

СТУДЕНТ

STUDENT

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ГАЗЕТА УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА КАНАДИ 50 cents CANADA'S NEWSPAPER FOR UKRAINIAN STUDENTS

FOR THE LOVE OF SUSK

MICHELLE KOWALCHUK

It seems to me that throughout SUSK history there have been high and low points in terms of participation, interest and productivity. From the level of all three of these at the past SUSK Congress in Montreal, one might say that SUSK may be a 'low point'. Historically speaking, however, SUSK has managed to deal with all crises and survive, and even prosper. It is with this thought in mind that I engage in writing this article . . . hoping that whatever transpires between the SUSK 'east' and the 'west,' within the next months and years, SUSK will continue to be a voice for Ukrainian Canadian student concerns and will do this with a degree of credibility amongst their Canadian student peers, and the wider Canadian community; a national body that makes decisions, formulates policy and strives to achieve goals and purposes important to them and all Ukrainian Canadian students. I know I'm not the only individual that shares these feelings, but I often wonder if some of my fellow SUSK-ites haven't lost sight of this fundamental principle.

Experience in SUSK has given many people the opportunity to develop important communication and interpersonal skills that have helped them be lawyers, politicians, human rights supporters, influential members of the community and in addition to well respected members of the Ukrainian Canadian community and the more mainstream Canadian reality. This is not to say that they, if not for SUSK, would have ended up as worthless pieces of rubbish with little or no direction in their lives. . . no, not at all. The point is that most SUSK alumni look upon their involvement in SUSK as positive and have many fond recollections of old SUSK days.

SUSK has a wild and wonderful history! In the early 70's, SUSK assisted in the ground work of the establishment of a multiculturalism policy in Canada. SUSK has been the site of many heated and torrid debates. . . in other words, SUSK has really been around. Today SUSK is still concerned with the direction of multiculturalism policy and continues to keep abreast of issues relating to Ukrainian Canadian concerns, but some of the vitality is lacking. Much of the current debate is not concerning human rights, culture or media, but is instead

focused on the alleged 'east' - 'west' conflict.

Are SUSK members bored?! Can we not find anything more constructive to argue about?! Apparently, we have decided, in SUSK, that arguing amongst ourselves is more exhilarating than lobbying on Parliament Hill. Oh, we are a bunch of strange birds, aren't we!?!

I shouldn't be surprised. The infamous 'east' - 'west' conflict exists everywhere in Canada. In Winnipeg's Blue Bomber Stadium the east side of the grandstand boos the west side of the grandstand for not performing the human wave up to par, and vice versa. One hears raucous chanting . . . "east side sucks", "west side sucks" and then the realization hits that these words are coming from your own mouth as well. We're all guilty. In some cities, east and west are involved in a similar conflict. . . each with their own directional pride and deep rooted resentments for each other. Yes, even this grand land of ours Canada has such bitter east/west controversies. We all know of threats to separate and statements of superiority being spewed from the lips of many from either the east or west. . . these gulfs widen and recede as time passes. I suppose that we are only a product of our Canadian heritage. . . divided by two-four letter words.

It was only too evident at the Montreal Congress that SUSK has sunk to a new low. . . only six delegates from the west. I imagine that some contribute this lack of westerly participation to the inability of the east, and certain members of Manitoba (which conveniently has been appointed to the position of 'honorary eastern province') to give credit to the 'west' for being capable of handling a SUSK executive home base. This ridiculous conclusion is one I have drawn on the basis of a report submitted by last year's V.P. Internal. This report consisted of a number of very disturbing points. The first being that the only reason SUSK permits the 'west' to be peripherally involved in SUSK business, is that SUSK needs their membership dues. "WHAT KIND OF SELF-INDULGENT, SULKY, CHILDISH BOLOGNA IS THIS?" I asked myself upon hearing it. The answer is unfortunately still a mystery. One of the reasons the answer is still a

mystery is because the V.P. Internal was not present to engage in any sort of debate after the report was read. In fact, she was not there at all.

The second, somewhat bizarre point made in her report was that there was a 'lack of communication' amongst the members of the executive. This has been a favorite adage, used by many in SUSK and other organizations to describe a very intolerable situation. However, in describing last year's SUSK executive it is also highly inappropriate. There was a total of at least 20 packages sent to all clubs and executive members jam-packed with information. I know, I received all of them and even sent a couple. So, what was meant by this alleged 'lack of communication'? Perhaps I'm not in complete understanding of it. I mean, maybe we all misunderstood the entire mood of the V.P. Internal report. Then again, what other conclusions could be drawn? The strangest thing throughout all of this talk of lack of club support and communication is that it is the duty of the V.P. Internal to initiate dialogue between the SUSK executive and its' member clubs, and if a problem is perceived, then it is also within this portfolio to alert the executive to the problem and ask them for support and help. As a member of this executive, I received no such request.

Last year's V.P. Internal also made reference to the issue that she took the

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STUDENT
620 SPADINA AVE
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SECOND CLASS MAIL
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All signed letters of reasonable length which comply with Canadian libel and slander laws will be printed unedited (save for purposes of clarity) in this column. We will not print anonymous letters, but if for personal reasons contributors wish to withhold their names or use a pseudonym, this can be arranged. In all cases, however, we require both a genuine signature and a return address.

The new, long-awaited, Multiculturalism Act was released in early December by the Progressive Conservative government. In glowing terms it has reaffirmed what was announced in 1971 by Trudeau's Liberals. There has been no major advancement of Multiculturalism in the past 16 years. For this Multiculturalism Act, the Progressive Conservative government has only changed the language with which it affirms (mildly) multiculturalism. New words do not produce a new act.

The new act had a promising start, the House of Commons standing committee's report, *Multiculturalism: Building the Canadian Mosaic*. This report's conclusion was that the multiculturalism system should be reworked and a whole new system be employed. The report called for a multicultural advisor to the Prime Minister and a cabinet committee among other things. The new act ignored this report and came up empty. The only two suggestions which the Act accepted from the report was to appoint a Canadian Multiculturalism Council and to set up a parliamentary standing committee on multiculturalism. However these two institutions existed prior to the Act.

The ethnic community, after digesting the standing committee's report, was expecting a lot from the government. Especially after the Mulroney government also appointed David Crombie as Secretary of State in charge of Multiculturalism to improve relations with the ethnic community. The ethnic community was looking to the Progressive Conservative government for something that it has not shown for a very long while - leadership. But, as always, the government has failed to grab the initiatives and gives the impression of an inward looking government trying to sell old ideas and institutions as new. The government seems more interested in occupying itself with "mega-projects", like Free Trade, which no one wants to hear about instead of occupying itself with what people want and need.

