

СТУДЕНТ

STUDENT

ETUDIANT

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ГАЗЕТА УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА КАНАДИ

50 cents

CANADA'S NEWSPAPER FOR UKRAINIAN STUDENTS



PHOTO: THE GLOBE AND MAIL, TORONTO. BARRIE DAVIS FEB. 23/87

SONGS IN TORONTO! BOMBS IN KABUL!

ZIRKA KUDLA

In Toronto, more than 1,000 demonstrators withstood sub-zero temperatures February 23 and 24 to protest the appearance of the Soviet Red Army Choir and Dance Ensemble in Canada.

In the concert program, the Honourable Flora MacDonald, federal Minister of Communications, says she speaks on "behalf of all Canadians in welcoming the Soviet Ensemble to Canada." The thousands of protestors who gathered not only in front of Toronto's Massey Hall, but in front of theaters nationwide, would beg to differ with the Honourable Minister's comments.

This was no ordinary cultural exchange. In fact, many of the demonstrators told reporters covering the event that they were not opposed to cultural exchanges per se, however in this instance it was imperative that Canadians realise just who it was that the Canadian Government had invited to this country.

The Red Army Chorus and Dance Ensemble, invited to sing and dance for Canadians by the Canadian Government is a military unit first and cultural ensemble second.

Some highlights of a Red Army tour: The Army

invaded Hungary in 1956 and quashed any hope of democratic reforms. In 1968 the Red Army invaded Czechoslovakia to crush the Prague Spring. And in 1979 the Red Army invaded Afghanistan. Afghani children, maimed and killed by Soviet butterfly bombs, would not be impressed by the Honourable Minister's words.

Only three months ago, the Canadian government initiated and successfully completed a rescue mission on behalf of five Red Army defectors in Afghanistan, some of whom had been waiting six years for permission to enter Canada. Three months later the Canadian rescuers warmly welcomed the Red Army to Canada. Whether it's rescuing Red Army deserters or inviting Red Army entertainers, the government's missions and invitations seem rather ironic if not hollow.

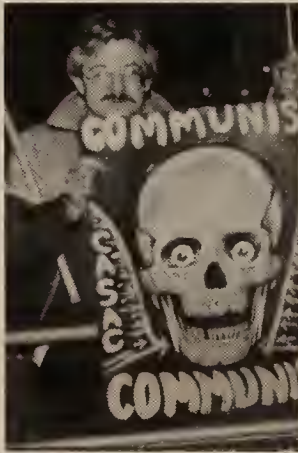
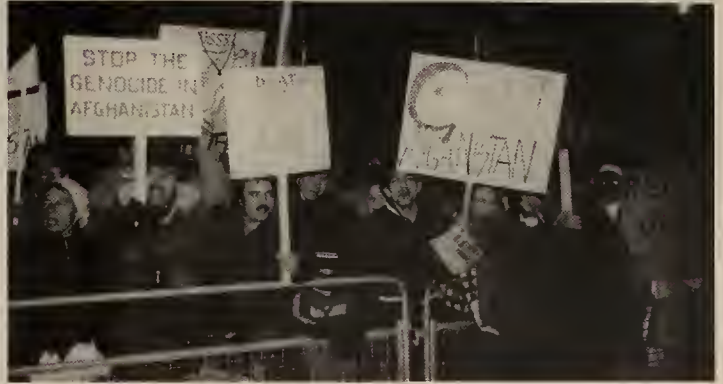


PHOTO: ZIRKA KUDLA

AFGHAN SITUATION

OLENA WAWRYSHYN

Next year will mark the 10th anniversary of the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops. Since 1978, the Afghans have courageously defended their homeland against the onslaught of the Red Army. Finally, after almost a decade, Ukrainians have taken positive steps to aid these freedom fighters.

The Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Toronto initiated a project to raise money in order to help finance reconstruction surgery for Afghans who have been maimed in the war. Toronto Sun columnist Judi Mcleod mentioned the UPBC fund drive in several of her articles. The publicity generated from these articles spurred generous donations. To date, \$17,000 has been raised by the UPBC.

On Wednesday March 25th, the Club sponsored a discussion entitled "Afghanistan, Aiding the Innocent Victims" in order to better inform the Club's members about the campaign. The guest speakers were Alan Henriksen, President of the Afghan Medical Relief Organization (AMRO), Judy Mcleod and the Crown Prince of Afghanistan, Prince Mohammad Mostapha. As well, the first three Afghan patients were present.

Mr. Henriksen, president of the Kingston-based organization which is co-ordinating the medical relief,

spoke to the club about the success, as well as the difficulties, that have been encountered in the relief program. He has been to Afghanistan to personally assess the situation. From his observations he has learned that the conditions of the Afghans is very poor, and thousands need medical aid.

Unable to help all of these victims, his organization has set a realistic goal of bringing at least 25 Afghans to Canada this year. In order to do this, AMRO must first fill out countless documents. Next, they have to find Canadian surgeons willing to volunteer their services.

As well, the administration of Canadian hospitals have to agree to allow this surgery to be performed in their institution.

Mr. Henriksen said that up to now, the Canadian government has given AMRO moral support, but has not given the relief organization any funds. However, the Ontario government allowed the hospitals to absorb the costs incurred by the Afghan patients into their budget. More funds are needed for AMRO to continue its work, and Mr. Henriksen believes that it would be very good if a parliamentary Afghan Relief Committee was established. Such an

Afghan can't pg. 5

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EDITORIAL
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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 standard Ukrainian perception of peace groups is one of a bunch of pro-Soviet left wing retreats from the sixties. There is no love for the peace groups. The aims and objectives of the general Ukrainian community are in conflict with those of the peace groups. The Ukrainians are for a free Ukraine, without compromise, even if it means the risk of war. They see the United States as an ally in the bipolar system. The peace groups want peace by way of the reduction of the nuclear arsenal. They usually perceive the United States as an aggressor in the world.

