and political parties sent representatives to speak at the rally.

Andrei Sakharov, the prominent Soviet dissident, sent a recorded message to the meeting, expressing his solidarity with Plyushch. Many telegrams of support were read: notable among these was the telegram sent by Lombardo Radice, mathematician and member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party.

The mass rally marked the first time that the case of a Soviet (let alone a Ukrainian) poli

The mass rally marked the first time that the case of a Soviet (let alone a Ukrainian) political prisoner was the subject of a broad united action of liberal and left sectors. This fact alone made the meeting an important event. Even more important, perhaps, was the attack of the participa groups on the Communist Party for its failure to participate in the rally.

Faced with this criticism from the French left, the CP was quick to respond to this public criticism. In a front-page editorial in its press organ, L'Humanite, the editor, Rene Andrieu, made an attack on the Soviet regime in a strongly worded criticism of the internment of Plyushch and demanded that he be released immediately.

"The case of Leonid Plyushch is not indifferent to us and we have tried for a long time to obtain news on this subject", the editorial stated. "If it is true- and unhappily until now there has been no proof to the contrary - that the mathematician is interned in a psychiatric hospital because he has taken a stance against some aspect of Soviet policy, or against the regime itself, we can only confirm in the most forthright manner our total disapproval and demand that he be freed as rapidly as possible."

George Marchais, the general secretary of the French CP, echoed those sentiments when speaking to journalists on October 25: he indicated that he would be telephoning the Kremlin on Plyushch's behalf. ■

LEONID PLYUSHCH'S STATEMENT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN TORONTO ON APRIL 5th 1976

Please convey my gratitude to all those who fought for my release: the Ukrainian community, mathematicians, lawyers and psychiatrists, and Amnesty International.
I am sincerely grateful to those Ukrainians who aided my family throughout all these difficult years.
I was released only because the international community spoke out on my behalf. For this reason I appeal to you today to continue the struggle to release people who became political prisoners because of their defence of human rights. Thousands of people are in the labour camps of Mordovia and in prisons and insane asylums. They are being punished for demanding the realization of political, religious, national, and social rights and the observance of the Universal declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Agreement.
At this moment as I am speaking to you Andrei Tverdokhlebov - a phisicist and secretary of the Soviet branch of Amnesty International - is being tried in Moscow. He will be sentenced for speaking out in defense of political prisoners of conscience, under dictatorial regimes in the West and the East.
I appeal to trade unions, lawyers, and all people for whom the question of conscience is not an abstraction to help Tverdokhlebov. If people are being put on trial for their conscience, then it can be truly said that the world is in a terrible state. If we remain silent today, then tomorrow evil will triumph - an evil the world has never seen. I ask trade unions, lawyers, and scientists to send immediately telegrams of protest to the Soviet government, demanding that this persecution of Andrei Tverdokhlebov be stopped. Today his fate is in your hands.
I ask all Canadians with a conscience to join in the struggle in defense of political prisoners. People in the Soviet Union regard Canada as a democratic country in which various ethnic groups are free to develop their culture and as a country which can play a progressive role in international relations and in the struggle for human rights throughout the world.
I am here today because I want to testify about persecution of people for having convictions and for speaking the truth.

LEONID PLYUSHCH & THE FRENCH & BRITISH CP's

The 34th Congress of the British Communist Party in November, 1975 showed that during the last year, membership in the C.P. was down, sales of their newspaper (The Morning Star) were also down, and membership dues were down 53% from previous years.
Some of the Party's current problems can be attributed to the continuous embarassment by the Kremlin's handling of its dissenters. Therefore, the British Communist Party decisively declared its independence of the Kremlin. At the 34th Congress, an executive resolution stated that: "Socialism must provide for the expression and publication of dissenting views, and that political dissent and the combatting of anti-Marxist ideas should be handled by political debate and not by administrative measures". This resolution was adopted but not without opposition from a number of Party branches.

The day after the Congress, The Morning Star carried a report of the recent Amnesty International Report on "Prisoners of Conscience in the U.S.S.R.". The newspaper quoted various passages from the Amnesty report showing the abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union, mentioning also the account of the case of Leonid Plyushch, "the dissident Ukrainian mathematician whose release from a psychiatric hospital was publically called for last month by the French Communist Party".
Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party leader, opened his party's 22nd Congress on the Soviet Union for "unjust and unjustifiable" acts of repression against Soviet citizens.
During the campaign in defense of Plyushch conducted by the broad left and by the International Committee, the French Communist Party was repeatedly criticized for its failure to deal with the question of the Soviet Union's treatment of dissenters. The C.P. could not remain silent on the question without loosing face. Initial C.P. responses pointed out the fact that they were not invited to attend the mass rally in defense of Plyushch (they were), and that "right-wing elements" were participating in the campaign. (This is a direct reference to "The Young Friends of Ukraine in France", which is made up of a group of Ukrainian students, most of whom are of left-wing or libertal views. This group was very prominent in the organization of the actions in defense of Plyushch.)
But the real cause of the position of the C.P. results from the present political situation in France. Despite an electoral agreement and even a common programme, relationships between the Socialist and Communist parties have become strained. Both parties are struggling for control over the broad left. While the Socialist Party is organizationally smaller and weaker than the C.P., it has surpassed the C.P. in terms of electoral support.

In order to expand its electoral base, the French C.P. has to appeal to the Gaullist-French nationalist elements. This element, which has been traditionally suspicious of the C.P. (for its links with the Soviet Union), cannot and will not support the C.P. unless it is given visible indications of the French C.P.'s independence.
Marchais told the Congress delegates and observers that "certain occurances that took place in the Soviet Union" were the reason for his criticism.
"It is natural", he continued, "that we express our disagreement with repressive measures that infringe on freedom of opinion, expression, or creativity wherever they occur. We cannot accept in effect that the Communist ideal, whose object is the happiness of man and for which we ask workers to fight, should be stained by unjust and unjustifiable acts. Such acts are in no way an obligatory consequence of socialism."
Marchais, of course, was referring here to the case of Leonid Plyushch. Plyushch had given his first public interview to the world press the day before the French Party Congress opened. Forced by the impact of this press conference and by the previous actions organized by the broad left in defense of Plyushch, Marchais had to confront the issue. Even L'Humanite, the French C.P.

newspaper, published an accurate account of Plyushch's indictment of Kremlin's crimes against dissidents.

Y. Harun

The information for this article was taken from the volume one, number 2 issue of META.

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ВІДБУЛАСЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ ЦЕСУС

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Welt-Zentralverband Ukrainischer Studentenschaften

В Філядельфії, США відбулася 31-го січня 1976р. в приміщенню "Тризуб" Північно-Американська Конференція ЦЕСУС. В Конференції брали участь студенти з Америки та Канади представники українських студентських організацій ЦЕСУС, СУСТА /Союз Українських Студентських Товариств Америки/, СУСК /Союз Українського Студентства Канади/ і ТУСМ /Товариство Української Студіюючої Молоді ім. М. Міхновського/.

Учасники конференції обговорили та продискутували ряд проблем українського студентства та громадянського життя української діяспори на підставі доповідей під чотирьома головними темами, а саме: 1/ "Український Студентський рух", 2/ "Організован студентство і українське суспільство", 3/ Організоване студентство і український громадсько-політичний сектор", та 4/ "Україна та зовнішні звязки".

Про український студентський рух говорили: Андрій Чорнодольський про ролю і діяльність ЦЕСУС, Богдан Купич про діяльність СУСК, Галина Климук про ТУСМ, та Андрій Чорнодольський, Петро Дяченко і Галя Тарнавська про діяльність СУСТА. На тему "Організоване Студентство і Українське Суспільство" були виголосені слідуючі доповіді: "Чи концепція 'української діяспори' оперативне в нашій дійсності?" /Андрій Чорнодольський/; "Чи українські церкви сповняють свою ролю супроти українського суспільства?" /Надя Пальчук/; та "Українське шкільництво, освіта і наука" /Ірина Баєр/. Тема "Організоване студентство і український громадсько-політичний сектор" була обговоренна доповідами: "Студентство і громадські організації" /Мирон Спольський/; "Студентство і політичні угрупування" /Юрій Веретельник/: і "Студентство і СКВУ" /Зеновій Зварич/. Закінченно конференцію темою "Україна та зовнішні звязки", для якої були виголошені доповіді: "Становище українського студентства до України" /Микола Мороз/ та "Перспективи оборони українських дисидентів на підставі міжнародного права" /Андрій Веретельник

Доповіді, заохотили всіх на дискусії та аналізи різних аспектів громадянського та політичного життя українців в діяспорі. Слідуючий Світовий конґрес ЦЕСУС-у відбудеться в серпні цього року.

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ВІДБУЛАСЯ ЗАХІДНЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ СУСК

Український студентський Клюб зорганізував Західню Конференцію СУСК яка відбулася від 27 до 29 лютого 1976, при Калґарському університеті в Калґарі.

Головною темою конференції було відношення багатокультурности до шкільництва Дискусія велася на цю тему перші два дні.

Підчас дискусії виступали панелісти, представники різних етнічно-культурних громад, обговорювали проблематику навчання мови в їхніх громадах. Особливе зацікавлення звернули на завваги представниці двомовних шкіл в Едмонтоні, яка обговорила введення української мови на рівень англійської. В суботу після обідньої перерви, представники місцевого, провінційного та федерального урядів пояснили відповідальності їхніх урядів щодо введення багатокультурности в шкільну програму. Треба ствердити що представники місцевого та провінційного уряду представили дуже цікавий образ. На жаль, представник федерального уряду, Майкел Андрасі, директор Програм Багатокультурности, не вив'язався як слід із своєю доповіддю.

В неділю, представники всіх молодечих організацій та СУСК представили діяльність цих організацій, порівнюючи осяги, проблеми та невдачі.

В неділю на конференцію прибув Мін. Джан Мунро, який взяв участь в загальній дискусії про багатокультурність і відповідав на питання учасників конференції.

Конференція закінчилася сесією в якій брали участь представники поодиноких студентських клюбів. Вони пояснили працю клюбів: націкавішим звітом це був із новостворенного клюбу при Брандонському Університеті. Звіт був на магнетофонічні телевізоричній ленті та представляв працю клюбу. Дальше відбулася дискусія над діяльністю Національної Екзекутиви СУСК, підчас якої, заступник голови в справах людських прав, Ярема Ковальчук, запропонував щоби клюби писали до своїх послів і підносили справи руху опору в Україні. Цю пропозицію прийнято одноголосно.

О. С.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Oksana Suchowersky

The University of Calgary was the site of the Annual SUSK Western Conference held from Feb. 27-29, and was sponsored by the Ukrainian Students' Association of Calgary. The theme of the Conference was "Multiculturalism in Education" and special attention was paid to the role and future of Canada's non-official languages within the present multicultural policy.

Sheila Slobodzian (SUSK National president) and Marijka Hurko (Ottawa local president), opened the Conference with a sharp criticism of the government's implementation of the multicultural policy. Luba Huhlewych, a teacher at the Ukrainian-English bilingual school in Edmonton, spoke of the financial and organizational problems faced by the school. She pointed out that the government's lack of support for bilingual non-official language schools placed heavy burdens on the teachers. These topics served as the basis for further discussion on Saturday.

On the Saturday morning session, representatives from local Saturday schools spoke of the virtues and purposes (ie. maintenance of language) of their schools. They outlined their problems and successes, as well as their future plans to make the schools more effective. Speakers included Mr. D. Pan, of the Chinese Saturday school; Mr. Keope, of the German Saturday school; Ms. L. Huhlewych, of the Ukrainian English school in Edmonton; and Mr. A. Langstratt, of the Calgary Board of Education, Continuing Education Department.

Saturday afternoon's session dealt with the topic of multicultural programs which are presently made available by various governments in Western Canada. Mr. Mike Andrassy represented the federal Secretary of State's Department of Multiculturalism; Mr. Walter Lazaruk, of the Alberta Department of Education; Mrs. Catherine Martini, Calgary Board of Education school trustee; Mr. Orest Kruhlak, director of the Cultural Heritage Board of Alberta; and Mr. Eugene Euswyshyn, represented the Manitoba Department of Education. Mr. Andrassy refrained from making many comments on the federal multicultural program, admitting that it was currently under review, although he did answer questions after his presentation.

Mrs. Martini pointed out that the Calgary Public School Board already offers courses in French, German, and Spanish, and if enough students were willing to transfer to another school, a course in Ukrainian would also be offered. According to the representatives from the Alberta and Manitoba departments of education, these two provinces share basic ideals on multiculturalism although the Alberta Cultural Heritage Fund offers financial assistance to ethnic schools which teach apart from the regular school system.