Unfortunately, reaction to the new Act has been muted to say the least. No Ukrainian organization has made a statement about this Act. The only statements which were heard were from the Ethnocultural Society which expressed "dissatisfaction". If the ethnic people of Canada want a Multicultural Act which describes the reality of the Canadian situation and brings up logical, progressive and fair policies then the people and organizations must fight for these principals. Expressing "dissatisfaction" with the Act, which should be treated as an insult, is reminiscent of a slave being grateful for ten lashes instead of twenty.

The first resolution passed at the Montreal SUSK Congress reads: "Whereas the Meech Lake Accord hearings (Federal and Provincial) will be held within the upcoming SUSK term, be it resolved that the SUSK executive make submissions to these hearings."

Well, the hearings are just around the corner (in Ontario, anyway) and I have not heard about or seen a SUSK position on this matter. Precious time is slipping through our fingers.

Why is there no SUSK stand on Meech Lake? Perhaps the SUSK executive feels that the Constitutional Accord, signed by the First Ministers in a period of approximately ten hours is satisfactory.

We should be concerned with the fact that no consideration is given to multiculturalism. Clause 2 (I) (a) reads as follows:

The Constitution of Canada shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with

(a) the recognition that the existence of French-speaking Canadians, centred in Quebec but also present elsewhere in Canada, and English-speaking Canadians, concentrated outside Quebec but also present in Quebec, constitutes a fundamental characteristic of Canada;

John Nunziata (Member of Parliament - York South-Weston) had this response to Clause 2 (I)(a):

"My mother, an immigrant to Canada, does not speak fluent French, nor does she speak fluent English. Under this clause, the characteristics of my mother are not fundamental characteristics of Canada. By implication, those who are not English-speaking or French-speaking do not possess fundamental characteristics of Canada. In my view, this clause is a betrayal of my mother and of the millions of others who have come to Canada from other countries".

And what about the aboriginal peoples? As it stands they also lack the "fundamental characteristics" of Canada.

SUSK should be a loud opposing voice to the Meech Lake Accord, since it is not in the best interests of Canada or Canadians and it does not reflect what Canada is and what it should be.

Let's have some SUSK action please!

Nadia Hajdukewycz
Timmins

СТУДЕНТ / STUDENT / ETUDIANT

ГАЗЕТА УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА КАНАДИ

Please address all correspondence to:

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

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

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

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DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED!

If you are a paid member of any Ukrainian Students' Club (USK) in Canada, then you will be receiving *STUDENT* regularly.

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Чому українські студенти не мають нічого до говорення на тему наставлення канадського уряду до іміграційної політики?

Як вже сама Центральна Комітет України Канади (КУК) не мве становища на що тему, чи вважає, що ця тема меншоважлива від других, я б думав що СУСК — гелос українських студентів в Канаді — бн взав на себе цей обов'язок і повідомив канадський уряд про його недбайливість в справі іміграції! Так виглядає, що студенти або такі як КУК-івці, тобто тупі або такі як канадський уряд — недбайливі!
Петро Мельник
Mlcicaga



••• The sounds of Silence

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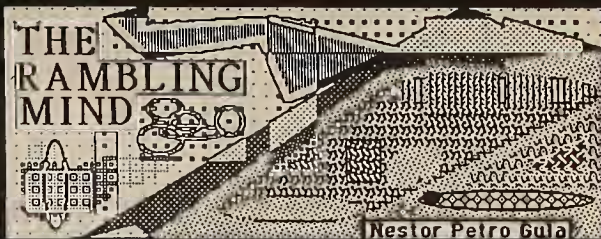
Staff this issue:

NESTOR GULA
ZIRKA KUDLA

DECEMBER 12, 1987 A.D.

SECOND CLASS REGISTRATION

#7606



On September 13, 1987, my best friend Kathy Obal and I were involved in an automobile accident. Tragically, Kathy was killed. I attempted to prepare a brief eulogy for the last issue but it was extremely difficult, as is now, for me to put words together. I would like to extend to Kathy's family my deepest feelings of loss and sorrow. Kathy, may you fare well.

This article was roughly assembled on the night of September 12. Due to unforeseen circumstances it was not able to be completed in time for the preceding issue. The subject matter would be considered "old news", but I decided to complete it for this issue due to the relevance of the subject matter.

The subject involves a refusal by Joe Clark, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to consent to a resolution which would give Canada's support to the Palestinian people for their right to a separate homeland. Canada later reaffirmed that although it was seeking peace and a lessening of tensions in the Middle East, as well as reducing international terrorism, it was not prepared to support the right of the Palestinian people to their own homeland.

Why should this concern Ukrainian Canadian students? Even though some Ukrainians will feel more patriotic towards Ukraine than others, most Ukrainians living outside of Ukraine would like to see it become free and independent. In the ambiguous international law there is a principal which states that every national group deserves the right of self determination. By denying the Palestinian nation the right of self determination, the Canadian government has dimmed the hopes of other nationalities, to have a state such as Canada, stand up for it in their right of statehood. For Ukrainians it also presents a problem. The Soviet Union always insists that the Ukrainian language is only a southern dialect of Russian and the territory named Ukraine is only used for geographical differentiation. The Soviet bottom line is that Ukraine is solely a region of the greater Russian state. If the Canadian position towards Palestine is translated towards a similar position on Ukraine,

Canada would not support a free and independent Ukraine.

Leaving the Ukrainian perspective for a world view, the Canadian position on an independent Palestine also seems ludicrous. Canada supports resolutions to ban apartheid in South Africa, but will not support the Palestinian people. Just as the blacks are persecuted in South Africa the Palestinians are persecuted in Israel and the border areas in southern Lebanon. Both groups do not enjoy citizenship in their native land (which keeps them both from being able to vote and hold office), both experience very few rights in their native land. The Palestinian population constitutes roughly 40 to 50 per cent of the population of Israel. This large minority is forced to live without the same civil rights as other the citizens of Israel. In this case Canada has turned its back on the Palestinians by not supporting their rights as a nation. If an independent Palestine homeland was ever created it would lessen tensions in the Middle East considerably by removing a strong sense of alienation and hatred harboured by opposing national groups. As well the creation of a state would put an end to a great deal of international terrorism, a large part of which is performed by, or on behalf of, Palestinian groups demanding a homeland.

By not supporting the right for the Palestinian people to have a homeland, the Canadian government has thumbed its nose at a greatly scarred and misunderstood nation. The act of recognizing Palestine's right to exist as a nation state would put pressure on Israel to seek a compromise with the Palestinians and therefore ease tensions, as well as confirm Canada's role as a protector of minorities.

SUBMIT TO STUDENT

Articles, poetry, cartoons, photographs — we need you to submit your contributions to **Student**, to help us cover what's going on in the Ukrainian community in Canada and around the world. Anything sent in by students, about student life, or of interest to the student community, will be considered for publication. Although we cannot guarantee your work will get into print, we will give each contribution our careful consideration. Ukrainian-language submissions are, of course, most welcome. So help us tell it like it *really* is, by submitting today to **Student**.