Recently a Ukrainian peace group was formed in England, the Ukrainian Peace Committee (UPC). This group seeks to make the Ukraine a nuclear free zone in the wake of Chernobyl and the right for Ukrainian soldiers to refuse to serve in Afghanistan. Their most noted action to date is their controversial appearance at the Copenhagen World Congress Devoted to the International Year of Peace. Their they were barred entry by other peace groups which protested the presence of a "radical" group among them. The UPC's struggles at this congress are outlined in another article in this issue. The UPC was barred from participation in the congress simply because some peace groups do not appreciate a dissident voice from eastern Europe.

Although the UPC is not a hard-line right-wing organization it should be supported by the Ukrainian community. It serves as a bridge for the Ukrainian point of view in the international peace movement. Ukrainians should swallow their distrust of peace groups and support or at least work with UPC or other peace groups which do not align themselves with either superpower and allow for the free exchange of opinion. By doing this the Ukrainian community can express its view to the peace groups and inform them of the dangers of fully trusting the Soviet Government.

NESTOR GULA

STUDENT would like to thank the Ukrainian (Calgary) Credit Union for their kind donation.

Response to: Dov Ben-Meir

It is with utter disbelief and astonishment that we learn of a letter written by an Israeli official in the Knesset, in which he states that Ukrainians should go to church daily and "kneel there until bleeding at the knees in asking forgiveness for what your people have done to ours." This statement, made by Deputy speaker and labour party member, Dov Ben-Meir, last October, was a response to an American group concerned about the unacceptable publicity surrounding the case of John Demjanjuk, the Ukrainian-born, former US auto-worker, who is on trial in Israel charged with war crimes.

Ben-Meir's letter, which has been circulated within the Ukrainian communities of the US and Canada, asserts that Ukrainians, as a nation, were collectively responsible, and thus guilty, for the killings of Jews during the Second World War. In viewing this, one must come to ask how Ben-Meir can hold an entire nation of people responsible for the crimes of but a few? It is true that some Ukrainian individuals collaborated with the Nazi regime during WW II, however at the time, individual collaborators were to be found throughout all of Europe, including France, the Netherlands, Poland, and Russia. Ukrainian people should not be portrayed as the victimizers of the Jews, when they them-

selves were victims, and had suffered greatly during the war as well as in the politically motivated famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine which destroyed 7 million people. The very fact that the famine was man-made and the result of deliberate policy on the part of the Soviet regime, has made Ukrainians only sympathize with the fate of the Jews who were also oppressed by the same totalitarian government. For many years Ukraine existed under Soviet occupation and domination and, as a result, has had a repeated history of subjugation to the brutal aggression while trying to give shape and form to its own national identity. Even today, the Soviet Union continues to deny basic human rights to its people, and the design of its policy towards these same people has been cruel and relentless. It is extremely unfortunate that Ukrainians do not govern their own land, and since it is they who do not dictate policy in Moscow, it is equally unfair to impute them the responsibility for what was really not of their own doing. Persons, such as Ben-Meir, should be reminded of the fact that anti-semitism is an official policy of the Soviet Union dictated from Moscow, and therefore, should not be attributed to the fault of Ukrainians.

As the brave and dauntless people of Ukraine continue in their struggle against the harsh and repressive Soviet government, we should all concern ourselves with the actual injustices and restraints that continue to burden them. These people must ACHIEVE freedom and dignity. Jews, Ukrainians and other peoples and nations must unite in their struggle against subjugation. We should join together in a common fight to demand these people's human and national rights. Offensive statements, such as those made by Ben-Meir, will only deepen the already severely strained relations between the Ukrainian and Jewish peoples at a time when both sides need to be reminded of their common enemy.

Donna M. Zaleschuk —
Student
University of
Saskatchewan

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

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

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Staff this Issue:

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JOHN SZCZURKO
April 19, 1987 A.D.



Response to: D. J. Bidny

D. J. Bidny (Quebec Tuition, Dec. 86) does not realize that his socialist, or as he and his comrades like to call it, "progressive" position on tuition fees is not economically realistic. By maintaining tuition fees artificially low, the Quebec university deficit will only increase, especially as the costs of education continues to rise. Someone, somewhere is required to pay for these cost increases, but who? Although he is the one getting the education, Bidny does not think he is the one who should pay for it. There is a definite problem in his thinking. But hey but what do I know? I'm only a petty M.B.A. in Toronto, not an arts student in his 8th year of a three year program.

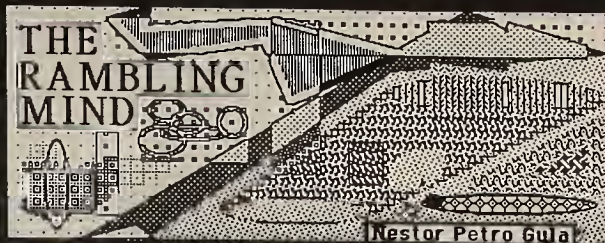
S. Mychajiw

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.



The western media has been making much out of Mikhail Gorbachev's liberalization program. Nearly every day there are reports in the media about Glasnost, the official media title of the reform movement. On the surface Mikhail Gorbachev seems sincere in his desire to reform the Soviet Union into a more "democratic" state. He is seen walking about crowds of ordinary Soviet citizens, denouncing alcoholism and corruption, freeing certain dissidents and talking about peace with the West. These are only some of the minor points of the reform system. The driving force behind Glasnost is not "democratic" reform but the Communist Party of the Soviet Union's (CPSU) struggle to assert its dominance. In the last decade or so the CPSU has lost a lot of power to other elements in the Soviet Union. The individual communist parties of the various republics have grown very strong relative to the CPSU. This was due to a large slow moving beureaucracy which ruled during the twilight of Brezhnev's reign and through the two short terms of Andropov and Chernenko.