Sunday sessions included a resume of the various Ukrainian youth groups in Alberta and their positions within the Ukrainian Canadian Community, presented by the members of the groups. At 2:00 P.M., the Honourable John Munro, federal Minister responsible for Multiculturalism, appeared for a discussion of the federal multicultural policy. While he admitted that the multiculturalism policy was being reviewed and was in a rather uncertain position, he also conceded that the program lacked the desired support from the multiethnic community in Canada. Mr. Munro stated that the government preferred to see the various ethno cultural groups work on a group basis and develop their cultures together, rather than secluding themselves from other groups and living within their own ethnic society.

Photos: Nestor Makuch

When asked how Ukrainians were to maintain their heritage where, unlike the Italian Canadian and Portuguese Canadians, etc., they had no immigration to add to their own Canadian population, Mr. Munro had only a vague reply. He also stated that at the next federal-provincial constitutional conference, he would take a stand in support of a clause within both the federal and provincial jurisdictions on the maintenance and preservation of the non-official languages and *all the* cultures of Canada.

Also present at the session, though not speaking, were Dr. Ronald Con, Federal Secretary of State; Dr. Manoly Lupul, director of the Ukrainian Institute in Edmonton; Dr. Howard Palmer, professor of history at the University of Calgary.

Basically the conference was a successful event, from the point of view of the Ukrainian Club in Calgary. Approximately 70 people attended the Friday session Most delegates agreed that the 12th Annual SUSK Western Conference was the best to this date.

The Ukrainian Students' Association would like to take this opportunity to thank John Andruschak, Conference Co-ordinator, Roxalianna Kosak, Assistant Co-ordinator and Irene Kuszka, Conference Scribe, for all their work and time spent to make this conference a success. It must be noted that these people organized a major conference though they had no previous experience and littleadvice to guide them. We would also like to express our thanks to the University of Calgary and the Students' Union, the groups who donated moral and financial assistance, the speakers and delegates who attended, and our own club members, who took a vast amount of interest in our major functions of the year. ■

The initial objectives of the 16th National Congress-Perspective '75' were to:

1. Attempt to unite Eastern and Western Canadian University students in order to communicate their views and problems as encountered in their respective communities.
2. Eliminate the communication gap between students at Western and Eastern Canadian universities.
3. Discuss current research projects on multiculturalism including community development, club development and contacts with non-Ukrainian organizations.
4. Define the role of SUSK in today's modern community life and to look at our input into the Ukrainian Canadian Committee on both the local and national levels.
5. Create necessary changes in our present constitution and organization.
6. Analyse the effectiveness of SUSK's newspaper Student.
7. Endeavor to bring recently graduated SUSK members back into contact with SUSK by asking them to guest speakers, and to serv source personnel at the clu
8. Attempt to associate po younger students with SUSK incorporate their needs int organization.

The sixteenth SUSK Congre tended by 125 delegates rep 27 Ukrainian Students Clubs Canada. Also in attendance legates from various Ukrain izations such as PLAST, CYM, provincial Ukrainian Canadi tee, the provincial Profess Businessmen's Association, Edmonton Professional and B men's Association, and inte members of the University o and the Ukrainian community

As a result of the 16th N SUSK Congress, SUSK has ado vised constitution which al better harmony between the executive and individual cl ween regional clubs; and al members of each club.

EDMONTON - ALB

XVI SUSK

AUGUST 27 31

ON THE 16TH SUSK CONGRESS
Y. HARUN

One dreary uneventful Toronto day, a forlorned group of unemployed students posing as summer fieldworkers in the SUSK office were jolted from their news releases and other bureaucratic depressions by the news that someone from STUDENT had just purchased a school bus for the trip to the 16th SUSK Congress in Edmonton. To make a long exciting story short, the bus made it to Edmonton after one leaking gas line, a cracked rad, two flat tires, a cracked rim and 70 hours of driving.

The Congress opened with a Symposium on the Ukrainian Canadian Community. (An indepth report on the symposium will be presented in a future issue of STUDENT.) The aim of the congress was to evaluate the performance of the national body during the past two years and attempt to formulate a loose policy which would guide SUSK through the next couple of years.

Two sessions sparked a lively discussion: one related to STUDENT and its responsibility/accountability to the executive, and one discussion on the concept of Ukrainian Canadian vs. just Ukrainian. Other exciting highlights were the sporadic attempts by some participants to utilize procedural means to nullify or stimulate discussions.

The discussion on STUDENT was one which has been gathering steam throughout the last few years. As editorial collectives became more politicized, a seemingly natural tendency for them was to develop more progressive views. With this there was the inclination towards a very positive form of criticism of the community, of government, etc. This criticism, however was considered by the community as a reflection of the attitudes of a majority of SUSK members, and not just of the editors or authors of various articles.

The participants of this congress were less willing to criticise the community and government whenever such criticism was necessary. It seemed that the students did not care for or even understand the concept of studenthood and its dynamic positive critical role in society.

There was another discussion to which more attention should have been paid but was curtailed by a motion of closure. It was the discussion on the concept of Ukrainian Canadian vs. Ukrainian. Perhaps it is just dabbling in analysis-paralysis in trying to determine whether there does indeed exist a Ukrainian diaspora. Or, perhaps one cannot consider the concept as having any signifi - cance to the Ukrainian Canadian Community.

The Hon. Julian Minister of Educat SUSK banquet. The concrete facts and that the Ukrainian of Alberta is not sources already pr vernment; more spe red to the educati the programmes und Film Board.

On Sunday, the congress, constitu were discussed. T "University" was d nian Canadian Stud make the title in ges the same, as w the fact that SUSK more students from gricultural post-s tions. The execut with the positions stern vice-preside placed with Human ralism Policy and C ment Vice-Presiden co-ordinator was a the nebulous posit Affairs, Special E The STUDENT Editor an independant pos with direct respon Congress, not to t solutions promotin sing Ukrainian wit sed, as were simil ling with various

sking them to appear as , and to serve as re- el at the club level. associate potential ts with SUSK and try to eir needs into our

n SUSK Congress was at- delegates representing tudents Clubs across In attendance were de- arious Ukrainian organ- as PLAST,CYM,CYMK, the ainian Canadian Commit- ncial Professional and Association, and the ssional and Business- ion, and interested University of Alberta ian community.

of the 16th National SUSK has adopted a re- tion which allows for between the national individual clubs; bet- clubs; and also between n club.

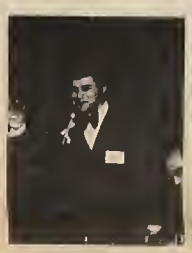
Old and newly initiated members were exposed to reports on research projects which had been undertaken by SUSK during the past three years. These sessions served to inform the delegates of the past, present, and future aims and needs of SUSK.

The delegates returned to their respective clubs with a better understanding of the cultural, political, and social activities which are required to keep the clubs functioning effectively.

Coverage of the Congress was provided by the Gateway, the Edmonton Journal, and radio stations CKUA,CHED, CFCW, and CFRN.

The 16th National SUSK Congress-Ukrainian Canadians-Perspective 75 ended on an optimistic note with expectations of SUSK chartering new and more fruitful avenues of endeavours in the upcoming year.

Alexandra Suchowersky
Lydia Kunda
Markiana Cyncar



ALBERTA

K Congress

7 31 1975

e Hon. Julian Koziak, Alberta's ter of Education, spoke at the banquet. The minister presented ete facts and figures to prove the Ukrainian Canadian community berta is not utilizing the re- es already provided by the go- ent; more specifically he refer- o the educational programmes and rogrammes under the National Board.

Sunday, the final day of the ess, constitutional amendments discussed. The English title ersity" was dropped from Ukrai- Canadian Students' Union, to the title in all three langua- he same, as well as to emphasize act that SUSK should attract students from technical and a- ltural post-secondary institu- . The executive was narrowed, the positions of eastern and we- vice-presidents eliminated, re- d with Human Rights, Multicultu- n Policy and Community Develop- Vice-Presidents. An executive dinator was added, and some of ebulous positions like Student rs, Special Events, were dropped. TUDENT Editorial Board was given dependant position within SUSK, direct responsibility to the ess, not to the Executive. Re- ions promoting the need for u- Ukrainian within SUSK were pas- as were similar resolutions dea- with various issue areas. The question of club development was by far the most popular of all the topics discussed.

A more controversial resolution dealt with the raising of club dues from $1.00 per person to $3.00. Nevertheless, it was passed unanimously.

Finally, the new executive of SUSK was elected:

PRESIDENT and Representative on the Ukrainian Canadian Committee
- Sheila Slobodzian, Wpg.

VICE-PRESIDENT (Community Development)
- Michael Davids, Winnipeg

VICE-PRESIDENT (Human Rights)
- Yarema Kowalchuk, Edmon.

VICE-PRESIDENT (Multicultural Policy)
- Myron Spolsky, Toronto

ACTING PAST PRESIDENT
- Yuri Daschko, Toronto

SECRETARY-TREASURER
- Irena C. Welhasch, Toronto - Winnipeg

EXECUTIVE CO-ORDINATOR
-Marta Swidersky, Toronto

CONGRESS CHAIRPERSON
-John Shalagan, Scarborough

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
-Lubomyr Szuch, Toronto

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
- Taras Pawlyszyn, Winnipeg
- Bohdan Romaniuk, Edmonton

Since the Congress, Bohdan Kupycz was co-opted to act as executive co-ordinator in the absense of Marta Swidersky. The 17th SUSK Congress will be held at Scarborough College (U of T) on August 26-29. 1976.

SERGE RADCHUK - PRESIDENT of the UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE - ELECTED 1974

SUSK POSITION PAPERS ON THE UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE
КОМІТЕТ УКРАЇНЦІВ КАНАДИ

Position Paper presented to the 16th SUSK Congress in Edmonton Alberta

BY:

JURIJ FEDYK

INTRODUCTION:

Acting on recommendations and proposals set out during the XIth UCC Congress which was held in Winnipeg in October 1974, the Executive of the UCC established a Special Constitutional Committee to review and make changes to the UCC Constitution. More specifically the objectives of this committee was to critically analyze the present constitution and propose changes to that constitution so that the constitution itself, and UCC would be better able to respond to the contemporary needs of Ukrainian Canadians.

A desire to establish a centralized co-ordinating body for Ukrainian Organizations had existed since the end of the first World War. In this period there were two abortive attempts at establishing just such an organization: the first, the Ukrainian Central Committee, was established during the war and attempted to fulfill the war-time needs of Ukrainians in Canada and Ukraine. The second attempt was the Ukrainian National Council (UNC) which was formed in response to news that an artificially induced famine was being carried on in Ukraine.

It was due to these circumstances that the Ukrainian Nationalist groups structured the UNC so that its work was clearly directed against the Communist Party core in Canada. UNC did not succed, however because the major component groups (UNF, UCB, UCSRL and the Hetmanites) did not wish to recognize this body as their overall political authority. Nevertheless, this council did strengthen the desire for an all inclusive Ukrainian federation in Canada amongst the locally based cultural-educational organizations, which made up the Ukrainian National Council.

The series of events leading up to the outbreak of World War Two, and their effects on Ukrainian lands, again stirred the desire amongst Ukrainians for a central committee. All of the organizations of national scope began organizing independant asaistance campagns. However, they did have a desire to cooperate with each other. The overzealous attempts on the part of these organizations gave birth to not one but two central organizations, one of which was the child of the Ukrainian National Federation and the UCB, the other of the UCSRL (Ukrainian Canadian Self-Reliance League), and the Workingmens Association. Both of these organizations considered themselves to be central and representative of all Ukrainians in Canada, although it was clear that neither one of them actually was. Nevertheless, these two central committees existed side by side for half a year. Upon the urging of Prof. George Simpson and Tracy Phillips, two summit conferences were organized in Saskatoon and Winnipeg. These conferences resulted in the creation of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee or KYK (in Ukrainian) whose membership consisted of the five national organisations: Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood (UCB), Ukrainian Self-Reliance League (UCSRL), Ukrainian National Federation (UNF), Hetmanets Organisations and Ukrainian Workers' League. Excluded were those organisations which recognized the principles of marxist-communism. The objectives of the UCC at that time were the following: #1 to unify the support of Ukrainians behind the Canadian Government's concern about the formation of such a body; and #2 to present a consolidated Ukrainian Canadian opinion and to coordinate the work of member organizations.

We see that UCC was organised by the members of the national organizations in such a way that UCC was dependant on these organizations for members of the UCC executive, delegates to the Congresses, etc. This type of structure, of course assured UCC's existence for as long as these organizations existed, but it also limited UCC's target community to the membership of these organizations. Thus,

continued on page 19

Position Paper presented to the 16th SUSK Congress in Edmonton Alberta

BY:

LUBOMYR MARKEVYCH

This discussion paper concerns KYK (UCC) and more specifically the constitutional changes that could/should be introduced in order to make the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC) more viable and capable of handling contemporary issues of importance to the Ukrainian Canadian community.

One uses the words could/should when referring to possible changes, because idealistic views inevitably become compromised into pragmatic solutions. Presently, one can discern two approaches to the subject of changes in the UCC. One approach advocates sweeping reforms which emphasize the individual and his relationship to the UCC. The other concentrates on minor structural reforms involving the democratic elections of UCC executives.