A note regarding technical requirements: All articles should either be typed or neatly written, double-spaced between lines and with ample margins for convenience editing. Please stipulate any conditions you might have regarding the editing of content with articles of a sensitive political nature. Photos should preferably be black and white, and have details on the back describing what/who they depict. **Artwork and cartoons** should be done in black ink on clean white paper, with the artist's signature incorporated in the design.

N.B.: Do not send in negatives of photos, and keep a copy of your articles. If you want to have your material returned to you, please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with your submission.

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT!

In this issue, as well as in other issues of *Student*, there is a little box with some writing in it. The box is entitled "Be a Spy for *Student*". This little box occasionally raises a few eyebrows; "It's okay, except remove the unnecessary word", referring to the words "bureaucratic fuck-ups" (it is not necessary to identify the exact word which is considered by some to be offensive and unnecessary). Three or four other people have remarked that it is an inappropriate and useless little box. Most people treat the box as a humorous curiosity.

Recently this little box received more than its share of attention. An article appeared in the October 1987 [No. 42 (978)] issue of *News From Ukraine*. For those who are unfamiliar with *News From Ukraine*, it is a small newspaper, (printed on paper which remarkably enough has nearly the same texture as toilet-paper found in the best greasy spoons) printed in Ukraine for the consumption of the Ukrainian emigre community. To my knowledge no one ever subscribed to it. The newspaper is a gift from the Ukrainian proletariat to the people and their families who emigrated, who were lucky enough to escape the relentless persecution which was happening, and to some extent still goes on, in Ukraine.

The newspaper is full of reports of the happiness which exists in Ukraine, the joys that only a totalitarian government/administration can bring. Along with the sunny praises of the Soviet Union and its policies, *News From Ukraine* brings us scathing reports about the floundering capitalist west. Among all these beautiful features appears an article enclosed in its own box, with the screaming heading "IT'S A FACT", and below it the title, "Third semester of 'Student'". The article was written by Viktor Ivanenko, and reprinted from *Molod Ukraine* (the issue of this publication is being sought by the editors of *Student*).

The article, being somewhat critical of the box "Be a Spy for *Student*", can be approached in two distinct fashions. One would be to take the criticism to heart and not print the box again. However, the most logical approach would be to ignore these ranting and ravings altogether. We have chosen to do neither. The article gave us many joyous laughs and giggles so we decided to respond - to share the joy!

Victor bemoans the hardships which face Canadian university students as compared to the sheer blissfulness of the Soviet student. It states that to summer for the Canadian student "is even more strenuous for them than for many of their Soviet counterparts. They work as waiters, postmen, or cleaners." The reason for this, we read, is because most students in Canada do not receive grants and the education is expensive.

However, the plight of the Canadian student does not concern the author of the article. He deals with the content of the box in question. Nearly a third of the space is used to reprint the "Be a Spy for *Student*" box. Another third is used to criticize the box. *Student*, for the editors of *News From Ukraine*, is a nationalist

Be a spy for Student

Travelling to Eastern Europe or the Soviet Union? If so, you could be of invaluable service to Student by informing us about little-known incidents or events that you learn about during your visit. Naturally, we're especially interested in hearing about anti-Soviet activities and manifestations of resistance to the state, but we'll accept anything that sheds light on what's really going on inside the Russian empire. We want stories about strikes, shortages, bureaucratic fuck-ups and violations of human rights, as well as the words to underground songs, political graffiti, or the latest Soviet joke. We'll share with our readers any interesting information that travelling Student readers share with us. Submissions can be in the form of articles or short items for our "Bloc Notes" and "KGB" columns, and should be either typed or neatly written (double spaced with ample margins) for convenience editing.

Note: Although we'll be happy to print contributions, either anonymously or under pseudonyms, each submission must be properly identified (full name and return address) so that we can verify the credibility of our agents.



paper. Meaning that the editors put *Student* on the same rhetorical level as some extreme nationalist Ukrainian organizations. This plainly shows the complete ignorance of the editors.

It seems that Mr. Ivanenko is most concerned about the role of *Student* in trying to undermine the innocent tourism of Ukrainian Canadians to the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc nations. He implies that *Student* undermines Ukrainian Canadian students the enjoyment to "visit the Ukraine in search of their roots." (The word "the" in front of Ukraine points out that the author considers Ukraine only as a geographical area in the Soviet Union.) It's implied that *Student* earns "dirty money" for its business of spying on the Soviet Union. As well, *Student*'s articles are formed entirely by spies and traitors of the Soviet Union, who are not credible as sources of information, and the stories are false fabrications by people who hate the proletarian run Soviet Union.



Despite what Viktor Ivanenko thinks (see *It's a Fact - "Third Semester of Student"*, *News From Ukraine* No. 42 (978) October, 1987) spying is popular among Canadian youth. In fact, it's become quite a trendy profession and the number of spies is on the increase.

"The third semester" is strenuous for Canadian students and that's why *STUDENT* wants to help.

If you would like to "Be a Spy" for *STUDENT* we will supply you with a Viacheslav Zaytsev (USSR's top fashion designer) original trench coat with matching fedora and sunglasses. You'll fit right in with the locals and no one will recognize you. They're on order now and with one phone call to *STUDENT* the trench can be yours.

A spy's cover would not be complete without a pseudonym. *STUDENT*'s file is overflowing and we'll even let you choose your new identity, so ACT NOW! Don't hesitate or else it could be too late. We only have 50 trenches in stock and they're going like hot cakes. Pick up that phone and dial our toll-free number 1-800-BE A SPY.

If you act now, we'll throw in a genuine leather briefcase as a bonus (phone included). CALL NOW! BE A SPY FOR *STUDENT*!

(This is a limited time offer).

News From Ukraine implies that Ukrainian Canadian students are in approval of policies undertaken in Soviet Ukraine, such as the Russification of its culture, and pay no heed to the fabrications of *Student*. The criticism ends with the statement that *Student*, and its attempt to recruit Canadian students of Ukrainian origin as full fledged spies, with pseudonyms included as a bonus, and poison the Soviet Union's image with malicious reports about human rights abuses, the invasion of Afghanistan, the Chernobyl disaster, and other such foolishness, will come to naught.

We at *Student* were very pleased with Victor Ivanenko's statement in *News From Ukraine*. Although the criticism was outlandish and his attempt to lable the newspaper on the basis of one little box was extremely immature, it was enjoyable to hear from someone who would ordinarily not have access to *Student*.

Mr. Ivanenko believes that *Student* relies on students to spy in Ukraine in order to obtain its information. This unfortunately is not true. Tourists in Ukraine are heavily insulated by the conditions imposed on them by the Soviet authorities, who simply do not trust anybody. Unable to walk as freely as a Canadian tourist would be able to in nearly any other state in the world, a student chance of bringing back some interesting "spy" information is virtually nil. There are much better sources of information available in the west, which focus on events in Ukraine. "Be a Spy for *Student*" is merely a box which encourages those students who do travel to Ukraine to submit articles. We, at *Student*, believe that it is a humorous box and so run it in nearly every issue. Mr. Ivanenko, the editors and the rest of the staff at *News From Ukraine*, we suggest that you take off those Stalinist blinders which you faithfully wear and LIGHTEN UP.