The individual party units have gained a lot of independence from the CPSU. They are composed primarily of native power elites which do not rely on the CPSU for policy direction. The individual partys' policy decisions occasionally conflict with those of the CPSU. Due to the lack of a proper power base the CPSU can not alter contradictory policy in the republics. The deteriorated role of the Soviet Union's center is extremely dangerous for the state. The Soviet Union depends on strong centralism for its existence. A decentralized regime will destabilize the state where it will disintegrate into many ethnic/nationalistic homeland states. There are other reasons why the CPSU must stay as a strong central force. It plays a crucial balancing role in the internal affairs of USSR. The USSR is basically composed of three competing power factions; the army, the KGB and the communist part (lumping all the parties under one). Currently the party holds the dominant role in the state. If the army would be able to gain the power of the state, the communist party would be the first to be executed, KGB second. The same holds if the KGB gains power, party first and army second. The communist party is able to stay in power because of its ability to play the KGB against the army and vice versa and because of the many party heads and ideologues which are stationed in units of both forces. to maintain this edge the

party must be strong. A decentralized party would gradually lose out to one of the two forces.

Ideologically the communist party must maintain its' Marxist-Leninist approach. The party is the dominant force in the lives of the citizens. As a dominant force the party must be unified. That is Mikhail Gorbachev's goal.

His assault on party elites has already claimed one prominent victim, the party chief of Kazakbstan, a large but sparsely populated republic in Central Asia. The leader of the Kazakhstan party was deposed and replaced by a member of the CPSU, a Russian. The same is happening in other republics in the Soviet Union. The biggest test Mikhail Gorbachev has is in Ukraine where he tried but failed to oust the Ukrainian party chief Vladimir Sheherbitsky. The failure to remove Sheherbitsky in late March was a serious setback for Mikhail Gorbachev. The removal of this prominent leader would have disheartened other leaders.

The whole Glasnost movement is a disguise of a movement to consolidate central power and to implement a new wave of russification on the Soviet Union, denying the many Soviet ethnic groups the right to their heritage. The reforms are akin to those made roughly thirty years ago by another young leader, Kruschov. He led a battle to reform Stalinism but lost. Seeming to be better educated than Kruschov, Mikhail Gorbachev moves more slowly and in a style which is less blunt but just as controversial and dangerous. (The replacement of the Kazakhstan leader with a Russian one resulted in continous riots in the streets of cities and villages of Kazakbstan. From the limited reports out of Kazakbstan it seems certain that no force was spared to crush these riots.)

The reforms presented by Mikhail Gorbachev fall short of those presented in 1956 in Hungary and in 1968 in Czechslovakia. Both instances of reform would have seen the deterioration of the communist parties dominant role in the state. Both were invaded by Soviet troops ending the attempts to provide "socialism with a human face". Glasnost is meant to strenthen the party and not to "democratize" the state. If Mikhail Gorbachev's reform movement is successfull, good-bye egalitarianism will occur. But even if Mikhail Gorbachev does fail and is ousted his successor will have an easier time to consolidate power and the CPSU will emerge as the sole political force in the Soviet Union, guiding the lives of its citizens.



DESCHENES REPORT A "MADE IN CANADA" SOLUTION

ZIRKA KUDLA

The report of the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals, headed by the Honourable Justice Jules Deschenes, was tabled in the House of Commons by the Honourable Ray Hnatyshyn, Minister of Justice & Attorney General of Canada March 12, 1987.

In addition to discussing the findings and recommendations of the Deschenes Commission in general terms, The Public Report, Part I of the Commission's submissions to the federal government, also included an outline of 822 individual cases of alleged war criminals residing in Canada. A general overview of the problems arising from the war crimes issue, as it applies to Canada is also touched upon.

Part II of the Report is confidential. It consists of 29 cases in which the Commission felt the seriousness of the allegations and the possible availability of evidence merited special attention. The Government agreed with Justice Deschenes' recommendation in keeping this portion of the report confidential.

The government's responses to the report were summarized by Mr. Hnatyshyn as follows:

- Amendment of the Criminal Code to give Canadian courts jurisdiction to try individuals suspected of war crimes or crimes against humanity, in Canada guaranteeing application of Canadian rules of justice;

- Any necessary investigations should be conducted within the existing framework of the Justice Department and the R.C.M.P. There should be no creation of

an organization similar to the Office of Special Investigations in the U.S.;

- If Eastern Bloc evidence is to be sought, such evidence should be gathered in accordance with Canadian standards of justice and additional safeguards should be applied in order to guarantee fairness and justice to all concerned;

- The immigration screening process and interview procedures should be tightened to ensure that Canadian citizenship and immigration to Canada are not available to those who have participated in war crimes;

- Current law and practice should be upheld with respect to extradition and deportation with a view to avoiding retroactive action.

The government's response to the report is to offer a "made in Canada solution," which would rely upon the fundamental principles of fairness and equity of the Canadian legal system, said Mr. Hnatyshyn.

In his concluding statement, the Honourable Minister emphasized that the issue no longer be delayed and that Canada not export its responsibility to other countries.

Overall, the Ukrainian community reacted favourably to the Government's response to the Deschenes report. Provisions that all war criminals be brought to justice, not just Nazis, and the fact that a U.S.-style Office of Investigations will not be established made all the reasearch, the rallies, the many months of lobbying and hard work seem worthwhile. At long last, the Ukrainian Canadian community has

learned how to use the system effectively not only to make themselves heard, but also to get results.

By taking a united stand, doing our research and learning and employing effective lobbying techniques, our community saw a successful conclusion to what at first seemed like insurmountable odds. In choosing action over apathy, optimism over despair, the Ukrainian Canadian community now has a document it can point to when someone points an accusatory finger and says: "Ukrainians are war criminals."

If the Ukrainian community south of the border had taken such steps earlier on, perhaps the U.S. Office of Special Investigations would be non-existent; perhaps John Demianiuk would not be on trial in Israel today; and perhaps there could have been a "made in U.S.A. solution" to the problem of alleged Nazi war criminals in the U.S.; and perhaps all war criminals could

have been prosecuted and not just Nazis.