Much can be said for the relative merits of each approach. This submission will endeavour to explore an approach incorporating some aspects of the democratic reforms, while retaining the basic UCC structure which is predicated on the membership of organizations rather than individuals. It is my contention that UCC's legitimacy as a spokesman for Ukrainian-Canadians stems largely from the fact that virtually all Ukrainian organizations (outside the communist AUUC - Association of United Ukrainian-Canadians) belong to the UCC. The ability to rely on the backing organizations is important from the standpoint of legitimacy and representation. The organizations themselves may be mere shadows of what they used to be, and their membership claims my be grossly inflated, yet the authority of the UCC could not be challenged as easily as it could if people belonged to the UCC on an individual basis or even through geographical centres.

The claim of being able to represent all Ukrainian organizations outside the AUUC is important both from the view of Governmental recognition and also from the standpoint of inter-organizational peer pressure, which keeps organizations in line under a facade of unity, when in fact members of such organizations might be holding and advocating contrary viewpoints. An organization of individuals, whose only common denominator is that they are Ukrainians, will be respected and/or challenged for being just that. However, one must still face the reality of UCC's inability to adequately represent Ukrainian viewpoints on issues confronting their community in Canada.

What SUSK and the Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Federation have found is that UCC briefs, appearances before governmental bodies etc., although well intentioned, are nevertheless hopelessly inadequate in their approach, substance, and tactics of delivery. This sweeping generalization is perhaps best understood by those who have watched UCC in action on such issues as CBC and multilingual broadcasting; reaction to the Green Paper on immigration; cultural exchanges with the USSR etc.

It is submitted that, above all, the executive of the UCC must have access to the rapidly expanding educated elite of this community and through some formula be able to co-opt their advice instead of relying on the meagre research and competence exemplified by past and present UCC executives and their Presidiums. With all due respect to those individuals who have devoted their time, energy and talents under UCC's past and present structure; one must realize that dealing with contemporary issues and with government, demands a level of competency and expertise that is not in the UCC executives possessions. One can safely conclude that the responsibilities entrusted to the UCC executive are far greater that their collective expertise is capable of handling.

continued on page 31

SUSK POSITION PAPER ON THE

UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE (UCC)

continued from page 18

UCC's claim of representing all Ukrainian Canadians is not entirely correct.

In this paper SUSK hopes to propose certain guidelines which would make UCC's claims more consistent with reality. By allowing all Ukrainian Canadians the chance to become members of UCC, and not limiting membership strictly to organizations, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee could confidently claim the role of representative of all Ukrainian Canadians.

These proposals shall serve as SUSK's recommendations to the constitutional committee of UCC and as guidelines for SUSK's actions concerning this issue.

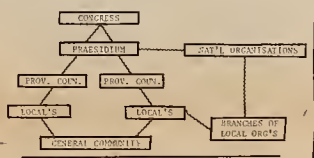
SUSK OBJECTIVES

SUSK hopes to effect the full democratisation of UCC through the alteration of UCC's structure. By changing the method of election to the national executive, the method of delegation to the congresses, and the structure of fee payment concerning membership in UCC, this change will hopefully come about. Although the proposals to be outlined are almost revolutionary in effect, we feel that they are necessary if UCC is to be a viable, representative body of all Ukrainian Canadians, rather than a vastigial organ representing a small and shrinking minority of Ukrainian Canadians.

To begin with, it is necessary to relieve UCC of its dependence on national organizations. It is a fact that the membership of major organizations in Canada has declined (with the exception of SUSK and of the Business and Professional Federation) over the last five years. This trend is almost certain to continue.

Until the UCC Congress in 1971, each member organization was delegated to nominate a candidate for a specific position: UCB nominated the president, the UCSRL nominated the first vice-president, etc. In 1971 a rotational system was established whereby an organization nominated a candidated for a position of higher rank at each succeeding congress until that organization was able to nominate a candidate for president; at the following congress that organization dropped to the bottom of the packing order. Although the rotational system was a step in the right direction, it still left the UCC Executive in a potentially weak position, since organizations would be forced to nominate a candidate to a position for which he/she may not have been qualified to fulfill. Speaking cynically, which is also the most realistic point of view, in most instances, when dealing with Ukrainian national organizations these organizations would rather endorse one of their own members, (even though he/she may be unqualified) rather than approach a qualified individual outside their own rank and file. This system caused the exclusion of those qualified people who did not belong to any organization.

SEE DIAGRAM



As depicted in the diagram, SUSK is proposing a hierarchical structure in which the UCC National Executive coordinates the work of national organizations, as well as the work of provincial and local chapters of UCC. National UCC could deal more effectively with issues which affect Ukrainian Canadians throughout the nation. For example, the CBC Action could be a UCC National undertaking. Just imagine the establishment of a CBC Multilingual T.V. Network! Provincial UCC should deal with matters of provincial interest. For example, such things as getting Ukrainian accepted by the public school system and creating teacher training programmes as well as assisting local UCC's interact with National UCC could be realized. The local UCC should deal with the local Ukrainian Canadian community; it should strive to establish an honest rapport between members of the community and the higher strata of the UCC hierarchy.

SUSK proposes to democratize the elections of personnel to the UCC National Executive by allowing any individual, regardless of membership in any organization, except his/her own local UCC, to be nominated for any executive position. That individual shall be required to present a list of twenty supporters for his/her nomination to be accepted and then a simple majority of delegates shall designate the winner of the position. The elected officials that shall make up the executive of the presidium: president, three vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and two members at large.

In this type of arrangement, the national organizations are free to function as they desire. They shall also have a single representative to the presidium which is made up of the executive, representatives of national organizations, and women representatives from UCC and SUSK. For the privilege of sitting on the presidium each national organization shall be required to pay a stipend of a minimum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars per year. Also, in order to acquire representation at the UCC Congress, a given organization must raise a certain number of individual national dues for UCC and in return will receive either one to twenty-five delegates (for national major organizations), or one to fifteen delegates (for national minor organizations).

Elections for positions in provincial and local UCC should be the same. The local chapters of the national organizations should be permitted one representative who would sit on the presidium of the local UCC.

The role or the presidium is to be the prime advisory body on national or local issues. It should be operated on a committee basis with members of these presidia separated by interests.

Membership in UCC should be individual rather than organizational and every individual who becomes the member of UCC local would pay a minimum stipend to be divided between the three levels of UCC. These individual dues should be the basis of the representation of each local chapter of UCC to the provincial and national conferences. For example, the Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton chapters would be allowed seventy-five delegates each in proportion to the number of individual stipends paid through that given local. Smaller locals shall be allotted delegates in accordance with their Ukrainian population.

Finally, should the UCC Executive be forced to take an unforseen action such as expelling a member organization or local chapter, then this action must be verified by the Congress, by a vote in which a two-third (2/3) majority may reverse the executive's ruling. Thus what we are proposing is that the ultimate judge and the controlling body of UCC National, UCC Provincial, or UCC Local be the conference or congress. And so, to symbolize the change in UCC's nature we propose that rather than UCC being called the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, it should be changed to the

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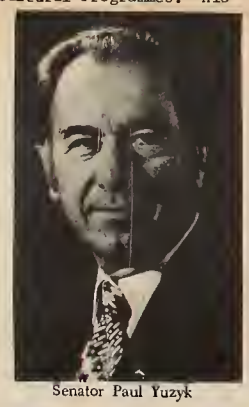
The Conference on Multiculturalism and 3rd World Immigration

Edmonton, Sept. 3-6

By DAVID LUPUL
LDNA GALUTSAN

The Conference on Multiculturalism and third World Immigration began with the usual pussyfooting platitudes about multiculturalism, unique solution which (it is hoped) will make Canada "a heterogeneous unity". The conference, which had begun with cute quips, soon became a heated forum where the representatives of various cultural groups and government sectors expressed their points of view and related their problems, careful to find some way to make their statements relevant to the case of Third World immigrants. The conference, on the whole, pertained to all the cultures of Canada, but focused on those of the Third World. The discussants were greatly in favour for the establishment of educational facilities which would encourage succeeding generations to retain the language of their ancestors and perhaps to learn an additional language. However, many of the participants did not feel that one of these languages should necessarily be French.

The first conference speaker, Senator Paul Yuzyk, called for a rationalization and strengthening of the adminstrative functions of Multicultural Programmes. His



Senator Paul Yuzyk

statements indicated the need for more active government participation in the policy. Edmonton alderman Lawrence Decore and Alberta Minister Neil Crawford of the Alberta government, concentrated their attention on describing the various efforts being made by the Federal and Alberta governments to promote multiculturalism and third-language teaching.

In her presentation Dr. Freda Hawkins a political science professor from the University of Toronto expressed the opinion that the government should put the brakes on multiculturalism since, in her opinion, Canada had far more pressing problems to deal with, than those concerned with the promotion of multiculturalism. Some of her other comments, however, enlightened the conference at a time when many of those present were unhesitantly and unthinkingly accepting the 'virtues' of a multiculturalism which often appeared to have as many meanings as there were "experts".

Not surprisingly, during the conference there was no serious attempt by these "experts" to define the concept of multiculturalism. At the Thursday session Julian Koziak, Alberta Education Minister spoke on the multifaceted theories of the advantages of multilingualism; he stated that although the responsibility to teach a language rested primarily with the parents, nevertheless the school system also has an important role to play.

On Friday, a luncheon panel discussed a pertinent topic: "The Role of Women in a Multicultural Society". In dealing with women's rights as opposed to their traditional role, it was agreed that a synthesis of the best of the former cultures and that of the modern world cultures would have to come about if women are to gain equality and retain their cultural roots. The various speakers stressed the importance of bridging the gap between the elite of the educated official-language speaking women and the large sector of uneducated non-English, non-French speaking women, who are employed in menial jobs and who do not tend to mix with Canadian society. The panel felt that women have been the custodians of culture who passed it on to their children. Now that women spend less time in direct contact with the offspring, men will be forced to take on a more active role in the cultural development of the chil

The evening panel on Multicultural Experiences (Federal and Provincial Perspectives) posed several questions- one of which was "whether 'tis nobler for government to legislate multiculturalism or to suffer the people to preserve their respective heritages themselves?" And, "what did cultural groups do before the days of grants?" Alberta and Manitoba were represented on the panel by Pierre Monod of the Alberta Heritage Council (the only non-bureaucrat on this panel) and Cecil W. Semchyshyn of the Manitoba Federal-Provincial Cultural Relations Secretariat. These two provinces were credited with having taken the initiative in acting on the concept of multiculturalism. Semchyshyn had great faith that (with or without government help) cultures would grow; he spoke out against the token actions of governments. Saskatchewan, represented by Lindy Kasperski of the privince's Department of Youth and Culture, felt that Saskatchewan could learn from the successes and mistakes of other provinces. Saskatchewan now has an Act of Multiculturalism which provides for a cultural/regional council and obliges the government to act on the policy. After expressing optimistic hopes about the future of multiculturalism, all particpants agreed that a federal ministry of multiculturalism should be set up.

In federal-provincial relations the real problem is Quebec, said Dr. Hawkins; The Quebecois see multiculturalism as a threat to the preservation of the French Fact in Canada. A Vancouver representative countered that only "Anglos spread rumours that the French Canadians are against multiculturalism". Aside from this digression, the ensuing discussion centered on the importance of getting satisfying jobs and good homes for immigrants and eliminating the problem of assimilation.

Chairing the session on policy questions Horst Schmid, Alberta's Culture Minister, viewed multiculturalism as a means to an end. He thought it could serve to create a climate of opinion in which society would recognize cultures other than French and English as being equally acceptable in Canada, and remove barriers against equal participation in Canadian society by minority groups.

Professor Hawkins saw a conflict between the provinces' concern with acculturating immigrants and the federal concern with multiculturalism. She proposed an exchange of roles between the two levels of government. The Conference could not bridge the seeming dichotomy between the two issues, instead called on all people to try and understand something of another group's problems.

Few results are likely to come from this conference. The belief that these conferences have significant effects on the development of governmental policy is rather too facile. Juxtaposing the two quite different situations of the Third World immigrant and the "ethnic" Canadian was not easily conducive to political unanimity. Those members of the CCCM (Canadian Consultative Council of Multiculturalism) who were present at the conference pushed for more money for third language teaching - especially to children who are fully acculturated to Canadian society; those in the Citizenship Branch connected with the problems of recent arrivals thought that such a stance was irresponsible in view of the scarcity of funds for immigrants who are, yet, unable to function in English or French.

What should be obvious is that both third-language teaching for "acculturated" children and programmes to teach English or French to immigrant children and their parents are possible and necessary to the development of a multicultural Canada in which both cultural heritage and social mobility are key elements. Regrettably, in the plethora of emotional hallibaloo concerning which should have higher priority, the obvious fact that both have been sadly neglected, is lost.•

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ВІСТІ З ЕВРОПИ

ВІСТІ З:

Австрії

- Марко Томатех стрічався з українськими студентами при спільній просфорі в парафії св. Варвари у Відні; в Інсбруці студенти заплянували спільний Щедрий вечір 18-го січня.
- Інсбрук гостив Зимову Олімпіяду в лютому ц.р., а студенти пильно слідкували за подіями та стрічалися зі змагунами по місті.