SUSK CON'T FROM PG. 1

position 'reluctantly'. This I can only imagine has to do with the fact that the two slates that had been drafted at the 1986 SUSK Congress had been labelled 'east' and 'west' and hence it was perceived by some that there was very little chance that a person on one slate could work well with members from the other slate. The logic is disturbing. Not only is it disturbing, but it's a pretty feeble excuse to use in absolving oneself of responsibility. After all, we are all accountable for our own actions, aren't we?

Hang on. What was the point of all these words. . . oh right. . . SUSK. Where DOES this 'east'/west' conflict leave SUSK? Just where the hell is the gratification in petty internal hostilities, because let's face it - we know we have gone beyond intelligent discussion on an issue when half the SUSK member clubs decide not to be represented at the annual Congress because of the issue. By not participating in our own events are we trying to make some sort of a statement against ourselves? Ludicrous, isn't it.

Another profound reality is that if we continue to expend our energies on the 'east'/west' conflict who will be there to carry on the tradition of SUSK? Who will join an organization that has nothing to offer them but an unresolved struggle. . . with no wild party to follow? Perhaps, it is time for SUSK to find an issue that we can all rally for or against - one that will consolidate SUSK in the manner that it was meant to be. Is there such an entity. . . something we can all agree upon and live with? I for one certainly hope so. For the love of SUSK, let's give it one last shot. Let's try to remember that we are not the 'SUSK east' and the 'SUSK west', shall we? We're just plain SUSK.

I no longer remain A. Wes Turner. It seems to be a concept that is much misunderstood.

TWO SHOT СТАТТЯ

ЧІЧИ МОДАЛ

ПОСТРІЛ ОДИН

В "СТУДЕНТ-і" інколи з'являються статті на тему українського студентського руху, в яких автори задумуються над питанням: "Чи сьогоднішні студенти цікавляться будь-якою тематикою політичного чи культурного характеру?" і задумуються по-англійському, не звертають увагу на важний відтінок цього питання.

Це досить сумна справа, бо мнє звичайні студенти. Перед фразою "студентський рух" стоїть прикметник "український", який для нас повннє мати значення. Цей прикметник "український" безпосередньо впливає на наші студентські зацікавлення, чи у справі багатокультурності в Канаді, (яка підкреслює наші права, як одна з найбільших етнічних груп в Канаді) чи у справах загально-політичного характеру.

Але це не все. Тому, що ми студенти українського походження, ми повинні зосереджуватися над збереженням нашої мови.

Тільки цим ми відрізняємось від других. Це дежам значить, що інші, які не розмовляють цією мовою мусять бути відокремлені. Натомість, в теперішній ситуації ті студенти, які бажать крутнитися в українському середовищі також відчужені. Самозрозуміло, потрібно компромісу. Значиться, треба частіше вводити українську мову на кожному рівні студентських взаємин — чи то на сходинах, в "СТУДЕНТ-і", чи в кнайпі* з товаришами.

Щоб всіх задовольнити СУСК і місцеві клуби повннї бути двомовні. Тепер, ця потреба звичайно полагоджється отак: "Dobryj vechir, ia prezident (міського) SUSK-а. Pochynaimo skhodnyu. OK. let's get on with the rest of our fucking lives". Це скажімо, цілковито справедливо, у мисленні тнх, які довели до теперішньої ситуації, яка зовсім несправедлива.

Цікаво було б назначити перекладача на українську мову на сходинах (what the hell, запросить навіть професора мови вашого університету, якщо вам Ващуків бракує). Може це доведе до того,

що по якимсь часі всі до тої міри признаються до української мови, що перекладач буде такій потрібний як і був той тип у фільмі Woody Allen, "Bananas", який повторював всім те, що їм було ясно зрозуміле.

ПОСТРІЛ ДВА

П. С. Те, що відповідь на питання "чи українські студенти грїбн без політичної чи культурної свідомості?" виходить позитивно це хїба тема на ще одну статтю. (Може буде, може ні).

* (файний галичанізм — корчма, у сїднїакїв).



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BLOG NOTES



THE IMPRISONMENT OF VLADIMIR KLEBANOV UNDER GORBACHEV

LONDON, U.K. (UPC) On Wednesday, November 25th the Ukrainian Peace Committee called a demonstration at the Soviet Embassy in London to call on the Soviet authorities to release Vladimir Klebanov, an imprisoned miner from Ukraine. The demonstration was called on the tenth anniversary of the founding statement of Vladimir Klebanov to establish a free and independent trade union in the USSR.

Vladimir Klebanov, a miner from the Donbas mining region of Ukraine, has been imprisoned for nearly ten years in a "psychiatric hospital" for establishing the Free Trade Union Association of Soviet Working People. Klebanov was imprisoned under the 'conservative' rule of Leonid Brezhnev and, despite international condemnation, the Soviet authorities have refused to release him.

When Mikhail Gorbachev took over the position of General Secretary of the Communist Party in 1985 he brought new hope for change in the USSR and improvements in human rights. Earlier this year, hopes were raised when over 200 political prisoners were released in an amnesty, the biggest since Stalin's death. It was hoped Vladimir Klebanov, who has suffered the forcible injection of drugs and solitary confinement, would also be released. He was not.

On September 24th, Eric Heffer MP wrote to the Soviet Ambassador in London and received a reply. When it is compared to the State Procurator's reply it can only be concluded that the standard position of the new so-called "liberal" Soviet Government with regards to the formation of an independent trade union is a mental illness and anybody proposing such a thing should be imprisoned in a "psychiatric hospital".



**FREE
VLADIMIR
KLEBANOV**

Ukrainian culture comes under attack

LONDON, U.K. (UPA) The establishment of a Club to promote and defend Ukrainian culture is only the latest in a long line of unofficial organizations that have sprung up in the USSR under Gorbachev. Between 20-23 August, a conference of independent groups and associations took place in Moscow, with representatives from Kiev. Another new initiative is the formation of a joint Armenian-Ukrainian Committee in Defence of Political Prisoners which will lead to the formation, in turn, of an inter-republican Committee in defence of Political Prisoners in the USSR.

On 27 September this year the hitherto unofficial Culturological (Culture and Ecology) Club in Kiev presented itself to the public on 'October Revolution Square' in Kiev. The Club has been legally registered with the authorities. The Club's charter was read out, new members were admitted, and tickets for the Club's regular meeting on 4 October were handed out. At the meeting on October 4 over 200 people attended and the occasion was dedicated to the "blank pages" in the history of Ukrainian culture. At the conclusion of the meeting there was one minute of silence in memory of those who had perished in Soviet camps and prisons.