In Canada, however, these issues can now be put to rest. The government should be urged to act quickly on those cases in which sufficient evidence exists. Now, it's time for the Ukrainian community to move forward. The first step should be to re-establish dialogue between the Ukrainian and Jewish communities whose ties have been strained, as a result of certain individuals hurling unwarranted accusations. Both communities have many common concerns, one of which is the abuse of fundamental freedoms in the Soviet Union. Here is an issue on which both communities can unite and benefit from joint action. The Jewish and Ukrainian communities should now work towards establishing mutually supportive ties.

As Messrs. Victor Malarek and Sheldon E. Gordon put it in a Globe & Mail article (March 10, 1987): "the rank-and-file in each community has to view the other in terms of Canada, 1987, not Ukraine, 1945."



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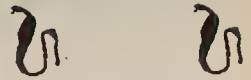
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Regarding Pseudonyms

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.

K.G.B

from the files



Afghen con't from pg. 1

DOES SUSK AND SEX MIX

As the scare over aids and other communicable diseases grows Ukrainian students in Canada are worried. They seek reassurance from higher authority that their health and welfare will be protected. To this matter SUSK has stepped in. At the Western Conference held in Calgary between the 13th and 15th of February this matter was discussed (albeit informally). Will SUSK commit itself to the health of all SUSK-ites? Will condoms be issued in the congress packages in Montreal? Stay tuned.

CONFERENCE SONGS

A sweet song penned by the infamous Silver City Singers during the Banff Calgary conference was supposed to be reprinted in these hollow pages. Unfortunately this will not come to pass due to an intense condition of sobriety and a return to controlled capitalism.

organization already exists in the British parliament where the members are united not by party, rather by their concern for the plight of the Afghans.

Toronto Sun columnist Judi Mcleod also expresses a concern for the Afghans. She was appalled by the lack of media coverage in Afghanistan. When asked why the media has been ignoring this war, she astutely cited the leftist mentality, which has chosen to make Afghanistan a secondary issue. Ms. Mcleod believes that in order to increase coverage, letters should be written to the editors of the newspapers.

Perhaps the most magnetic speaker was Crown Prince Mohammed Mostapha. The 24 year old prince is presently in his 3rd year at Queen's University in Kingston, where he is studying political science. At the UPBC meeting, he spoke of the atrocities the Soviets have committed in his country. Thirty-six members of his family were murdered. The prince vowed that his people will continue to fight with every drop of their blood to secure their freedom.

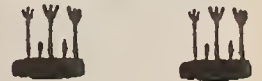
It was evident that the prince is not only very informed about the situation in his own homeland, but is also aware of the Ukrainian experience. He thanked the Ukrainians for their aid and support they have given his people.

Yet as Ukrainians, we must ask ourselves whether we have done enough. The UPBC has been most generous, but on the whole, the rest of the community has not shown enough support. Ukraine is finally under the grip of the Soviet regime. It is hard for us to change this fact. We should not give up our fight for Ukraine, but neither should we pass up this opportunity to help the Afghans since it is still not too late to reverse the course of events in Afghanistan.



PHOTO: REUTER.

SOVIET SPRING: Is this what Mikhail Gorbachev means by his new policy of Glasnost? Yes, the bold, courageous, citizens of Leningrad took advantage of the afternoon sunlight to get a head start on their tans. Is this the fulfillment of Glasnost?



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Марко Зубар народжений так на Україні. Зрілість осягнув в Америці, в ділянках інженерії та архітектури, де її навчався, а не в Дуссeldorfі, де навчався мнстества. Тому він у малярстві присвятив мнстеству складної технології металургії, фізики, хемії, термодинаміки..., а найбільше: магії — чарам марам. Просто — чародій. Це люди називають мнстеством.

Марко Зубар залюбки бавиться в гокус-покус. Душа його цікавить. Тому, й портрети, де він охоплює й малює бідну і багату душу (а не людей консермерів — закупників, закупів)
Живе він у Келі-Велі сам із своїми чарамн, які він витягає з печі як чудо. Бог до нього промовляє небом, всіма святими які перейшли 2,500 градусів в печі — машині часу, які зійшли із небес і дивляться на нас тисячолітнім ликом. Називаємо їх іконами. Живуть вони в наших душах.

Келія-Велія, — так називають люди студию, робітню; ті Царські Ворота при яких Зубар стоїть на сторожі.

Чн він Ангел? Чн вішун? Чн вішун? Божий післанець, що приносить суть?

Це без суті.

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Чн Він вішун? Так, Бо Бог був перший кераміст. Отже і святі горшки ліплять...



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THE KORISTIVKA COLLISION AN ANALYSIS

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A government-level investigation has revealed some alarming facts concerning the administration and operation of Soviet railways. Because of the current policy of more open reporting in the press, we now have a fairly detailed picture surrounding the rail disaster that occurred in Ukraine on November 6, 1986. In particular, two major articles in the government daily, *Izvestiia* (November 13, 1986 and February 5, 1987) have focused both on the collision and on other problems that currently pervade rail transport.

The collision occurred at Koristivka [the Russian form, Koristivka, has been used in the Western press], the station located at the village of Potopopivka. The latter has a population of over 4,000, and is situated

train was travelling at a great speed-- the Ugolek moved forward at about 24 miles per hour, No. 635 at about 20 miles per hour, but in the darkness there was no time to apply brakes, nor was their any realization on the part of the drivers that at the approach to the station the switching of tracks had put both trains on the same line.

The resulting collision and wreckage was described by S. Soloviev, the Chief Inspector of Safety with the Ministry of Communications, as worst and most horrible he had ever witnessed in a long career. Twenty minutes after it occurred, a mining rescue team arrived from Oleksandriia, and machines for penetrating the wreckage were "ordered" from Znameny and Kirovohrad. "Hundreds" of medical personnel arrived [the only indication of the

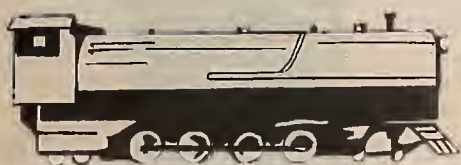
asleep with responsibility for so many lives in their hands. Evidently, however, the public soon raised protests over what the initial investigation had called the "firm rules" governing the driving of trains. Indeed, these rules have an antiquated touch: whoever notes the signals of the next lights along the route, it was stated, must shout loudly, "I see red!" or "I see green!". The deputy must then confirm this information. In short, there was very little provision for human error (let alone drivers sleeping) in the regulations.