Англії

- Танцювальний ансамбль зі Саскатуну, Канади "Свван" приїхав з концертом до Англії і увінчався великим успіхом. Окрему зустріч відбули зі студентами. В ансамблі знаходяться молоді українці зі західньої Канади з третьої і четвертої генерації, які зберігають і плекають українські традиції. Окреме признання належиться керівникові п. Богданові Вовкові. Ансамбль "Свван" плянує в майбутньому виступати з концертами по інших містах Европи.
- Володимир Слезь їздив два рази по українських громадах з доповідями про працю українських студентів на терені Англії.
- Українська громада у Вел. Британії відбула Річні Загальні Збори 21 лютого ц.р. і вибрала нову голову, на місце Тараса Кікулина, студента Романа Кравця. Роман Кравець нав'язав дружній контакт з Комісією СУСТЕ і запевнював про співпрацю. Бажаємо новій голові багато успіхів у студентській праці!

Франції

- Студентських представників до КодУС-у вибрано: З. Вітошинську, Б. Митровича та О. Ромінського.
- На Зустріч української молоді у Маквілер прибуло около 60 осіб /організатором був Марко Горбач з Франкфурту/. З Парижу приїхали п-во О. й О. Мазурики, з Бельгії п.д. Коваль /гості/. Опікуном оселі є о.П. Когут. Створено два студентські гуртки /в Штрасбурзі та Бельгії/, які заанґажувалися в допомоговій та інформативній акції в обороні переслідуваних в Україні у зв'язку з Інтер. Амнестією.
- 4.11. в Бібліотеці ім. Симона Петлюри в Парижі відбулася цікава доповідь генерала штабу: Володимира Соломаря /полк./ про Крути.
- 20.11. Студенти О. Ромінський та Б. Митрович стрінулися з недавно-звільненим укр. математиком Леонідом Плющем.

з Бельгії: - Біля 50 студентів з Англії, Німеччини та Бельгії прибуло на сумівську площу на "Франкополі" на вишкільний курс Інституту Суспільно Політичної Освіти /ІСПО/ при УВУ. Курсами провадив проф. Г. Васькович, викладали - ректор В. Янів та д-р Косик з Франції.

Італії

- Вийшли три нові видання Українського Католицького Університету, а саме: Благовісник /1973 р./, Богословія /1973р./ і Патрологія о. проф. В. Лаби, ред. проф. Й. Дачкевича.
- Відбувся авторський вечір ректора Українського Вільного Університету проф. Янова в залі Українського Католицкого Університету.
- На Укр. Кат. Унів. викладали гості-професори: д-р Б. Бодюрків з Оттави, Канада, та д-р П. Зелений з Бельгії.

Німеччини

- Український Вільний університет повідомляє, що Літній семестр 1976 починається 1 липня і триватиме до 31 серпня. Виклади проходять на двох факультетах: Філософічному та правничому й суспільно-економічному. Оплата виносить 600 нм /250. дол./ та 400 нм місячно на отримання-приміщення в гуртожитку.

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IMPRESSIONS OF TRUDEAU

B. ROMANIUK

I had never met the man before. Pierre Elliot Trudeau. Prime Minister of Canada.

That's not quite correct. I had seen him speak before, but only at a distance and with classical indifference.

But this time he was coming to Edmonton to speak not to the community at large but to Ukrainians in particular. And that meant us. Students, housewives, workers, businessmen, and ordinary "Joes". Not a convention of Liberals (which is hard to find in these parts as it is), or corporate big-wigs, or some influential labour union, or the posties who were still on strike at the time, or any other major political grouping. Trudeau was coming to see us!

Pierre Trudeau in yet another tough situation trying to figure out how to say FUDDLE DUDDLE in Ukrainian

It was a sobering thought-yet still very exciting. To those of us who had the opportunity to take in the preperations for the visit it was all the more intriguing. Security, the notion of which was completely foreign to me, was now everywhere in evidence. Plain-clothesmen patrolled every entry and exit to the "Дім Молоді" where he was to speak. Two men with fire-arms patrolled the roof and others occupied unmarked cars in the parking lot.

Only registered personnel were allowed access to the specially designated areas. And I was one of the favoured ones. Or so it seemed.

The PM entered the press room amidst a flurry of aides, taking those assembled by surprise. The Prime Minister was late, it was true - yet somehow earlier than expected. Some stood, some clapped, the pros just sat back and let their cameras roll.

Behind me the floodlights served to emphasize the shadows even more. I could feel the heat as sweat slowly trickled down my side and the dampness of my palms sought the quivering pages fixed between them. Only Mr. Trudeau, his press secretary, and their guest- Senator Hastings-appeared unaffected by it all. The three stood out clearly in front against the backdrop of Canadian and Ukrainian flags intertwined. I felt a man who holds all the cards. The press conference was not designed to allow us to secure answers. It was structured to make the PM look good.

The same pattern repeated itself when my fellow students posed questions. Trudeau dodged, skirted issues, re-directed emphasis- only now and then acknowledging specific concerns such as the issue of the treatment of Valentyn Moroz. Even there he managed to inflict injury with his absent-minded approach to the efforts of the Committee in Defense of Valentyn Moroz- a group many of us worked long and hard in-with insinuations about false information being relayed to the government, where in fact, that was not the case at all.

The afternoon was not without its lessons. Perhaps the most striking was that we Ukrainians still sorely lack good organization. How can Trudeau afford to make the silly little remarks he does? Certainly one reason is that we are still good as I viewed them there.

It was the last time I'd feel that way for a long time.

Before the press conference I had been advised that in posing a question (I was told I'd be lucky to get one in) it should be brief and to the point. At no time was I to enter open debate with the PM for fear of being slaughtered - to put it bluntly. The other student reporters and myself took this advice seriously. We were well aware of Trudeau's ability to turn arguements in his favour- and to make his opponents look like clowns.

After a brief introduction, the press conference began with the press secretary fielding questions and directing them to Mr. Trudeau. I was one of the first to be recognized. In brief my question dealt with Canadian concerns over the treatment of political prisoners, specifically in Ukraine. To my dismay, however, the PM pleaded ignorance of the specific issue at hand and then completely reversed the direction of my inquiry. I had asked how Canada intends to vote on a particular motion before the United Nations, and within seconds Trudeau was assuring me of how Canada has no political prisoners. Finally I was forced to interject and redirect my question once more. In an ambiguous fashion the PM mumbled something and then curtly agreed. And that was it.

I mean I wasn't satisfied with the reply, and then it struck me. No one can receive a truly satisfactory reply from ill-equipped to challenge him as a united front. Only when our efforts become harmonious will the government deal with us seriously. This is a criticism we must all accept and share equally.

If this sounds like another of those appeals to unity, then so be it. The fragmentation of Ukrainian Canadian community into diverse political groupings is doing more harm than good. There is certainly no harm in attacking from many sides but where are our generals? Who commands and who leads? Are our leaders of the calibre necessary to confront an organization as demanding as the federal government? I think not.

On the contrary. I think Ukrainian Canadians have a long road to hoe before a list of UCC proposals, for example, carries the full impact it was meant to. This requires a re-doubling of efforts at both ends-at the level of community development and at the very top- in securing a crop of politically seasoned, intellectually armed, and otherwise fully capable leaders who can take our community from out of its limbo and into the mainstream of Canadian political life. This means not only that more Ukrainians enter politics, but also that the Ukrainian community as a whole become more acutely sensitized to the Canadian political reality.

Take the Prime Minister's address to the audience after the press conference. We had choirs and troupes of dancers to greet him with a fanfare. Which is nice. Politeness never hurts. But the fanfare composed not only the introduction. It might as well have been the the climax. Trudeau's speech was not one directed to a politically mature audience. It was addressed to an assembly of hillbillies.

Trudeau might just as easily have said...

"Listen folks, times are hard. But you're all descendent of pioneers, while some of you even survived that meanny Stalin. It means you're tough. In relative terms my budget cuts, including multiculturalism, should be a gentle pill to swallow. I know you can take it. Earlier you managed to skim a bit of cream off the top when times were good. Good for you! But it's belt-tightening time in Canada now - and so, no more cream. But hang in there people. Remember, you've got one thing over most Canadians. You've got soul...culture that is."

As he walked off into the sunset, guards and all, a symphony of voices could be heard cheering him with a rousing rendition of ... I forget. Just another song it seems. ■

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DE CLUB COMMMUNICATIONS

People learn from mistakes, or experiences, or from experiences resulting from mistakes, and especially from mistakes resulting from a lack of experience. Well... some people, - anyhow.
So too it is for any organization; again - for some, more than for others.
One important thing for any club to master, especially a (Ukrainian) students' club with a short fiscal year, is communication on Campus to both members and potential members. The following suggestions are the result of fact and fiction which have occurred in Edmonton this year.
An initial membership drive is always in order. Usually this involves having a few people at a time man a table which displays various items to draw the attention of the student population. Hopefully they will stop by and browse to see what's happening (an operational gatling gun, fully loaded, is most effective, but not recommended due to storage problems and noise by-laws on campus). An excellent alternative might be a phonograph spinning out the sounds of the D-Drifters 5 playing 'Beatles songs and other modern music'. This is the time to hand unsuspecting suspects a runoff telling h/er how much your Ukrainian Students Club (USC) has done in the past, of bright future prospects, and of its great personnel. A bit of blatant lying sometimes is necessary in the preparation of this presentation, although the stretching of the truth a little will usually suffice. But don't worry about it -- no one reads these hand-outs carefully and even fewer people believe them; most people simply want to know when the first club social will be held.

Ukrainian Student's Club of Edmonton on a membership drive.

The use of campus media, posters, and visitations to Ukrainian classes are also good ways to recruit members. However, with all these people in whom (theoretically) enthusiasm for the local USC has been developed, there exists the entire gamut of interests - hence the need for a questionnaire. By offerring a wide range of activities which members can mark as their interest, one will be amazed at some of the results. For example, Marta Verblyood, a 6th year theology student at U of A indicated that she enjoyed parking (legal, illegal, and otherwise , talking dirty, vatra-making, producing manifestos, caro ling, playing croquet, and film making (the one colour (blue) type). At the same time, an anonymous 1st year Commerce student admitted to partaking of skating, and attending dances and concerts, but felt that the boycotting of polski ogorki would have a negative effect on our economy. You are now ready for the next logical step - either forming a phoning and a newsletter committee, or else getting down to your studies amidst a rapidly disappearing school year. A phoning committee has the added advantage of a per sonal contact to assure the receiver of the call that the club s/he joined DOES exist and IS doing something. The weakness with this type of contact lies with the obvious fact that the information given will inevitably be slanted and inaccurate to the point where it resembles the original as much as an eight year old's description of a Fellini film or a KYK report of its meeting. Thus, for more than a single matter of concern and a limited amount of confusion, a newsletter is much better, even though it may be a more impersonal medium.
Once it has been established who will lick the stamps and who will drink the spirit duplication fluid (it is often a wise move to check your questionnaires to find some Engineering students for the latter task), the most important question remains - the style of the newsletter. It must both inform and interest its readers. Marginal drawings of camels and inserts telling the right ratio to use when mixing samahonka & Red Devil in order to avoid blindness or insanity (usually for the sake of those same Engineering studdents) are commendable, but if your content is dry as Medicine Hat no one will become enthused with the information. This is why it is to your advantage to have a topnotch newsletter writer(s). For an example, I shall use a few quotes from Edmonton's own 'Boris', whose epistles this year drew many responses from irate parents, investigating RCMP (Real Cukie Monkey Patrol) officers, and a host of students - proving that at least someone reads them.
The elements used were quite simple. They included: A salutation (Greeting; or as they say in the meat packing business - how's it hanging?); review and preview of events (How did the weiner roast grab you?... speaking of weiners, the outgoing executive will be under the gun this Monday night... at the club's animal, I mean annual general meeting); club news (our chief of secret police and our minister of propaganda have both fled the country); and notation of meritorious action ("seasonal conference goe rs are currently consuming 2 to 3 times their weight in excess alcohol every week). Their efforts are to be applauded - and so are their livers.)
Hopefully, once a regular system of communications amongst your members has been established, some sort of concentration of efforts can be made in the rest of the student body. Regular inserts into "Coming Events" colums are a necessity. However, posters are a more spectacular medium. A simple rule of thumb to remember is "lots of pictures of naked people for social events, and wild-eyed anarchists for political debates", although the order can be reversed without any noticeable differences.
Finally, mouth-to-mouth communication has the greatest potential for the spreading of information (not to mention communicable diseases). Let's face it - students are a mouthy lot. Unfortunately, their conversations are usually of the "guess who was fooling around with whom in the showers after the basketball game last Saturday" variety. Nevertheless, this is the basic (and usually most base) method of communication. It can be utilized only if the proper information has been presented in a digestable manner. Hence, the need for clubs to let both its members and the general student body of its exciting and worthwhile events. ■

A. MAKUCH

SUSK SOCIAL REGISTER

As this is the first Western SUSK Social Register, it will not really be much of a register, but more of a gossip page. However, bear with me, and in time, this page will take on the appearance of what it was designed to be.
While the SUSK Western Conference was a rather serious affair, the delegates also engaged in what may be known as "fun and games". The two major social functions of the conference were tremendous sucesses; it was the original Calgary-style form of entertainment!
The friday evening session was concluded with a magnificent 'vechirnicha' at the country estate of Pania Mary-Ann Kutryk. Although the drive to her residence left some of the guests somewhat apprehensive (driving blizzard, howling winds, treacherous roads, hellish darkness, wild stampeding mustangs, packs of vicious dogs), the strains of sweet melodies welcomed them to what turned out to become quite a wild party.
Saturday evening provided the most innovative form of entertainment yet prepared for the attenders of the conference. Music was provided by the glorious strains of "Jukebox" of Calgary.
As many of you already know, the evening was climaxed by the special guest appearance of Edmonton's CHORNA CHMARA, who gave a smashing performance. While they were extremely successful with all their numbers, their rendition of "Michael Rowed the Boat Ashore" received an overwhelming ovation. The honourable members of CHORNA CHMARA include Yarema Kowalchuk, Andrij Makuch, Nestor Makuch, Bohdan Romaniuk, Yurij Stebelsky and honorary member, Taras Pawlyshyn, of Winnipeg.