On 19 October *Vechirnyj Kiev*, a newspaper unavailable outside the USSR, published a long article attacking the Ukrainian Culturological Club. The article provides a wealth of information about the current concerns of the Ukrainian intelligentsia and the activities of the Club. The author attacks the idea of building a monument to "Ukrainian patriots" who suffered hardships and died at the hands of the authorities, which the author claims is no different from campaigns in defence of human rights heard over Western radio stations. The author, without discussing the issues voiced by members of the Club, deliberately tries to blacken the individuals involved, as well as insinuate that there is something more sinister behind the stated desire of the Club to defend Ukrainian culture and study the blind spots in Ukrainian history. This, he does in the usual way by claiming that they are instigated by the West, and claims that members of an American delegation recently on an exhibition in Kiev attended the Club's meetings.

Those involved in the Club represent individuals active in official literary life in Ukraine, such as S. Plachynda, M. Braichevsky, M. Sahajdak and V. Satsenko, as well as former Ukrainian dissidents-Stepan Khmara, E. Sverstiuk and Oles Shevchenko. The article informs us that speakers discussed the artificial famine of 1933, as one of the



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BLOG-NOTES



Culturological club back

many blind spots in Ukrainian history. In addition, L. Miliavsky spoke about the "artificial famine in Ukraine", "the destruction of (Ukrainian) culture", "genocide", "the system of totalitarian rule", "the struggle for human and national rights" and "the Mordovian camps". Whilst speakers, such as Khmara and Shevchenko, spoke in a manner "pathologically negative towards everything Soviet". The author of the article personally attacks Evhen Sverstiuk, claiming that, during World War II, two of his brothers were members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), thereby attempting to link the Club, in a roundabout way, to Ukrainian nationalism.

Interestingly, the article mentions the existence of the *Ukrainian Herald*, a samizdat journal published in the early 1970-'s and re-launched in August of this year. Sverstiuk, Khmara and Shevchenko are all accused of once being involved with the Herald. The article claims that at a meeting of the Club, one of the editors of the re-constituted *Ukrainian Herald*, Pavlo Skochok, proposed from the microphone that those present become actively involved with the *Herald*.

On 20 October the leadership of the Ukrainian Culturological Club wrote a letter to the editors of *Vechirnyi Kiev* criticizing an article that had attacked them a day before. The letter was signed by the chairman of the Club, Serhei Naboka; secretary, Olha Matushevych and members, Vadim Halenovskiy, Tatyana Bitchenko, Anatoly Bitchenko, Hryhoryj Menyialo and Olesia Shevchenko. A translation of the letter follows:

To the chief editor of *Vechirnyi Kiev* from members of the Ukrainian Culturological Club.

On 19 October, 1987 an article by Alexander Shvets called "Theatre of Shadow" appeared in your newspaper. In it he falsely explained, in a distorted light, and at times, in a deliberately untruthful way, the activity of the Ukrainian Culturological Club. This material, from beginning to end, is imbued with the spirit of stagnation. It filled us with profound disgust. It seems to us that a writer when writing about a new Club would have attempted to discern what the new Club's activity and its aims were, and then write about it objectively, rather than providing a biographical outline of the Club's members. They have been judged not from a position of *Glasnost* and *Perestroika*, but have been partially misrepresented. We demand that the paper publish a detailed reply from us in the same manner as have been done in Moscow (publications), which are on the track of *Perestroika*.

Ukrainian writer calls for Ukrainization and rehabilitation of writers under Stalin

LONDON, U.K. (UPA) - A local newspaper from Lviv, unobtainable outside the USSR, called *Leninska Molod* (7 July 1987) published an interview with the acclaimed writer and historian Roman Ivanychuk. He considers the reconstruction of Soviet society under Gorbachev to be a belated but necessary step towards building a better society: "It's a complicated process, which will take many years. A new generation must be brought up, which will think in a totally different way". In his opinion there cannot be economic democracy without political democracy. It is now time, he states, to discuss the 'white marks' in Ukraine's history. Poems and novels, which have never before been published should now be made available for everyone to read. Ivanychuk mentions the case of Mykola Khyvlyov (a Ukrainian writer in the forefront of Ukrainization policies in the 1920's, who committed suicide at the height of the artificial famine in 1933). Who knows, Ivanychuk argues, that Khyvlyov died after writing "Long live Soviet power" with his party card in his hand? Although Khyvlyov has not been rehabilitated in Ukraine, there are indications that his works (hitherto only available in the West) may soon appear in a Moscow journal.

Under Gorbachev some Ukrainian writers from the 1960's such as Vasyl Holoborodko, Lina Kostenko, Ivan Dzyuba and Oles Honchar's novel *Sobor* (last published officially in 1969) have all been rehabilitated. This is in marked contrast to the Ukrainian writers and cultural figures of the 1930's who, it seems, are too controversial even for Gorbachev's policy of *glasnost*. In June this year the director of the Institute of Party History in Kiev, Vasyl I. Yurchuk, ruled out in *Pravda Ukrainy* the rehabilitation of those from the 1930's, such as Mykola Khyvlyov and Mykhailo Hrushevskiy. At the same time, controversial Russian figures, such as Kliuchevskiy and Soloviev, are being rehabilitated whilst calls to rehabilitate Mykola Kostomarov, Mykhailo Drahomanov and Volodymyr Vynnychenko have fallen on deaf ears. (see *Zhovtien*, no. 3 1987).

However, one of the most important aspects of

reconstruction, according to Ivanychuk, is the revival of the Ukrainian language. He cites the recent plenum of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, where one of the main topics of discussion was the role of the Ukrainian language. He criticizes the trend of teaching in the Russian language in the republic's universities and colleges, just because there are some 'foreigners' (i.e. overseas students) present in the class. Ivanychuk asks: "Why can't they learn Ukrainian if they are studying in Ukraine?" Such pronouncements would have meant a jail sentence only a few years ago on charges of 'horangeous nationalism'.

He goes on further to question such practices as putting up signs in both Russian and Ukrainian in Ukraine's cities and towns. He is also critical of the practice whereby the official language in government establishments in Ukraine is in Russian. "Is it because Russians living in Ukraine would be offended?", Ivanychuk sardonically asks.

When asked what he considered his role as a writer was in the period of reconstruction, he answered that the accident in Chornohyl had grieved him. It was made worse by the fact that despite the accident still more nuclear power plants were being built in Ukraine. Ivanychuk is not alone among the Ukrainian intelligentsia in opposing the further expansion of nuclear power in the republic.

More importantly, he saw his role as upholding the campaign in support of Ukrainian culture. Ivanychuk wonders why in Lviv, the birthplace of the Ukrainian poet, Ivan Franko, there isn't a faculty of Franko studies at the university? He stresses they need for a specialized dictionary on Franko and declares his support for the establishment of a museum in Ukrainian Krushelnytska. decision to establish has already been considered the plans. warning to those opposed to that the time when such publicly. He also opp celebrations Ukraine's greatest writers Markian Shashkevitch.