At first, the investigation revealed that Halushchenko-- who had in fact handed over control to Shyshko before arrival at Koristivka--"had been distracted from the fulfillment of his duties.". But before long, he had been

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about 6 miles northwest of the raion centre of Oleksandriia, in Kirovohrad Ohlast. Although not a major stopping point, Koristivka is on the much frequented Kiev-Donetsk route. Train No. 638, the Ugolek, was in fact travelling along this route, while No. 635 was on a journey from Krivyi Rih to Kiev. Both approached the Koristivka station from opposite sides just before 3am on the morning of November 6.

The station master, E. Nesterenko and the controller, S. Dudnyk, decided to allow Ugolek to advance through the station without delay. Both trains were behind schedule, Train No. 635 was ordered to wait for the green signal before advancing. The driver of the Ugolek accordingly moved forward, reducing his speed to pass through the station. However, the driver of No. 635 train, A. Halushchenko, a man, it transpired, with some twenty-seven years of service on the railways, was asleep, and his deputy, A. Shyshko, was doing fitfully. Neither saw the red signal. Shyshko, according to his own account, was 'dead to the world at the time'. Neither

magnitude of the casualty list), and spent three hours providing medical aid to the injured. A further three hours transpired before the line was reopened.

Dawn saw the arrival at the scene of the First Deputy Minister of Communications of the Ukraine SSR, V. Hynko, and members of the hastily appointed Government Commission, led by Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, O. Khomych. An analyst of the reasons for the accident was provided "after a detailed study" of the events leading to the catastrophe, under the auspices of the Shevchenkovsky section of the Odessa railroad administration. Over 700 people were present, while a similar gathering took place at Znameny (Kirovohrad Ohlast). Subsequently, the results of both convocations were examined by the Odessa administration itself, which has jurisdiction over rail transport in this whole area.

Initially, the chief question raised was how such "scandalous indiscipline" and "criminal irresponsibility" could have been permitted to occur, i.e., how could Halushchenko and his deputy could have fallen

elevated to the chief culprit for the disaster. Some at the Odessa meeting felt that he was a worthless driver, who had not been properly trained. He had "elbowed his way" into his job and his period of probation as a driver had been reduced. Having arrived at the "Taras Shevchenko" depot (where drivers are trained) in 1960, Halushchenko drove diesel trains, became head of the depot, and an instructor.

In May 1986, Halushchenko had been transferred from diesels to the more lucrative position as a driver of electric trains, but had to be suspended for retraining when it was clear that he had a very limited knowledge of electrical equipment and could not carry out or supervise the most elementary repair work. The retraining occupied him from the end of August until early October. During the 1981-86 period,

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were evidently regarded with
contempt at the hearing.

The inspection service
was attacked heavily during
the investigation. Sometimes,
it revealed, drivers were
removed from their posts for

Koristivka con't pg. 10

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Ігор Стех

Одного соняшного, та все ж теки холодного уже жовтневого дня Владика Темряви рішив сотворити світ. А, властиво, саме рішення було прийняте кілька днів тому, лише того ж жовтневого дня думка нарешті дозріла до гігантського діла. Мав це бути Саїт Ночі і загального, всеохоплюючого, досконалого Зла. Саїт, у якому навіть найменший вогник світла не має права на існування. Але, як не тяжко додуматися, сотворення світу це дуже складна справа,

Недавно вийшло друге число журналу "Термінус", яке видав АУТ (Авангардний Український Театр) в Торонті. Був уже сильний відгомін з боку української громади. Йі вразило те, що дехто з ввторів уживав у своїх творх ряд "вульгарних" слів. Тут ідеться мова про поезію Тарнавського. Можливо, що така творчість не відповідає прогресивному розвитку української мови, а з другого боку, можливо треба зрозуміти й те, чому автор вживає такі слова, як кур...; гім...; су... син, в мистецькому сенсі. Автор старався якнайпростіше описати трудну ситуацію на Україні після трагедії Чорнобилю. Цей простий стиль писання є суть естетичної творчості Юрія Тарнавського яка, ва жаль, своєю новою формою зашокувала, ще не звиклу до таких виразів, українську громаду.

Крім цього людям не сподобався також і напярм змісту статей на неукраїнські теми. Таке наставлення може бути тільки наслідком сліпого націоналізму, який ще не готовий прийняти те, що українська мова є спроможна до висловлення інших неукраїнських тем. В українській мові є навіть велика потреба розвивати термінологію всіляких ділянок.