Unfortunately, the first annual Ukrainskyi Kowboyskey Chobit Beer Testing Contest did not get off the ground, due to, primarily, the lack of two cowboy boots to drink out of. A total lack of response from many of the clubs also led to the downfall of this fantastic, if plausible event.

At the Sunday afternoon session of the Western Conference, the Clubs reported on their activities.

The best and most impressive presentation was given by the Ukrainian Students' Club from Brandon, which has been in existence for only five months. They offered a video-tape of a Malanks held in Brandon, which was very well done.

The Edmonton club gave a most impressive account of their many functions held throughout the year. Calgary was next, with their report of the conference, which took up almost the entire year in planning. Victoria Students' Club admitted that, although they had few functions, they were still very active. The Winnipeg Club also reported on their many functions, but also on a few of their problems. Thunder Bay was very well represented, though Myron Bodnaruk was not at all pleased with his membership (what's going on over there?).
Yarema Kowalchuk, vide-president for Human Rights, explained the workings of his letter blitz on Parliament Hill in support of Ukrainian dissidents. It is hoped that all clubs will co-operate and mail the letters as soon as possible.
Our president, Sheila Slobidzian, closed the conference with good luck wishes and an invitiation to the National Congress which is to be held on August 27-29, 1976, in Toronto at Scaborough College. I'm sure we must all admit that the Calgary Conference was absolutely fantastic. Thanks to all those lovely people who made it such a fabulous affair. Hope the National Congress is just as successful if not more! ■

Roxaliana Kozak

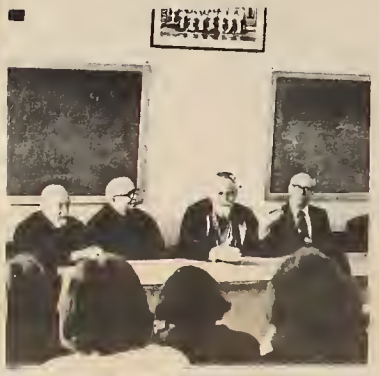
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ КАТОЛИЦЬКИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМ. св. КЛИМЕНТА ПАПИ

СЬОМИЙ ВАКАЦІЙНИЙ КУРС

ЩО ТАКЕ УКУ?

Це Український Католицький Університет ім. св. Климента Папи, що його оснував Блаженніший Патріярх наш Кардинал Кир Йосиф Сліпий грамотою, виданою в Римі дня 25 листопада (8 грудня) 1963 р. в празник св. Климента, не цілих 10 місяців після свого приїзду до Риму після майже 18-річного заслання на Сибір.

Завдання УКУ є, як сказано в грамоті: „розвивати українську науку, зосереджувати наукову творчість, підготовляти молодь до наукової і народної праці та водночас творити для неї моральну основу, голошену Католицькою Церквою..., пізнавати минуле українського народу, його християнський світогляд і світогляд цілого Сходу, до якого він належить..., згуртувати розсіяних і розбитих українських католицьких науковців по цілому світі і з'єднити їх наукову творчість у виданнях Університету".



БЛАЖ. ЙОСИФ І ПРОФЕСОРИ УКУ ВІДБУВАЮТЬ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЮ З УЧАСНИКАМИ VI. ВАКАЦІЙНОГО КУРСУ В РИМІ ЛІТОМ 1975 РОКУ.

Назва Університету зв'язана з іменем св. Климента, папи від 88 до 97 р. по Хр., „бо він перший, як папа, зазначив себе глибоким богословсько-науковим твором, Посланням до Коринтян, і... жив довгий час у південній Україні, на засланні", проповідуючи там Слово Боже, і „зложив там свої святі кості, як мученик, і згодом був перенесений св. Володимиром до серця України — Києва" (Український Католицький Університет ім. св. Климента Папи, Рим 1969).

Отже УКУ це установа НАУКОВА, ХРИСТИЯНСЬКА ТА УКРАЇНСЬКА.

АКАДЕМІЧНИЙ РІК

Під час академічного року в університеті відбуваються виклади, призначені для студентів, що студіюють на інших римських університетах. Їх мета — давати знання з ділянок українського богословія, культури, східньої духовости. Не маючи змоги розвинути повного авдиторного навчання, УКУ веде зате широку видавничу діяльність, друкуючи праці своїх професорів. Досі появилося понад сто томів праць.

ВАКАЦІЙНИЙ КУРС

Під час літа, почавши від 1970 року, УКУ влаштовує одномісячні щоденні виклади, або т. зв. Вакаційний Курс (приблизно 100 лекцій) з ділянок: богословія, філософія, історія України та Української Церкви, церковнослов'янська мова, українська мова й література, українське мистецтво, економія України, західньоевропейська література. Викладають звичайні і надзвичайні професори УКУ.

Літні виклади відбуваються кожного дня крім неділь і важніших свят. Це чотири сорокхвилинні лекції. Можна вписати ще й п'яту лекцію — початковий курс італійської мови. При кінці курсу студенти можуть складати усні іспити та здобути деяку кількість кредитів (1 кредит за 14-годинний виклад) і одержати відповідну посвідку. Різні американські і канадійські університети зачислюють студентам ці кредити.

Звичайним студентом УКУ може бути особа, що має закінчену середню освіту (гайскул, гімназія). Всі інші можуть вписатися на курс як надзвичайні слухачі. Студенти УКУ можуть набувати всі видання за половину ціни.

VII-ИЙ ВАКАЦІЙНИЙ КУРС

Він триватиме від 16 червня до 17 липня 1976 р. Прохання про прийняття на курс висилати на адресу:

Universita Cattolica Ucraina
Via Boccea, 478
00166 Roma . . . Italia

До прохання треба долучити одну знимку паспортового формату. Оплата за курс виносить 100 долярів. Незаможні студенти можуть одержати частинне або повне звільнення від оплати. Прохання про звільнення треба вислати на адресу Блаженнішого Кир Йосифа. Петент має теж просити свого пароха, щоб він вислав відповідне поручення для студента на ту саму адресу.

Хто зацікавлений курсом повинен своєчасно довідатися про найдешевші ціни квитків на літак.

ПРОГУЛЬКИ

Крім викладів УКУ організує теж, за відповідною додатковою оплатою відвідини цікавіших пам'яток Риму та цілоденні прогульки до Помпеїв, Фльоренції чи Сієни або Ассізі. (Оплата за автобус до Фльоренції виносила в 1975 р. 7 дол.). Учасники курсу беруть теж участь в авдієнції в Святішого Отця.

ПРИМІЩЕННЯ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ

В самому центрі Риму, біля Колізею, на площі Мадонна Дей Монті 3, знаходиться великий, 4-поверховий будинок. Це Архиєпископський Двір, колишня резиденція представника Київських Митрополитів при Апостольській Столиці. Там є Церква свв. муч. Сергія і Вакха та Жировицької Богоматері, тепер перший осідок української католицької парохії в Римі. Там теж приміщений музей мистецтва й пансіон для українських прочан. Влітку в ньому мешкають учасники Вакаційного Курсу. На випадок більшого числа учасників, вони будуть приміщені в інших гостинницях. Оплата за приміщення і харчі виносить 7 дол. денно (якщо економічна ситуація не погіршиться).

СТИПЕНДІЇ

Управа Курсу робить старання, щоб наші парохії, головно більші, вистаралися про одну чи більше стипендій для наших студентів, чи абсольвентів гайскулів, що є їхніми парохіянами. Кандидати на стипендії повинні поінформуватися про це в своїх отців парохів.

ІНФОРМАЦІЇ

Ближчі інформації про курс дають:

В Америці:

Prof. Wasyl Lew
95-26 92nd St.
Ozone Park. N. Y. 11416

В Европі:

Universita Cattolica Ucraina
Via Boccea, 478
00166 Roma . . . Italia

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
UKRAINIAN STUDIES

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CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

HARVARD UKRAINIAN STUDIES

Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University had its beginning in 1957, when the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) proposed the endowment of a chair in Ukrainian studies at a leading American university as a means of preserving and continuing the development of Ukrainian scholarship.

By 1967, $280,000 had been raised for the undertaking by the Ukrainian Studies Fund, specifically organized for this purpose. A Council of Academic Advisers — a body of Ukrainian professors from various American colleges and universities headed by Professor Omeljan Pritsak — proposed Harvard as the institution best suited for a program of Ukrainian studies.

Additional capital was raised to meet the $600,000 endowment required for each chair at Harvard, and on January 22, 1968, a chair in Ukrainian history was established at the University. An ad hoc Committee on Ukrainian Studies was appointed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to supervise and coordinate the activities of the Ukrainian Studies Program at Harvard. During the academic year 1968-69, courses in Ukrainian disciplines were offered, funds were allocated for the expansion of library holdings, and a publishing program was inaugurated.

Home of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute

On January 22, 1973, chairs in Ukrainian literature and language were endowed, and in June of that

Чого Стогнемо – Чому Ридаємо?

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH in Kiev (18th C.) (Closed)

З початку березня цього року припадає 30-річчя ліквідації Української Католицької Церкви та її насильного "приєднання" до Російської Православної Церкви. Ця історично-трагічна подія, однак, не набрала широкого розголосу й українська громада, як звичайно, відмітить цю річницю внутрішньо, оплакуючи свою гірку долю та підносячи свої молитви на численних Молебенях.

Чому це так? Невже ж доля Української Церкви не заслуговує на підтримку інших церков, інших народів? Чи дотеперішнє переслідування вірних в Україні совєтським режимом можна так собі спокійно іґнорувати? А може це ми в тому винні, що не підготовлились відповідно, щоб ширшими акціями з участю ширшого кола канадського громадянства піднести голос в обороні нескорених мучеників віри? Де ж при цьому роля нашого духовенства, наших єпископів, та і мирянських організацій?

Українська Греко- Католицька Церква, передусім в західних українських землях, глибоко пов'язана з національним почуттям українського народу. Протягом довгих літ і різних окупацій втрималася Церква, а разом з нею почуття окремности, осібної ідентичности народу. В. Мороз підкреслює важливість ролі Церкви в своєму творі „Хроніка опору", бо він переконаний, що обряд, традиції й історії Церкви й народу не розділені. Знищивши Церкву, дорога відкрита, щоб цілком знищити національне почуття народу.

Цього свідомий був і Сталін, коли взявся до знищення Української Греко-Католицької Церкви після другої окупації західних українських земель в 1944 році. Незадовго після смерти Митр. Андрея Шептицького й приходу на митрополичий престіл Й. Сліпого, совєтські чинники притиснули церковних провідників увійти в тіснішу співпрацю з режимом, проти українського національного руху. Коли Церква відмовилася настав період переслідування й поширення анти-релігійної пропаґанди. Церковні землі, монастирі й семінарі були сконфісковані ще за першої окупації, а навчання релігії в школах було заборонене. Тоді, всі нормальні способи комунікації були зірвані. Духовенство було примушене учащати районові конференції антиуніятського характару. Преса почала явно нападати на Католицьку Церкву. Весною, 1945 року вкарештовано ввесь Українсько-католицький єпископат й заслано їх 1946 р. на довгі роки каторги. Українську Католицьку Церкву тепер очолив так званий "Ініціятивний Комітет", самообраний і з попертям радянської влади. В березні, 1946 року скликав цей "Комітет" нелегально "львівський Собор" на якім вирішено "самоліквідацію" Української Греко-Католицької Церкви та її приєднання до "матірної" Російської Православної Церкви.