New Ukrainian samizdat journal re-appears: *The Ukrainian Herald*

LONDON, U.K. (UPA) - The first issue of the Ukrainian samizdat journal, *The Ukrainian Herald*, published by Ukrainian dissidents in the USSR, has reached the West. The issue is numbered 7 (and is the continuation of the samizdat publication of the same name published in the early 1970's), dated August 1987, and is dedicated to the memory of a Ukrainian dissident poet, Vasyl Stus, who died in a labour camp in 1985. The *Herald* is edited by Viacheslav Chornovil, a former political prisoner who spent nearly 17 years in labour camps for his defence of human and national rights in Ukraine. The editorial board consists of three other ex-political prisoners: Ivan Hel, Mykhailo Horyn and Pavlo Skochok.

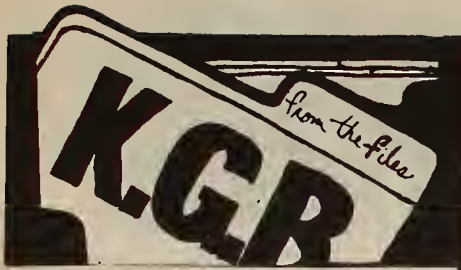
This issue consists of 99 typed pages and its contents reflect the different political and religious tendencies which exist in Ukraine today. The *Herald* begins with Chornovil's Open Letter to Gorbachev in which he claims that the policy of *glasnost* has ignored many aspects of life in Ukraine. The *Herald* also contains articles and interviews with former political prisoners who describe life in the Gulag today.

In the 'Literature' section the *Herald* contains excerpts of the poem *Mazepa* by the late V. Sosiura, a prominent Soviet Ukrainian poet. *Mazepa* was written during a span of 20 years and is still banned by Soviet censorship. This section also contains an unpublished essay by Vasyl Stus about the works of V. Svidzinsky, a Ukrainian poet killed in the evacuation of Kharkiv during World War II.

In the 'Religion' section the *Herald* has reprinted the August, 1987 appeal of Ukrainian Catholics to Gorbachev, asking that the Ukrainian Catholic Church, banned by the Soviet authorities in 1946, be legalized.

(The full Ukrainian-language text of the *Ukrainian Herald* will be published by the Ukrainian publishing house *Suchasnist*, Munich. Selected excerpts





An Englishman, a German and a "Soviet citizen" were arguing together over which of their nations was the bravest.

The English are the bravest because one in ten of us drowned at sea!

Nonsense protested the German, we are the bravest because one in six of us died on the battlefields!

You are both wrong said the "Soviet citizen" because although every second one of us is an informer, we still tell political jokes ! ! ! ! !

Two workers were sitting in a crowded bar in Lviv having a few drinks. Suddenly one of them jumped on the table and shouted: I'll gladly work a hundred times harder for the Russians than I would for my own people!

A Russian officer sitting in the booth heard this and said: Bravo comrade! And what, may I ask, is your line of work?

I'm an undertaker, he replied.

Why do the KGB agents always go around in threes?????????

Because it's official policy to send out one who can read, one who knows how to make a telephone call and one to keep an eye on the two dangerous intellectuals!

A drunk was rolling around on the ground in front of a statue of Stalin.

"I'll never drink again, I'll never touch another drop" wailed the drunk.

"Why do you say that?" asked a policeman.

"I can see two of them!"

Two friends met in a Kharkiv street. One had just joined the Communist Party.

"Where are you off to?"

"A Party meeting."

"But didn't you go to a Party meeting last night?"

"Yes."

"Perhaps we can meet tomorrow night, then".

"Sorry. I've got another Party meeting."

"But when do you manage to get to sleep?"

"At the Party meetings."



"THE BIRTH OF A NATION"



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Howdy doody all out there is SUSK land. Here I am in my second term on the SUSK executive in the infamous position of Director of Multiculturalism and Culture. In case you are wondering what in heaven's name I could be writing about here it is - my annual plea against apathy. I am once again asking all those who may have a vague interest in cultural or multicultural affairs to give me a ring, drop me a line, send a nasty chain letter --- whatever strikes your fancy.

This is a second attempt at establishing a Culture/Multiculturalism Committee that shall work diligently to promote cultural and multicultural activities and policies (but not soooooo hard that they would not have time to study, socialize and be the generally merry people that they might normally be). Essentially, what I speak of is a national group of individuals that may become involved with SUSK's cultural profile. This involvement may take a number of different forms: ideas, action, fundraising, lobbying, or a combination of all or any of these examples listed. The following is a brief listing of what the focus of this year will take in terms of the Culture/Multiculturalism portfolio.

- Work will continue on the Ukrainian Arts Directory-a national listing of Ukrainian Arts groups and/or individuals.

- Activity in a lobby effort focusing on an issue of multicultural importance.

- Developing a project for the 1991 Centenary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada.

- Continuing the lobby to Canada Post Corporation regarding the commemorative stamp to the above anniversary.

- Developing SUSK policy on issues - i.e., Meech Lake Accord, and the Multiculturalism document written in the spring of 1987 regarding the establishment of a Multiculturalism Act.

- Continuing dialogue with other ethnocultural youth and/or student groups across Canada.

- And much, much more!



The most important thing to remember here is that SUSK (and that includes me) is very amenable to new ideas and suggestions.....therefore, if you have any, please don't keep them to yourself. Let us (or me) know.

You can write to me at:

Michelle Kowalchuk
30 Chopin Blvd.
WINNIPEG, Manitoba
R2G 2E1

... or call me at home (204) 667-5200 after 5:00p.m. till midnight, or whatever. I am always willing to listen... really! It would be a great misfortune to SUSK (not to mention an equally great blow to my ego) if this idea of a Multiculturalism/Culture Committee did not come to pass for THE SECOND YEAR IN A ROW! N'est-ce pas? Anyway, you know what I'm saying. I really want, and need your help to meet the potential of things SUSK can do. Let's all cut out the apathetic attitude garbage and get involved. You may even like it!

SUSKing all the way . . .

Michelle

Michelle Kowalchuk
Director of Multiculturalism/Culture

For the holiday season

Here's a list of the most popular drinks for the Christmas/Rizdvo, New Year's/Malanka season:

SLIPPERY SLYWKA

3 shots vodka, 1 shot prune juice. Serve chilled. (Caution: Ensure washroom facilities close by).

KOZAK KISS:

1 shot vodka, slice of kobasa, 1 clove garlic. Take bite of kowbassa, suck on garlic clove, down vodka shot.

SOCHI SURPRISE:

1 40 ounce vodka. Proceed to nearest open area. Lie down on back. Take vodka as per "do dna" method. Watch sunrise.

GALICIAN GO-GO:

1 26 ounce "pepper" vodka, red paprika. Take 5 nibbles red paprika. One munch of rye bread. Go, go... go get water - quick!