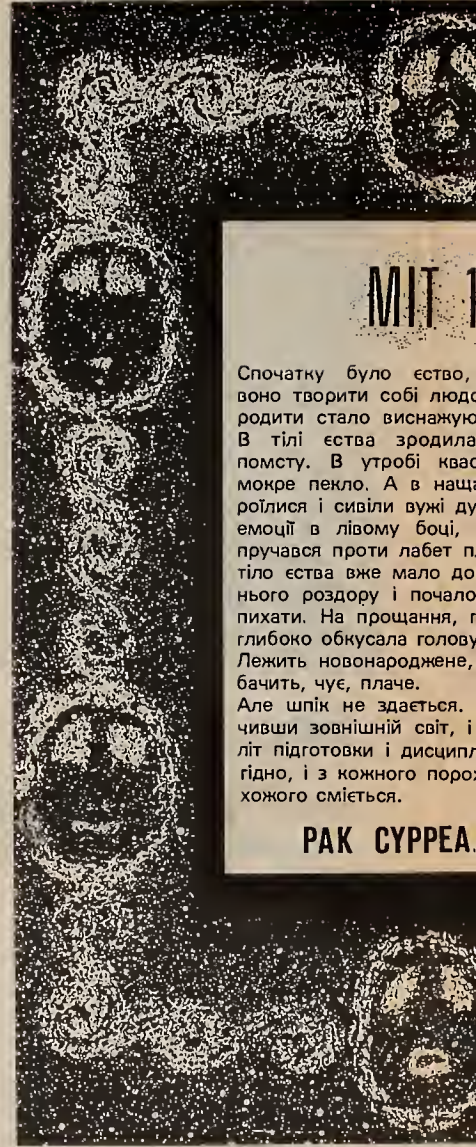
Назагал "Термінус" вносить щось нове та позитивне в українську культуру. Редакційній колегії належить велика похвала за її спроможність видати журнал, що із технічної точки зору осягнув досить високий мистецький рівень. Багато українських журналістів було вже видано дотепер, але ні один з них не перевищив технічного рівня "Термінусу". Сам зміст, не відзеркалює однієї якоїсь провідної ідеології чи навіть стилю писання. Статті, напевно, були вибрані редакторами доволно. Те, що не було друкване в інших журналах, а також і те, що має оригінальну мистецьку думку, появляється в "Термінусі". Отже, видання цього журналу є, до певної міри, спроба впровадити щось нового в українську культуру та спроба заохотити читачів до інших поглядів та навіть до іншого способу думання. Такий намір журналу похвальний і не заслуговує на реакційну та шкідливу критику.

С. Березовська

12.

Адріян Іваків

Я бачу, далеко на небі, розлоге море. З поверхні його видихається жовта й рожева пара. Над морем із хмар висять на нитках величезні вітрильники, що крутяться повільно від вітру. Там плавають кораблі різних кольорів, а між ними вогненні язики, що виходять із моря, а над ними схвильовано кружляють голуби. Посередині, немов торнедо, крутиться великий дерев'яний вал, е цілий світ обертається повільним темпом докруги нього: чим даліше від середини, тим повільніше. Здалека чути плач сирен, здалека чути регіт і стогін прокажених, залишених на якомусь острові, щоб стежити й рахувати обороти світу. ◇



MIT 1

Спочатку було ество, воно творити собі людо, родити стало виснажую. В тілі ества зродила помсту. В утробі кває мокре пекло. А в нащ роїлися і сивіли вужі ду емоції в лівому боці, пручався проти лабет п тіло ества вже мало до нього роздору і почало пихати. На прощання, глибоко обкусала голову. Лежить новонароджене, бачить, чує, плаче. Але шпик не здається. чивши зовнішній світ, і літ підготовки і дисциплі гідно, і з кожного поро хожого сміється.

РАК СУРРЕА

В мені Берлін гаситься і вже довгими бровами не чешуться. Із зморщеної тубки витискаю пастою часами чорного підокулярра і мозок крутить фільм з папугату щелепі гойдаючих на ц

Я їм хмародери.
Їм скло
і бетон
і сталь.

Вже паперу не визнаю;
бракує сірників, пляшок, бензини, л
і Берлін гаситься.
Вже не стискаю м'язами голок топ
і Берлін вигасає.

літо 1985

ВТОБУСОВА

СТАНЦІЯ?



IT 1

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чешуться по жилах бульвари.
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бензини, лахміття до підпелу,
 одок топлячись у ложечках,

Джевер К

Bus station or the apocalypse? Perhaps terminal would be more appropriate. Yes. For a Bus terminal is where all the buses converge at the setting of the sun and from where they all stream forth in the morning. Or is it the end? The apocalypse? And if it is the apocalypse where is the beginning? In Sumeria. I think not. But why a bus. Surely trains are much more comfortable. Train terminals are known for their grandeur. Bus terminals are not. An exercise in art? If art, then what kind? Purposeful art, or art for art's sake. An outlet for profanity or self indulgence by misdirected, misguided naive youth?

The release of the second issue of *Terminus*, the magazine of Toronto's Avant-Garde Ukrainian Theater, caused a fair bit of controversy in some circles of Toronto's Ukrainian community. Some of this controversy was a hangover from the last issue while some was freshly new. No more attacks on the cover "Why did you not put a picture of Mazzeпа on the cover?". This time the main focus of the controversy was inside the covers. "Why do they write stupid stuff like that fool Dostoevsky?" Poems by Jurij Tarnavsky, a film critique of "Hombre Mirando al Sudeste", a discussion of the book *Has Modernism Failed?* and a few other pieces raised some eyebrows. Besides some people disapproving of the language in one piece, the main controversy was centered on the point that a few of the articles did not appear to be on "Ukrainian Themes". (Even though the magazine is wholly in Ukrainian.) What is a "Ukrainian Theme"? The apocalypse? Probably not. Criticism of this interpretation of the title of the magazine leads to the formulation of the bus terminal principal. Critics see doom and foreboding in the magazine. Its proponents see a bus terminal. A place for mobile ideas to nurture and exit after a while, refreshed.

After reading *Terminus*...

An appocalypse? A bus terminal?

The choice is personal.

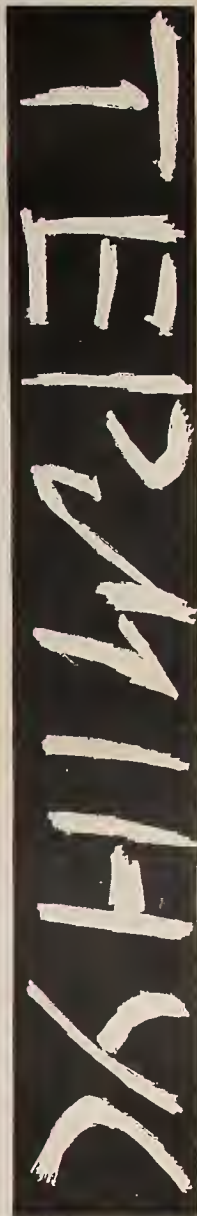
N. Gula



Джевер К

Привіт

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 тепер нема



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 Toronto, Ontario M6S 2E1
 Canada

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 пересилка трьох чисел: 15 дол.
 (Чеки виповнювати на Avant-Garde Ukrainian Theatre).