Слід замітити, що "Собор" був неканонічний, бо не був ані один український католицький єпископ присутний. Дальше, запрошення були вислані тільки запевненим особам. Члени Президії "Собору" були вже тайно висвячені в Російській Православній Церкві. Ще до того, "Ініціятивний Комітет" був створений совєтським режимом, мимо того, що легально мало існувати відокремлення церкви від державної влади.

Таким чином, 30 років тому насильно була знищена Українська Греко-Католицька Церква в Україні. Та маємо відомості, що Вона далі діє в Катакомбах, мимо всякого переслідування і репресій. Її членів переслідують, духовенство арештують і висилають на довгі роки заслання. Та нам на Заході відомо, що є принаймні три діючі єпископи, сотні тайних священників та тисячі вірних, які далі притримуються обряду і всіх приписів Української Греко-Католицької Церкви.

Їм конечно потрібно братської допомоги, яку може дати наше духовенство в Канаді. Але серед розкошів Канадського життя ми про них забуваємо. Чи це не віддзеркалює стан нашої громади, наших вже так позмінюваних вартостий? Та ще не запізно. Цілий цей рік переходить під клнчем оборони переслідуваних в Україні через свої релігійні переконання. Піднесім цей клич та освідомім своїх співгромадян. Свобода слова, думки й релігійних переконань не сміють мати границь. Це є Це є людська гуманітарна справа, яка повинна обходити всіх, а не залишатись ніби то "внутрішнього" справою одного віроісповідування.

МИРОСЛАВА ПІДГІРНА

ARCHBISHOP ANDREY SHEPTYTSKYI
Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Eastern Rite (1901-1944)

year the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute was established. Associates of the Institute, professors from other universities and qualified researchers cooperate in conducting various scholarly research projects and in preparing annotated bibliographies and teaching meterials for the three major Ukrainian disciplines.

The Summer School

Courses in Ukrainian disciplines became an integral part of the Harvard Summer School curriculum in 1971. Over one hundred and twenty students from the United States and Canada have participated in the Ukrainian Summer School since that time.

The eight-week program is open to all students who heve completed their secondary school education. It has been the practice of Ukrainian Studies to offer five courses during each session: elementary and intermediate Ukrainian language; Ukrainian literature; a lecture course end a seminar in Ukrainian history. Each course carries four units of undergraduete or graduate credit. Students registered for two courses for credit have the option of auditing a third course at the University at no additionel charge. Summer School courses are conducted by Harvard faculty and lecturers invited from other universities.

The academic program is supplemented with special lectures, library exhibits and film showings. All facilities of the University are open to Summer School students, including the language laboratory, which is supplied with tape recordings for individual instruction end drill in Ukrainian. Students heve the opportunity to use the resources of the Harvard University Library System, which includes a vast body of reference materials not available elsewhera. Since the establishment of the Harverd Ukrainian Research Institute, students have been provided with special library and study facilities at the Institute. Each group has elso taken edvantege of the cultural end educational opportunities afforded by the Boston-Cambridge area.

Current Notes

—On November 12, 1974, the President of Harvard extended invitations to seven Soviet Ukreinian scholers, among them Valentyn Moroz, to join the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute for the coming academic year. Funds totaling e quarter of a million dollars were pledged to the Ukrainian Studies Fund for the support of these scholars end their families in the United States.

—With the beginning of the academic year 1974-75, the Ukrainian Studies Fund initiated a new, intensified drive to raise a $2,000,000 endowment fund for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute by the Bicentennial Year 1976. Half a million dollars have already been collected toward this goal.

Recognizing that Ukrainian Studies needs tha support of all Ukrainiens, irrespective of their country of citizenship, Ukrainians in Caneda have joined in the afforts of the Ukrainian Studies Fund. Over 250 individuals and organizations have contributed to the fund-raising drive for Ukrainian Studies at Harvard. During the past year, a Committee of the Fund has been organized; its members includa some of the most distinguished Ukrainian community leaders of Canada.

ON THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

Joe Clark? Well, he's young, yet old, left, yet right . . .

OTTAWA: The Progressive Conservative Party elected a new leader in Ottawa on February 22, 1976. During the Convention many issues were discussed, though multiculturalism was not one of them.

The basic themes of the Convention were: the need to heal the splits within the Party: the need to minimize government interference in peoples lives, especially in the economic sector; and the need to allow individual enterprise to flourish.

In the policy papers issued by the candidates, there was no mention of multiculturalism as such, though one or two passing comments were made referring to the "Canadian Mosaic," but only in the sense of preventing the submersion of individual enterprise by government interference, with no mention of its cultural aspect.

However, some of the candidates did mention multiculturalism in their campaign speech deliveries at the Convention. Most merely recognized the fact that Canada was a multicultural nation, though Flora MacDonald said that it is necessary to "foster the many cultures of Canada," and Claude Wagner stated that every Canadian has a right "to enjoy a multicultural Canada."

One discordant note to the recognition of the multicultural nature of Canada was the statement by Premier Frank Moores during his introduction of Brian Mulroney. He stated that Canada was a "bicultural and bilingual nation." Mulroney, however, spoke of the "diverse and unique" nature of Canada. When I questioned Mulroney about this apparent contradiction between his and Moores' position on multiculturalism, he suggested that it was merely a Freudian slip on Moores' part since Moores' wife is of Icelandic extraction and, as a result of this, there are only two cultures for Moores', his own and his wife's. Notwithstanding Mulroney's joking explanation, I would suggest that Moores' statement indicates the lack of awareness on the part of some Canadians, or perhaps even a feeling on their part, that multiculturalism is not something to be taken as the English-French situation.

Interestingly enough, it was Claude Wagner who stated, during my interview with him, that he feels that as much attention must be devoted to the other cultural groups as to the English and French.

Though the other candidates I spoke with stated that they supported multiculturalism, they were unable to get into specific multicultural programme suggestions because of the constraints of time. However, most of them supported the idea of government assistance for language retention, as well as the preservation and development of the various cultures in a Canadian context. It is important to note, however, that though they supported multiculturalism in principle, there was an absence of unanimity among them beyond this. Patrick Nowlan stated that the C.B.C. should allow multilingual broadcasting in those areas where the second language is neither French or English. Don Blenkarn, a media officer for Sinclair Stevens, stated that Stevens supported multiculturalism, but believed Stevens felt students should be taught only in English and French in the public school system.

Joe Clark, the new leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, in his acceptance speech, stated that we, as Canadians, "combine in one country, the heritage of all the nations of the world." At his post-victory press conference, in response to a reporter's question, Clark once more stated that Canada is multicultural and added that there should be a "toleration" of multilingualism. Unfortunately, he had to leave before he was able to develop this point any further. Hopefully, a more detailed statement will be shortly forthcoming.

In terms of party policy, the Conservative Party has a definite position on multiculturalism, adopted at the 1974 National Progressive Conservative Policy Conference. It speaks of the need "to foster and protect" the "ethnological diversity" of Canada. Among many other items it specifically mentioned the need to "allow third language groups to enjoy third language entertainment and commentary through television, film, radio, literature and theatre." It goes on to state that this would involve the removal of prohibitions on "third language" broadcasting on the C.B.C. and the possibility of creating a Covernor Ceneral award for the best Canadian literary work in a "third language". In respect to education, it stated that "positive action is needed to keep alive third languages, and the literature to which they are the key." It further states that an important vehicle for accomplishing this would be federal-provincial discussions on multicultural education.

In any case, we will only be able to judge Clark's commitment to multiculturism by his actions. Then we will see how true is the statement made by Laurier Lapierre, broadcaster and history professor:

> "I think that we all pay lip service to multiculturalism but, when the chips are down, we think you look pretty nice in your outfits. But that's about all. You add colour, but who gives a damn."

Yuri Daschko

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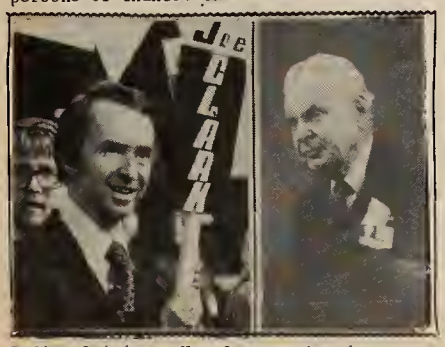
COMMENTS ON THE P C

LEADERSHIP CONVENTION

On Sunday February 20, 1976 the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada chose a new leader in Ottawa. Where were our leaders? How are we as Ukrainians to assume any position of influence if we shy away from potential future decision makers? Have we deluded ourselves to believe that we have succeeded in dispensing with the type of inferiority that caused our forefathers to anglicize their names and their lifestyles?

John Diefenbaker with his Bill of Rights pioneered the movement towards equal status for all Canadians - no matter what their origins. He gave Canada the first Ukrainian cabinet Labour Minister - Michael Starr (Starchevsky 1957-19630). His undying encouragement and vigorous campaign support helped elect to parliament persons of Chinese and North American



Indian Origins. He also appointed two Ukrainian senators, Senator John Hnatyshyn (1959) and Senator Pavlo Yuzyk (1963). Both have contributed monumentally to the Ukrainians in Canada. Why do we not venture through the doors that were opened by a man who himself suffered the pressures of prejudice and had to succumb to discrimination by changing his own name from Diefenbocker to Diefenbaker?

Where were our lobbyists at the P.C. Convention? Is our political system not geared towards the pressures exerted by interest groups? In this, the most democratically oriented leadership convention ever seen in Canada, a superb opportunity for the expression of the demands of such groups was available. Approximately 60% of the delegates arrived in Ottawa uncommited. The expression of our interests in multiculturalism/multilingualism, foriegn policy, and defence could have been especially effective in the policy sessions Friday as well as in the hospitality rooms.

What good are the grass roots if they don't materialize as inputs into the political process? Our demands and grievances will remain as such if the converted continue to preach to the converted. We are much closer than we have ever been to attaining a position to reach for the strings from which our fate hangs. We have highly developed our religions, culture and internal politics! We are grateful to our earlier leaders who developed our institutions. However, these same institutions have provided us with an over-abundance of churches and good dances as well as a pathetic lack of effective representatives.

One of the methods used by our leaders to influence the convention delegates and the public was a co-operative ad published in the Ottawa Citizen of February 20 expressing concerns of Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, and Ukrainians.

"Concern...tax money spent for undeserved and unnecessary services which reduce the self sufficiency and initiative of Canadians.

Concern...frequent references to restructuring our traditional and free society.

Concern...Threats of even greater government intervention in the private sector, which has been demonstrated world wide can only reduce our economic well being and standard of living

Concern...our drifting foriegn policy no longer distinguishes between our ideological friends and those that subjugated countries and deliberately supress democratic processes.

Concern...lack of support for promotion of freedom and democracy as demonstrated by a decreasing commitment to NATO and our agreement to the inequities of the Helsinki accords..."

Such an effort can be commended in that interests of various ethnic groups are brought to the attention of the general public. However, have we not progressed beyond the point of relying on the well paid-for printed page for exposure? Perhaps we should consider the example set by Canada's Indians who, by sending a representative, Mr. Cardinal, to the convention, received cheaper and far more extensive coverage in all the media. Newspaper ads certainly do play a role in presenting concerns, but they cannot effectively ask questions and support viewpoints at policy sessions.

Ukrainians could have found a spokesman in the person of Paul Yewchuck, a young and sincere doctor who works hard in the House and is generally well-liked and respected by his colleagues. Would not the money used to print such an ad as the above have been better used in the support of this man? Although he played the role of the dark horse during his brief two-week period of candidacy, Dr. Yewchuck nevertheless could have, with adequate financial support, continued his campaign and acted as an effective representative of the Third Force.

John Diefenbaker, in his opening day address to the convention, unearthed emotions and set the stage for enthusiastic participation. He called on Canadians to "raise the flag of freedom" and labelled Trudeau's relations with Cuba as "the love affair with Fidel Castro and communism." He recalled Trudeau's 1971 statement in Moscow that Canada feared the military influence of the United States more than that of the U.S.S.R. Diefenbaker put forth that he considers this to be "the most abominable statement any prime minister of Canada ever made."

"They are cutting down the Bill of Rights. Fight the battle for preservation of private enterprise in Canada. Parliament must be restored...Freedom! Freedom! Freedom!"

In his undying support of Ukrainian causes throughout the years, Mr. Diefenbaker has proven to us that his words are not hollow. Ukrainians have been able to rely on him. Whether is be on Parliament Hill, human rights demonstrations at the Soviet Embassy, at the United Nations, or even in Ukraine, the Chief has not let us down.