HOPAK HOOSH

25 kilos new potatoes. Add water, sugar. Stir. Check every 2-3 months. Bubbles when ready.



На Згоров'я



Regarding Pseudonyms

Articles appearing in Student under pseudonyms do so for a variety of reasons. Some authors request anonymity because their articles are of a politically sensitive nature and might jeopardize any future plans they might have to travel in Eastern Europe. Others don't want their names revealed because they know Student is read by various intelligence-gathering agencies and don't want to make their job any easier. Still others use pseudonyms because they fear a backlash from elements in the Ukrainian community who don't appreciate candid or critical journalism. The Student collective regards these and other requests for anonymity to be legitimate and would like to note, in conclusion, that this practice is hardly unused as there is a long tradition of using pseudonyms in journalism.



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THE MAN FROM STAVROPOL

Day Two of the Reagan/Gorbachev summit - all eyes are focused on Washington. News reports show Mr. Gorbachev and his wife Raisa, singing *Midnight in Moscow*, making jokes and smiling. One could really warm up to Mr. Gorbachev watching him on the evening news.

This man is determined to bring about change in the Soviet Union. Call it *glasnost*, call it *perestroika* - the policies have captured the world's attention and Mikhail Sergeievich Gorbachev - the man from Stavropol is responsible.

Who wouldn't like to believe Mr. Gorbachev when he speaks of establishing a new relationship - one that would not only bring the United States and the Soviet Union closer

together, but also eliminate nuclear weapons and bring world peace.

It's ironic that while Mr. Gorbachev speaks to the world on *glasnost* and signs treaties in Washington, things are somewhat different in the Soviet Union.

On December 8, 1987 (Day One of the Reagan/Gorbachev summit) Jewish protesters in Moscow were detained and four former political prisoners were arrested in Ukraine. Among these four former political prisoners arrested in Lviv were Viacheslav Chornovil (editor of *The Ukrainian Herald*) and Ivan Hel who were both freed under a Kromlin pardon this year. On Day One of the summit, both men were rearrested on drug charges, as reported by dissident Lev Timofeyev.

It would appear that Gorbachev's

policy of *glasnost* only goes so far. Step out of line and it's criminal charges, let alone Perm Camp 36.

It's unfortunate that these arrests had to take place because, while Mr. Gorbachev does truly appear to be sincere one can only take the man from Stavropol's statements with a grain of salt.

In his Washington address, Mr. Gorbachev stated that "we should be united in our thoughts and actions". Only until all individuals in the Soviet Union are guaranteed their fundamental rights and freedoms can we even begin to consider united thoughts and actions. As long as such hypocrisy, in the form of arrests and detentions continues, Mr. Gorbachev's policy of *glasnost* cannot be trusted.

Zirka Kudla

OPEN LETTER TO GORBACHEV BY FORMER UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PRISONER VIACHESLAV CHORNOVIL

LONDON, U.K. (UPA) - Viacheslav Chornovil, a journalist and former political prisoner, who has spent a total of 17 years in imprisonment and exile since 1966 for national and human rights activities, and a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki group, has sent a long open letter to M. Gorbachev outlining Ukrainian grievances during the current policy of *glasnost* and *perestroika*.

Chornovil describes the policy of *glasnost* as merely a "revolution in words" where there is still no right to freely criticize, the national question is ignored and no opposition is tolerated. Those dissidents who were once labelled as "renegades" are in reality those who fought stagnation, bureaucratization and de-nationalization. The views of "anti-Soviets and nationalists" over the last 15 - 20 years have been vindicated, he believes. Stagnation in the political and economic life of the USSR are a consequence of not permitting the development of any opposition to the authorities.

Chornovil reminds Gorbachev of the fate of two previous Soviet reformers - Nikita Khrushchev

and Petro Shelest - and believes he will meet the same fate as them if the "torturers and embezzlers" of the past are allowed to regain the initiative, and unless the KGB, and those others responsible for lawlessness, are not removed from power and reduced in size. Chornovil therefore, calls for the removal from the KGB's role of domestic political surveillance.

Despite *glasnost* Chornovil has not noticed any sign of discussion about the repression that took place under Brezhnev and Andropov, and after they have been released dissidents are still persecuted. He calls for the removal of "Sheerbitsky's corrupt chauvinistic clique" from office. Until this occurs, Ukrainians will not believe in the sincerity of *perestroika* (restructuring) and *glasnost*.

Some of the many demands that Chornovil makes are as follows:

- The holding of a special plenum of the Communist Party to discuss the national question,
- More *glasnost* on the Stalinist years, including the rehabilitation of Ukrainians shot in the



- 1930's (in the manner that Russian historians are now rehabilitated),
- A monument to the six million Ukrainians killed in the artificial famine of 1933,
- The formation of a Union of Persecuted Ukrainian Literary figures, journalists and artists,
- More *glasnost* on the Ukrainian partisan struggle of the 1940's and 1950's against Soviet power,
- The return to Ukraine of the body of Vasyl Stus, the Ukrainian poet and dissident who dies in imprisonment in 1984,
- The publication and rehabilitation of other persecuted Ukrainian dissidents.

Finally, Chornovil believes that: "It is time to admit that these talented people were wrongly accused and time they were all rehabilitated". To these ends, and to promote further *glasnost*, Chornovil has begun publication as editor of the *Ukrainian Herald*, which was published as the Ukrainian equivalent of *The Chronicle of Current Events* between 1970-72.

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A. CHORNY

SUMMER AND SUSK CONGRESS - TWO PEAS IN A POD

Hali Krawchuk

Aaaaah... summer!! There's nothing quite like the good ol' summertime. Think of it: the warm sand of the beaches tickling your toes and then a dip in the cool, refreshing lake water; the lazy-dazy, scorching hot, "beam-bagging", "ray-catching" days and sipping on that icy-cold bottle of your favorite beer or cooler; the steamy hot romances and the cool, breezy, "put on your favorite thick, old, wool sweater and cuddle up by the bonfire" nights! What more could one ask for in these, the reckless days of our youth.

I know it's hard to think about this scenario when summer has just ended and most of us are already back at school or work and bracing ourselves for yet another long, cold winter. But let's go on anyways.

What I'm describing for you here is the 29th Annual SUSK Congress. The setting is the south shore of Winnipeg Beach or more specifically, the Gimli

Training Centre in the ever-expanding metropolis of Gimli, Manitoba. (Actually, Gimli is just a small town which is about an hour's drive north of the ever-expanding metropolis of Winnipeg). Gimli's small population is made up of mostly Icelandic and Ukrainian peoples - an interesting combination. It is also home to the world-famous Gimli Distillery where the world-renowned Gimli Goose Champagne is made. A perfect site for next year's Congress, wouldn't you say?