OR APOCALYPSE?

Koristivka con't from pg. 7
 a shoddy performance, and then reinstated shortly afterward. Inspectors were said to be carrying in a special book various details about "defects" in the driving of trains, but these books did not receive so much as a glance "for months and even for years." "How can there be order?" inquired *Izvestiia*, "with such 'control', with such devil-may-care attitudes in the inspection service?"

The comments of readers in the wake of the Koristivka accident also highlighted some major concerns. One wrote of the degeneration of the once-proud profession of engine-driver. At one time, payment had been substantially higher than in most other professions, but now a "leveling" had occurred, so that it was possible to earn the same money working in "more tranquil" posts. Today, the reader pointed out, the position of driver was being occupied with "raw people" straight "off the street." Perhaps the most perceptive of the published comments came from a N. Belousov of Rostov Oblast of the RSFSR:

Clearly the work of the train driver, especially at night is difficult. Moreover, not every driver can get a proper rest in the daytime because of the family or living conditions. It is essential to guarantee one-hundred-percent attentiveness of the driver at night. Technology has made remarkable progress in

the cosmos, land can be controlled over great distances by flying equipment, and yet our specialists are not in a position to stop a train at a red signal.

Generally, the writers of the February *Izvestiia* article did not agree entirely with such comments, maintaining rather that the fault lay not in technology, but in the irresponsibility of officials. The repercussions of the train collision have been severe. In addition to Halushchenko and Shyshko, numerous other officials were also removed, including: the head of the Odessa railroad, I. Sbevernaev; the railroad inspector, I. Len; the Chief Inspector for Safety of Movement with the Ministry of Communications, G. Nazarov; A. M. Zhigir, head of the Shevchenko depot was dismissed and thrown out of the party, while a strong reprimand was given to V. M. Bibik, First Party Secretary of Smeliensk city committee, Cherkassy region.

Yet major problems continue to plague the railroad. On the very same section of the line on which the collision occurred [but not the same station], two trains ran red signals shortly after the accident. One driver, V. Seveernov, on this same section, drove a train "in an intoxicated state" while at one workplace, two fitters and a driver organized a drinking session at work, again sometime between November 7 and early February. A driver at the Zolotosna station ran into a cargo train when he was

driving at an excessive speed. In 1986 on the Odessa railroad, two "wrecks" occurred, 13 trains are known to have run red signals, and there were 30 collisions and near misses of moving trains.

The quality of repair work is also said to be extremely poor. Many trains are being sent back for "repeat repair work" while others are sent into service in a defective state. Inspectors reportedly permit such defective carriages to be returned "in secret." In January, when some 177 cases of faulty sections occurred under the jurisdiction of the Shevchenko depot, a nervous atmosphere was said to pervade the entire transportation system. Train No. 635 may also have been in need of repair. It had been operating on the two nights previous to the collision, and as *Izvestiia* noted, "it is difficult to work from night to night on such a regime."

Finally, workers in the industry --- and, it seems, especially in those that fail under the administration of the Odessa region --- have been working excessive hours as a result of a labor shortage and a high level of absenteeism. In 1985, Odessa railroad brigades worked collectively 1.78 million hours above the norm; in 1986, 1.51 million. At the Shevchenko depot,

drivers and their assistants have been working 3-4 days of overtime every month. As a reader pointed out, such a regime is endangering lives. It was also a direct cause of the Koristivka accident, and explains why drivers such as Halushchenko and Shyshko fell asleep at their posts.

In terms of direct, short term, casualties, Koristivka almost certainly brought a heavier toll than Chernobyl. Its tragedy is that it could have been avoided. Again the cause was a combination of human error and poor technology. Until recently, it was not possible to ascertain so many details of accidents in the USSR. Because of the new policy of openness, however, it becomes more difficult to place problems in perspective: is the entire Soviet railroad in such a state of chaos as the Odessa region? is such a situation -- as the Soviets say, of "criminal irresponsibility" -- typical of all soviet industry? How much would have been revealed about Koristivka but for Gorbachev's current campaign for enhanced safety in the workplace?

Above all, albeit at the most mundane level, are trains still operating today under a regime that places the lives of passengers in danger; that depends for safety upon a driver shouting loudly "I see red!" or "I see green!"

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COPENHAGEN, OCTOBER 1986:

World Congress Devoted to the International Year of Peace

THE UKRAINIAN Peace Committee formally applied to send two delegates to the Congress devoted to the International Year of Peace, in August. All the correct channels were used, and proper procedures followed. The two delegates were to be Stefan Krywawych and Peter Murphy. Delegate fees were sent on time to the organising committee, Copenhagen. Upon arriving, the delegation found that they would not be allowed inside. This information was provided to the press, who publicised the fact that money had been accepted, yet the UPC were still to be excluded.

An article in *Information* reported that the UPC had come to the Congress to raise the issue of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, and pressure it to demand the removal of all nuclear weapons and reactors from Ukraine. The UPC also wanted to raise the question of the occupation of Afghanistan and the right of Ukrainians to refuse to serve in the occupation forces. The question of Afghanistan was repeatedly brought up by Mykola Movchan, a Ukrainian deserter from the Soviet occupation forces.

The demand of the UPC to attend the Congress was supported by representatives of

Charter 77 (Czechoslovakia), Freedom and Peace (Poland), Moscow Trust Group (USSR) and Committee Social Resistance (Poland). The UPC statement was endorsed by the above groups. These groups were also not allowed to attend the Congress, except as members of the Danish 'No to Nuclear Weapons' Group. Although the Congress organising committee claimed that it was going to be an 'open congress', this was not to be the case. One Danish parliamentarian, writing in *Berlingske Tidende* (31 May 1986) said:

'The un-serious political character of the Congress is revealed by the way in which the initiators have tried to avoid the condition, raised



from many sides, that the independent peace movements should also participate. It is now said that exiled groups, Solidarity, Charter 77 and others, may participate as part of delegations from Western countries. Nothing has changed the fact that only the state controlled, party loyal "peace movements" from Eastern Europe are supposed to participate.'