Continued on page 30

One of the principal questions arising out of the recent Conservative Convention, and the one which concerns us the most as Ukrainian Canadians is the attitude which will be taken toward multiculturalism. We have seen a mockery of the whole principle of multiculturalism committed by the Trudeau regime. First, a new department is created among great oruhaha and magnanimous, paternalistic speeches on the part of the government. We then get a minister, a loyal backbencher who has faithfully delivered the Toronto-Parkdale riding for a decade. Oh yes, an ethnic. After many generous grants tinged with hints of patronage (which are suddenly discovered after Trudeau was assured of another comfortable majority), he is fired. Multiculturalism is now designated as falling under the Department of the Secretary of State, but the minister in charge holds the portfolio of the apparantly-related Department of Labour. And now we are told that success has been achieved and that the department will cease all grants.

We do not want handouts for perogie eating contests or lavish grants to make improvements on the various buildings which house our cultural centres. Undoubtedly, some grants, especially those which would promote the actual development of those cultural activities, which, because of marginal popular interest, would be hard-pressed to remain self-sufficient, would be of great benefit.

However, what we really want is a consistent policy, one that will not only make it easier for us to do our internal work, but also one that will educate the principal ethnic and language groups as to the actual role of our people in this country, and the true nature of our culture beyond that of quaint Eastern European peasants with their picturesque folk dances and Easter eggs. Most of all - consistency.

Clark's victory may be a good thing. The new Tory chieftain hails from Alberta, a province which has accumulated a commendable record in multiculturalism. He's got two years to prove himself.▪

Marco Levytsky

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Шостий Місяць Голодівки

Мустафа Джемелєв, ув'язнений провідник кримських татар вже шостий місяць веде голодівку в Омській в'язниці, протестуючи сфабрикованого обвинувачення і репресування людини за переконання. Мустафа пережив арештів, всяких переслідувань, кількох ув'язнень за лист до Генерального Секретаря ОН Курта Вальдгайма просячи про заходи в справі звільнення Джемилєва і публічного перегляду його справи, підписали Андрій Сахаров, Петро Григоренко, Зінаїда Григоренко, Решата Джемилева і Васфіє Хайрова/сестра Мустафи Джемилєва/.

Засудили Тимчука

Нью-Йорк.
Пресова Служба ЗП УГВР.
В Одесі був засуджений і ув'язнений на один рік український матрос Леонід Тимчук за "хуліганство", яке "посвідчила" міліція. Протестний лист написаний його друзями до районної і обласної прокуратури вказував що Тимчук не вживає алькоголю і не хуліганить на вулиці,не облегшив справу Тимчукові. Тимчук,відомий в українській громаді тим що 21 грудня,1971р. він,разом з Василем Стусем,Іриною Стасів, В'ячеславом Чорноволем і Петром Якіром створили Комітет для оборони заарештованої тоді Ніни Строкатої.

Нова Форма Репресії

Нью-Йорк.
Пресова Служба ЗП УГВР.
До Штокгольму дійшли певні інформації про НРВУ пашпортну систему в СССР. Обмін пашпортів почався 2 січня ц.р. і буде тривати до 1981 року.Це нова форма репресії рухів опору в Україні і в інших національних республік СССР.Пашпортн видає Міністерство внутрішніх справ /МВД/,але основну контролю в політичних справах задержує КҐБ.
Щоб одержати новий пашпорт кожна людина мусить відбути розмову з представниками МВД і КҐБ.Без пашпорту людина не може приписатись до будь якої місцевості СССР,ані подорожувати,ані одержати працю.Пашпорт-малинового кольору,на обкладинці-золотий герб Совєтського Союзу,під гербом напис "пашпорт",а зверху "СССР". Пашпорт-призначений на ціле життя людини,в ньому фотографії власника в його 16, 25 і 45 років.

Різдвяний Подарунок Знищенний

Торонто./Комітет оборони Валентина Мороза/.
В день латинського Різдва, в 23-ій день мовчазного пікетування совєтської амбасади в Оттаві долучилися до пікету група жінок з Монтреалу й Торонта щоб передати через амбасаду різдвяні подарунки для ув'язнених в концтаборах СССР,українських жінок.Коли нарешті дозволено одній жінці подзвонити в двері амбасади,вийшов 2-ий секретар В.Майоров заявив що нікого відповідного немає і сам не хотів поговорити. Відійшовши,жінка залишила подарунок під дверями.Незадовго двері відчинилися і хтось виштовхнув подарунка аж на середину вулиці.Подарунок знов лишили під дверями і його знов виштовхнули та цей раз ще переїхали машиною.Тим часом лімозіна Амбасадора стояла під брамою.Преса і телевізія були свідками цієї події і 26-го грудня по цілій Канаді телевізійна сітка СіБіСі та радіо передали репортаж цієї події та передано пояснення про долю ув'язнених жінок і про мету мовчазного пікетування.А жінки вирішили що старатимуться передати подарунки через Міжнародний червоний хрест. Подарунки були такі:теплі светри,хустки і медикаменти та складники святкових страв -- мед,мак,пшениця й інші. Подарунки приготовили Комітет Українок Канади.Мовчазне пікетування тривало до 31-ого грудня,1975 р.-- до кінця міжнародного року жінки.

КҐБ Засудили Лікаря Штерна

БЕЗ СУДОВОГО РОЗГЛЯДУ

Нью-Йорк.
Пресова Служба ЗП УГВР.
На Захід продісталися з України тайні документи, а саме циркуляр Міністерства оборони здоров'я УРСР, який освітлює методи радянського "правосуддя".
Лікар Михайло Штерна з Вінниці,який відомий в Україні за гуманне ставлення до пацієнтів,обвинувачений за вимагання хабарів від хворих.Підчас суду,свідки не звертаючи увагу на притиск КҐБ,вказували на його високі кваліфікації та людяне ставлення до хворих.Але, все ж таки,д-р.Штерна був засуджений на 8 років в таборах.Справжньою причиною засуду було зголошення його двох синів на виїзд до Ізраїлю,який їм був дозволений.

Засудили Юзкевича

Нью-Йорк.
Пресова Служба ЗП УГВР.
В місті Таллінні,столиці Естонської РСР,відбувся судовий процес над членами Естонського національного фронту.Процес відбувався від 21-31 жовтня,1975р. у Верховному Суді Естонської РСР. Підсудними були Калью Мяттик,Матти Кийренда, Арво Варато,росіянин Сергій Солдатов та українець Артем Юзкевич.Їх обвинувачували в "анти-радянській пропаганді та аґітації".
Підсудним закидали,що вони поширили біля 40 документів,серед яких були "Програма естонського національного фронту", "Програма естонського демократичного руху",журнал "Естонський демократ",журнал "Естонський національний голос" і "Промінь свободи"/в російській мові/. Їм приписували також підготовку меморандуму до Генеральної Асамблеї ОН і листа до Генерального Секретаря ОН Курта Вальдгайма.
Суд розглядав свідчення 13 свідків,між ними П.Якіра,В.Красіна,Косарєва і Тутремова.А.Амальрик відмовився давати свідчення.
У свойому останньому слові Юзкевич заявив що він себе вважає переконаним комуністом і що він ціле своє життя боровся і критикував недостачі.Дальше він сказав:"Я жив забезпечно і міг би так жити,але мої переконання не дозволяли на це."
Підчас процесу Солдатов звернув увагу на "чимось очорнені" відносини між російським і естонським народами.Своєю діяльністю він старався якось поправити зв'язки,які на його думку є відповідальністю росіянів.Солдатов не визнав себе винним в кримінальних діях.
Суд засудив Мяттика і Солдатова на 6 років,Кийренда і Юзкевича на 5 років таборів суворого режиму. Варато одержав знижений вирок,бо визнав себе винним. Солдатов знаходиться тепер в Мордовському концтаборі, а Кийренд в Пермському концтаборі.Про дальшу долю Юзкевича покищо немає даних.

Національна Екзекутива СУСК дякує українській гуртівлі "ЮБіЕй" в Торонто, та головному директорові, п. І. Велигорському, за щиру піддержку праці нашої організації.

ЩИРЕ СПАСИБІ!

ПОГЛЯДИ

Opinions expressed in STUDENT are not necessarily those of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) or the STUDENT editorial board. They are the opinions and beliefs of individuals and ultimately it is these individuals who are responsible for the articles.

OPINIONS

Форум...Forum

АНДРІЙ САХАРОВ ЦЕ МУЖНЯ ЛЮДИНА

А.Сахаров це мужня людина, на яку звернені сьогодні очі всього вільнодумного світу.Він-безкомпромісовий оборонець політичних в'язнів,які під сучасну пору караються в тюрмах СРСР. До цієї шляхотної боротьби за індивидуальні та людські права Сахаров згуртував довколс себе чималий гурт таких-же самих як він відданих людей і при кожній нагоді старається також мобілізувати представників західної інтеліґенції,яким не є чужою страшна доля політичних в'язнів і оборона основних людських прав.Його 55-літнє життя сповнене небувалими осягами:він один із батьків водневої бомби,та вже на тридцять другому році свого життя Сахарова обрано повним членом Академії Наук СРСР.Сахаров,хоч і нагороджений Сталінською і Ленінською нагородами і тричі відзначений як герой праці,є надзвичайно скромною людиною.Поза науковою працею його одинокою розвагою є лещетарство.

Сахаров опинився в дисидентських рядах мабуть,через своє страшне твориводневу бомбу.Вже 1958 р. Сахаров звертається до московського уряду з відважним протестом проти да дальших випробувань атомової зброї,вважаючи її загрозою для всього людства. В 1962 р. він знову апелює хоч і безуспішно,до М.Хрущова в цій самій справі. Цей невдачний для нього крок,змінив курс його життя.Він сам згадує про це: "У мене появилося жахливе почуття безсильности. Я не міг запобігти цьому, що було злом і непотрібним. Тоді я порвав із своїм середовищем."

Вже 2 лютого, 1967 р. Сахаров уперше протестує перед Комуністичним Центральним Комітетом проти арештування Ю. Ґаланскова та А. Ґінзбурга. Після появи "Роздумів" Сахарова в 1968 р. в яких наголошується загрозу для людства зі сторони атомової зброї, як також і важливість інтелектуальної свободи, його відсунули від засекречених дослідів над атомовою зброєю, а партійний комітет Академії Наук намагався, хоч і неуспішно, усунути непартійного Сахарова з рядів цієї престіжної наукової інституції. Тепер Сахаров працює тільки у фізичному Інституті Лебедева, де не провадяться засекречені досліди. Арешти багатьох невинних людей, в тому числі й українців, у 1968 - 1972 р. примусили Сахарова відкрито заявити: "Неможливо бути пасивним, коли гинуть переслідувані люди. Це є моральна боротьба нас усіх. Ми мусимо бути вірними собі."

Як дивиться Сахаров на національне питання СРСР? Дехто вбачає схожість поглядів Сахарова з поглядами І. Дзюби, який відкрито пригадував партійним кругам, що конституція Радянського Союзу забезпечує поодиноким республікам право на вихід із союзу. Свій погляд Дзюба оформив на Ленінських принципах. Сахаров також у своїх "Роздумах" пише: "Національне питання ще довго буде причиною неспокою і незадоволення, якщо не визнається, не проаналізується, а також і не виправиться усіх відхилень від Ленінських принципів."

Проблема самовизначення народів СРСР не була для Сахарова провідною ідеєю його "Роздумів". Але її не можна було обійти, коли Сахаров висунув чотири основні принципи, які допомогли б запобігти атомову війну. У першому свойому принципі Сахаров пише: "Усі народи мають право вирішувати свою долю при помочі вільної думки. Це право ґарантується при помочі інтернаціональної контролі, ціллю якої є наглядати над переведенням у життя Декларації Людських Прав." Згодом Сахарова заінтересувала проблема самовизначення народів СРСР. Він пише - "Наша країна проголосила право націй на самовизначення, включно зі самостійністю. Радянський уряд санкціонував здійснення цього права для Фінляндії. Право республік Союзу на відокремлення проголошено в Конституції Радянського Союзу. Одначе, можна помітити деяку невиразність у ґарантіях цього права, або процедури пов'язаної з підготовкою, конечною дискусією, а також і реалізацією цього кроку. Дуже часто в нас карають за саму дискусію над цим правом." Можливо, що Сахаров мав на думці арештованих українських юристів, які через свою дискусію над 17ою статтею конституції були ув'язнені. В розумінні Сахарова, дискусія над 17ою статтею радянської конституції, яка ґарантує поодиноким народам право на вихід із союзу, була би навіть і корисною: "Юридична аналіза проблеми та закріплення правних ґарантій на відокремлення було б важливим внутрішнім та інтернаціональним кроком, який тільки підтверджував би антиімперіялістичний та антишованістичний дух нашої політики." Цікаво, що Сахаров зараз не вірить у масовий вихід поодиноких республік із союзу. Він також і не сумнівається, що на випадок такого виходу, з будь-якої причини та конституційним шляхом, ці вже незалежні республіки задержали б і на дальше зв'язки зі соціялістичними країнами. Сахаров переконаний, що в наслідок демократізації Радянського Союзу сепаратистичні тенденції поодиноких республік будуть зменшуватися, а не зростати. Сахаров наголошує, що кожний вихід із союзу мусів би строго відповідати зимогам конституції.