So what are the advantages of having this event at such a facility? "Why, they are positively endless", I declare. Just ask anyone who went to Congress '86 at Camp Bar-V-Nok in Alberta. First of all, the "back-to-nature" setting is ideal for getting to know one another. No sticky formalities, just casual good times and easy conversation. Leave those navy blue business suits at home and bring your most comfortable, lived-in

summer clothes. Favorite pairs of tattered, faded jeans; loud obnoxious shorts in a variety of bright colours; size X-large t-shirts and sweatshirts; and beat-up, worked-in runners will be the fashion rules for this Congress.

Secondly, this type of setting is extremely conducive to a feeling of "togetherness". This is very important. No one will be tempted by flashy night clubs nor seduced by the allure of exciting city life because there will be none of this to be found within a 60-mile radius. We will be together and remain together and we will have fun together - whether you like it or not! Ha ha! No really, it'll be a gas.

My third point is that the feeling of "togetherness" which will occur as a result of the "back-to-nature" setting of casual good times and easy conversation will, in turn, generate much provocative thought and many a heated debate. This is good, because it signifies a high degree of productivity and will give the Congress a feeling of purpose. Even the most mindless,

partying-good-time of a Congress must have a purpose, even if it is to be mindless and party. Seriously, though, a lot of hard work can be accomplished without it really feeling like work if the correct atmosphere is provided.

I mentioned having a good time? My next and final point exactly. Who doesn't have fun at the lake or the beach or when they go camping? C'est impossible! At this Congress you'll have the best of all of these worlds without having to rough it. Sleep in your sleeping bag, but in a warm bed in a cozy cabin. Sure, you'll eat barbecued food but you won't have to cook it. A trip to the beach will consist of a 2-minute walk and not a 2-hour drive. And with any luck there'll be at least another 60 people there to party with. Just think of it... the fun will never end!

What other bonuses does the Gimli Training Centre have to offer???? I have already mentioned the beach and the barbecues and the bonfires - besides these, there is a volleyball court, a basketball court, baseball diamonds, an athletic field, table tennis, a shuffleboard, darts and other table games, and for those of us who are more musically inclined, a piano. There is even a TV and record players for those un-athletic types who prefer to relax... aaaaand, I can't fail to mention the lounge with its easy comfortable furniture and big open fireplace. This centre is also fully equipped with modern washroom facilities and a sauna, all of which are centrally located and easily accessible to all. The large conference facility is comfortable and spacious, and there are even smaller meeting rooms available for committee meetings and/or more intimate discussions. Good Lord!!! I could go on forever.

But, you'll have to come and see for yourself. Only then will you know what fun a SUSK Congress can be, especially when it takes place in the soon-to-be famous town of Gimli, Manitoba. Keep your eyes open for more Congress details (within the next ten months, that is) such as dates, cost and theme, etc., and we'll hopefully see you there some time in August 1988!

And for heaven's sake, don't let winter and school get you down. Just put it out of your mind and think about what you have to look forward to: the Millennium Celebrations and SUSK Congress '88.



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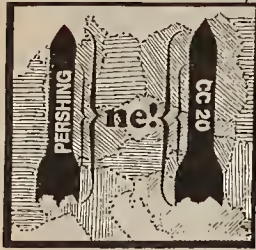


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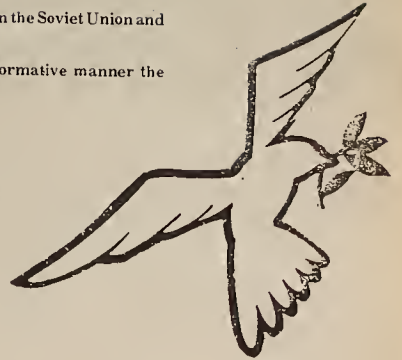


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FOR A NUCLEAR-FREE EUROPE!

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UKRAINIAN PEACE COMMITTEE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

THE UPC was formed in response to the disaster at the atomic plant in Chernobyl, Ukraine, which generated both energy and plutonium for nuclear weapons. The UPC recognises that such disasters will continue to be repeated in the future so long as the underlying causes leading to the production of nuclear arms and energy, coupled with the lack of trust, the presence and hostility between nations remains. Despite the many treaties between the Governments of Eastern and Western Europe, the citizens of those countries are no more removed from the dangers of a nuclear conflict and no nearer to peace. What is sometimes termed as peace in the contemporary world is in reality not the desirable genuine lasting peace between the citizens and governments of the Eastern and Western countries, but rather a state of non-conflict forged from a balance of terror.

The UPC believes that no matter how sincere the intentions of the governments in working towards peace alone, it is clear that peace will only flourish when the citizens of these countries become the major participants in the resolution of issues that have created hostility between nations with the consequent escalating nuclear arsenal.

The Issues
1. Nuclear Disarmament
Nuclear arms in today's world pose the greatest threat of annihilation to humanity. Even at times of non-conflict, by their very presence, potential accidental nuclear

disasters are a possibility. As radiation respects no political or national boundaries and threatens innocent people everywhere, nuclear disarmament is of the utmost priority.

The UPC campaigns for a nuclear free Europe both Western and Eastern, including the Western Republic of the Soviet Union, Ukraine. This process should extend to clear the whole world of nuclear arms. As there is an irrevocable link between the production of nuclear weapons and nuclear energy, a call for nuclear disarmament also includes an end to the use of nuclear energy.

2. Human Rights
Only trust between citizens will create firm assurances for future peace. Trust cannot be built between people who live in ignorance of each other. It can only be built with the existence of basic human rights, that includes for both individuals and collective groups of persons the freedom to express ideas and opinions, the freedom to information and the freedom to travel.

3. Ecological and Environmental
That citizens may live in a clean unpolluted environment and have access to nontoxic, health-safe foods, is not a privilege but a basic human requirement and right.

Today's world experiences a callous wastage of natural resources coupled to serious pollution of the environment. These actions are performed without any concern for the consequences not only upon immediate generations but also upon subsequent future

generations of humans and other living creatures. Protection of the environment and ecological factors should be elevated to issues for serious consideration.

4. National Liberties
As no individual or group of persons have the right to oppress any other individual, equally no nation has the right to oppress another nation. Historical experience teaches that oppression by one nation upon another stems from reasons of political expediency, economic exploitation or the racist view of imposing ones own values upon another.

Political interference, economic exploitation and/or military aggression by the more powerful states over the weaker poorer states are immoral acts of brutality inconceivable in a modern enlightened world.

The citizens in some of the underdeveloped countries exist in extreme poverty exposed to the elements, hunger and disease. Only when the more affluent countries obtain peace between themselves will they truly become able to divert their resources in working to eradicate the unnecessary hardships common to these underdeveloped countries.

The UPC, because versed in Soviet affairs, and because many of its members have both relatives and friends in Ukraine and the Western countries, will address itself primarily to Ukrainian affairs. However the UPC will lend its unconditional support to all other groups addressing the application of these issues to other parts of the world.