В останньому свойому меморандумі "О стране и мире", написаний в червні 1975 р. Сахаров вимагає "Законного потвердження права на відокремлення республік, як і права на обговорення відокремлення." Сахаров є також безстрашним оборонцем переслідуваних національних меншин, таких як жиди чи татари. Він також турбується постійно долею українських політичних в'язнів. Будучи послідовною людиною, Сахаров не вагається публично опрокинути твердження Солженіцена, згідно з яким російський нарід являється найбільшим мучеником радянської системи. Сахаров переконаний, що "такі акції, як насильницька депортація-ґеноцид, боротьба з національно-визвольними рухами, придушення національної культури - це в основному було виключним привілеєм як раз неросіян."

Якщо в майбутньому прийдуть до влади в Росії люди покрою Сахарова, українсько-російські кордони дуже нагадуватимуть собою американсько-канадський зразок. Зрештою, чи потрібно буде відгороджуватися штучною перегородою? На сторожі цих кордонів ще довго-довго стоятимуть замучені душі мешканців Мазепинського Батурена, Крутів, Вінниці, Львова та безчисленних Гулаґів. Щоби загоїти українсько-російські рани потрібно часу бодай трьох поколінь. Чи зумію я, особисто, забути нелюдських морд мого старшого брата-каліки "визволителями зі Сходу" в серпні 1945 р.? Його, з поторощеними ногами не чіпали навіть ґестапівські нелюди! А таких випадків міліони українських родинах. В найкращому разі, щоби піти на зустріч шляхетним Сахаровим, відповім словами В. Янова - "Прощу їм, але ніколи не забуду!"

В. Сірський

ON THE XXV CPSU CONGRESS

We read that at the XXV Congress of the CPSU in Moscow, the Western Parties have bitterly denounced the tyranical bureaucracy of the USSR. This is more or less the culmination of the developments of the past 20 years beginning with Khrushchev's exposure of Stalin's crimes, the subsequent return to Stalinism, so vividly demonstrated by the brutal, counter-revolutionary (yes, counter-revolutionary) Russian intervention in Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia, 1968, the evident cynicism of the Populace and leadership of the USSR and most recently the exposure in the West of Brezhnev's Neo-Stalinist repression by Solzhenitsyn, Sakharov and Plyushch. The Italian Communist Party has long been in the forefromt of the so-called Right Deviationist movement in the Communist International. The French Party's long tradition of slavish obedience was broken in 1968. Now, they have been joined by the British and Spanish.

Even more significant, is their rejection of the principle of 'Dictatorship of the Proletariat,' the critical tenet of the Marxist blueprint.

Marxism was a product of the mid-19th century world of laissez-faire capitalism where exploitation was rampant. Although certain minimum reforms such as the Child Labor Bill had been passed in Britain, the industrial worker's lot was a very sad one indeed. No regulation of hours or wages existed, any trade union activity was strictly forbidden, unimaginable poverty abounded, and the existing political institutions as they had no vote. Still fresh in most peoples minds was the Paris blood-bath of June, 1848 when the leaders of the bourgeois revolution turned upon their former proletarian allies.

Since that time, we have seen the appearance of Universal Sufferage, the growth of the trade union movement, the recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the initiation of social welfare measures such as the Old Age Pension, Unemploymer e, Medicare, etc. and the acceptance of the Keynesian principle of government intervention in the economy: the last dealt the final blow to laissez-faire capitalism. Now, the Communist Parties of Western Europe have finally succumbed to reality. How long can they tell the workers to man the barricades, especially while holding up the USSR, of all states, as a model? They may as well cry "workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your sufferage, your unions, your collective bargaining, your cars, your television sets, your standard of living, your children's education, and - your civil liberties!"

Marco Levitsky

P C CONVENTION
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27

Friday was the day for policy sessions while on Saturday the candidates presented their speeches. It was their final appeal to the delegates. The Ukrainian presence on the individual level was felt throughout. Don Mazenkowski M.P. who acted as co-chairman with Michael Meighan and assistant Roman Hnatyshyn, M.P. were seen on the platform throughout the conference. Mr. Steven Poproski who was continually seen in the vicinity of Joe Clark, was subsequently offered the position of party whip by the new leader. Seen casting their ballots were Senator Pavlo Yuzyk, a longtime advocate of multiculturalism and multilingualism; Mr. and Mrs. Savaryn, who were initiators of bilingual schools in Alberta (Ukrainian/English); Dr. Kindy of Sherbrooke and Mr. Andrew Pytel of Montreal who were of the first Ukrainians to run for office for the P.C.'s in Montreal. Professor J.B. Rudnyskyj, a member of the Royal Commission of Bilingualism and Biculturalism was seen in the press room representing the ethnic press. Mr. William Skoreyko, M.P. from Edmonton East was also present. Marijka Hurko and Yuri Dashko represented "STUDENT" in the press room, hospitality suites and in hotel lobbies interviewing candidates on their attitudes towards multiculturalism and multilingualism. Nadia Rudyk, a journalism student photographed the proceedings. Acting as an observer was Women's Year representative from Manitoba- Myroslava Pidhirna, who was instrumental in making available (in Ukrainian) the Women's Year literature and slogan (Чому Ні?).

Sunday's voting took nine hours, four ballots, one recount, and many unexpected alliances to give Joe Clark 65 votes more than Claude Wagner and elect him as leader of the Progressive Conservative Party. Within one hour of his victory, Joe Clark faced his first press conference in his new capacity of party leader and leader of the opposition.

On the way to the press room, Larry Zolf, radio and television commentator and producer, recognizing us stated to Mayor David Crombie of Toronto, "Here come my Ukrainian friends." We asked, "Are you wearing a Ukrainian or Jewish shirt. The Mayor responded by saying, "What good did it ever do me?"

Upon arriving at the press room we were greeted by an accreditation officer who, recognizing as Ukrainian the language that we were speaking, invited us in for a free beer. Although he did not speak the language, he still considered himself to be a Ukrainian and felt a natural affinity towards us.

Upon meeting the Czechoslovakian born George Frecore who is formerly of C.T.V. News, we asked why we no longer see him on the air. He replied, "My Slav spirit could only afford me the position of a professorship of journalism at Carleton University in this Anglo Saxon media."

At this conference, the press posed questions of a very basic nature. For example, Clark was asked how it felt to be elected and what he planned to do the following day. The only serious policy questions originated from "STUDENT": "You stated that Canada is a diverse nation. Would you equate this diversity with multiculturalism and multilingualism?" Clark responded by stating that Canada's mosaic nature is a widely recognized fact which is seen in the framework of a multicultural and bilingual society. He accepts the policy of "tolerance" of the various ethno cultural groups. Being pressed for time, Mr. Clark was unable to expand upon his policies and offer clarification regarding the level of government support implied by his concept of tolerance. His speech of Saturday night puts forth some of his basic attitudes towards multiculturalism. "I have campaigned across this country and know that diversity is the essence of this country. Our strength is that we all reflect where we come from. My sense of Canada was formed in the open West and has been broadened by a unique opportunity to see this country whole." On the other hand, Claude Ryan of Le Devoir feels that a great deal of emphasis on multiculturalism and multilingualism at this time would act as a distructive force in the Quebec context.

After leaving the convention, we met Allan Laakkonen, a member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and the nominator of Joe Clark. We proceeded with him to the victory party. We found Mr.Laakkonen to be very proud of his Finnish ancestry and resentful of the fact that the Official Languages Act does not recognize him as being bilingual. Although he does not speak French, he is otherwise quadrilingual. Upon arriving at the victory party, we once again met Bob Aubin - a French Canadian who works in the opposition leader's office and acted as a press accreditation officer for the convention. Mr. Aubin immediately described to us in detail Yuri Mendeluk's film (the NFB Production - "I never Walked The Steppes"), which had impressed him greatly. He insisted that a conversation involving himself, M.P. Roman Hnatyshyn, Mr. M. Shinkoruk of Saskatoon and ourselves be conducted in Ukrainian. Upon attempting to enter into the conversation, news commentator Tom Gould was facetiously told that he could not join the group as it was strictly Ukrainian. He replied, "I was born in Edmonton. What more do I have to do to qualify to be a Ukrainian?" Many drinks and many conversations later, the party developed into a Ukrainian sing-song with Mr. Shinkoruk leading us. With these happy memories on our minds, we reflect upon the words of journalist-broadcaster Doug Fisher: "Ethnic influence is growing. The ethnics are becoming more and more difficult to control." Multiculturalism, being widely thought of as a very touchy subject, did not play a significant role at this convention. Before the time of John Diefenbaker, the Progressive Conervative Party had been traditionally known to merely tolerate multiculturalism. Robert Stanfield set the party back by focussing strongly on French-English cleavages. In doing so he ignored one third of Canada's population. John Diefenbaker strived towards making Canada a country where all people have equal status, no matter what their origins. Let us hope that Joe Clark continues in the direction set by this man. Clark appreciates the fact that Canada's "strength is that we all reflect where we come from and respect where others come from". Perhaps now with a leader who is more sympathetic to Canada's diversity, a good solid and informative representation by ethno cultural groups will be effective.

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'STUDENT' position paper
continued from page 6

We view STUDENT as important evidance of the strong urge to continue to survive and develop in a pluralistic society on the part of young Ukrainian Canadians. STUDENT is one of the most valuable projects that the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union has initiated. The articles in this newspaper can be viewed as important historical papers that reveal the attitudes, thoughts, aspirations and ideas of Ukrainian Canadian students. Like the spoken language, the printed word can also be a carrier of culture. And this is exactly the function that STUDENT has been fulfilling and, we hope, will continue to fulfill.

If we wish to see STUDENT become a more frequently and regularly issued paper of high quality, several steps have to be taken:

1) A solid financial base for STUDENT has to be established, i.e., enough funds have to be raised for several issues of STUDENT before any work is started on it.
2) More writers and reporters have to be encouraged to work for STUDENT;
3) All students must be encouraged to put their thoughts down on paper, and hand it in to STUDENT for publication. It is only in this way that we can continue a productive dialogue on the pages of STUDENT.

We believe that it is the role of student papers and student organizations to be the catalyst for new progressive ideals, morals and ethics for its community. It is on the basis of this, that STUDENT will attempt to continue to function. ■

POSITION PAPER ON THE UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE M

continued from page 18

The intention must be one of broadening the potential source of resources of the UCC executive, and of allowing a democratisation of the decision-making processes of the UCC, while at the same time not diminishing or disputing the rights of national organizations as they presently stand.
In effect, structurally at least, this entails a retention of the status quo.
The most realistic proposal for the future structure and working conditions of the UCC should be: to elect an executive of four persons (president, executive vice-president, secretary, and treasurer) and to elect standing committees dealing with various individual policy issues.
While the executive would set the policy, it would follow the advice of committees of people elected at tri-annual congresses, who would be responsible for working out policy alternatives on given issues relevent to the community. The importance of congresses would thereby increase, as organizations would have to not only elect a good executive in spite of the constitutional restrictions; but they would also elect delegates to serve on committees whose members should in no way be tied to any formula of organizational representation.
Once charged with formulating a policy, the role of these committees becomes well defined. The Praesidium and Executive lose little in terms of authority as they still have the final say in chosing a policy. However the benefits will increase because bringing about creative policies directly benefits the committee members by making them more competant in their respective fields. At the same time, pressure can be put on the Praesidium if it continues to advocate certain policies, since presumably, all the alternatives would be made known to the organizations before a given policy is chosen and put into effect
It is acknowledged that even at this stage the above approach could be viewed as being idealistic. The mechanics of the lines of authority; remuneration etc, would have to be debated and argued by some future constitutional committee and by delegates of some future Congress.
This proposal comes at a time when major UCC organizations are loathe to introduce further constitutional changes much less admit the necessity for a greater bureaucracy in the form of elected advisory bodies.
In summation, the basic thesis of my submission is the retension of the present UCC structure with the gradual introduction of advisory committees composed of Ukrainian Canadians talented in their fields who are collectively capable to advise the UCC in an intellegent manner. Such questions as 'who will these people be?', and if found will they be interested in serving?, are food for thought for those community philosophers who still care enough to ponder the future of organized Ukrainian Canadian community life. My thinking and experience leads me to conclude that such people are around and will be willing to serve the community. UCC's ability to perceive a neccessity for their assistance constitutes the critical area where a change of thinking is necessary. We should bear in mind that we should strive for some synthesis to our discussions which will eventually evolve into a policy worthy of SUSK's tradition of innovative thinking.

LUBOMYR MARKEVYCH

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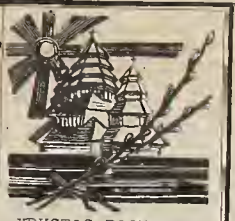
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