On the day the Congress began, UPC activists distributed 2,000 brochures on the Chernobyl disaster, as well as 1,000 leaflets to delegates calling on them to raise the issues of a Nuclear Free Ukraine and the illegal occupation of Afghanistan. Inside the Congress members of the right wing 'Association Free Russia' (linked to the emigré Russian nationalistic 'NTS') held a totally counter-productive demonstration calling the proceedings 'KGB controlled'. The Congress organisers tried to blame this disruption on the UPC, who later released a statement to the press. The statement denied any involvement in the act, and condemned the action in the 'strongest possible terms'. The statement continued:

'We believe ... that peaceful, sincere, objective and constructive dialogue is the only mechanism towards the desirable and essential goal of peace and total disarmament in our world. It is for this reason that we have arrived in Copenhagen to attend the world peace congress, and as yet we have been denied the right to participate in the proceedings.'

A press conference attended by the unofficial Eastern European peace groups was held on the same day the Congress began. The proceedings were widely reported in the press. A statement released by the UPC at this press conference stated:

'We accuse the Preparatory Committee of swindling money—money collected by working class Ukrainians—and DEMAND that this be investigated by the local authorities.'

'The UPC came to this World Peace Congress in order to take part in a free and open discussion. We may not agree with all that the

UKRAINE:

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE!



organisers or other delegations propose, nor do we expect others to fully agree with all that we stand for.

'We stand in solidarity with all movements striving for the implementation of basic human rights and all national liberation movements North and South, East and West. We support both the Chileans and the Afghans, the Polish underground and the forces for democracy in Central America. Is this a crime?'

The statement also demanded to know why there was no separate Soviet Ukrainian delegation, and ended by appealing to the African National Congress for help:

'We do not wish to compromise you or your struggle, but we are forced to turn to you for support. You, who have enlisted solidarity for the ANC are now being asked to stand in solidarity with others.'

'THE UKRAINIAN PEACE COMMITTEE wants the delegation of the AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS to stand up and take a position on the question of our full and legal participation in the World Peace Congress. We want a demonstration of solidarity between our two peoples.'

The ANC never replied to the above.

Throughout the week pressure was kept up on the preparatory committee. The press, television and radio covered the UPC and other independent peace groups very positively. By the third day

of the Congress, it was too embarrassing for the Congress to continue with their hostile attitude towards the UPC. A compromise was found—the UPC delegates would attend as members of the Danish People's Socialist Party delegation. Inside the Congress many Third World delegates warmly received them.

Outside, UPC activists continued to smuggle literature inside the Congress, or distribute it to delegates outside. 100 Ukrainian-language UPC statements were distributed to Soviet delegates. 200 UPC statements were mailed to Ukraine from the site of the Congress. Over the course of four days, and with many obstacles placed in their way, UPC supporters gathered over 500 signatures from delegates to a petition calling for Ukraine to be declared a nuclear free zone. Most delegates were sympathetic to this demand, and undoubtedly raised the question of Chernobyl inside the Congress.

At the end of the week the peace Congress ended in violence. A hostile press coverage and the flow of non-Soviet information and argument inside the Congress did not augur well for the organisers. NO final statement was released when the Congress closed. NO announcement was made of any transfer of the headquarters of the World Peace Congress from Helsinki to Copenhagen. At the rally in central Copenhagen on the final day, only 2,000 (out of a expected 10,000) turned up. The estimated cost of the Congress of 5 million dollars (as reported in the Danish press) can hardly have been a sound investment in the struggle for peace.

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Pravda, 17 October 1986

"Open and really wide and democratic dialogue of all peace-loving forces in Copenhagen was used by reactionary circles for provocative and anti-Soviet hysteria. For this aim, A GROUP OF MERCENARY UKRAINIANS FROM LONDON who are financed by Western intelligence sources and other terrorist centers came to the doors of the center where the Congress was held and distributed brochures and leaflets with dirty speculation about the Chernobyl atomic reactor. Other quislings, financed by the CIA, also gathered. These included Afghan bandits, as well as other mercenaries."

CALGARY WESTERN CONFERENCE

NESTOR GULA



PICTURES OF THE CONFERENCE AND OTHER FESTIVITIES

On the 13, 14 and 15 of February, the University of Calgary hosted the 1987 version of the Western Conference, the title of which was Perspectives. On Friday (the 13th) the delegates were greeted at the hotel with a wine and cheese type reception. After the obligatory registration, the whole group was transported to some night club where the rest of the evening was spent. Upon arrival at the hotel the night life was severely interrupted by the always courteous hotel management. Saturday was devoted to serious business; muffins, USC club and SUSK executive reports, a presentation about the Calgary Winter Olympics (including a silent movie), pizza, a discussion of Ukrainian news media by Marko Levytsky and a brief status report on STUDENT. The late afternoon was spent in a gymnasium having a volleyball tournament. After a brief

respite at the hotel it was off to a "secret" western cowboy bar where the ever adept SUSK-ites learned the two-step and the status of their posteriors (Yeaaaaa Ostay!). The drive to the hotel was most informative as John Samoil gave a few delegates driving tips. The management at the hotel was relaxed and a few souls found courage to stay up for most of the night regardless of the fate awaiting them the next morning.

The next morning was church. Most even made it. Some sooner than others though. A quick brunch of varenyky followed by a bellowing version of the Ukrainian anthem (under a portrait of Stephan Bandera no less) preceded the outing to the picturesque village of Banff. The ride was a boisterous one and so was the stay in Banff (for some anyways). A marvelous piece of muzak was composed at one of the finer eating establishments. Unfortunately it can not be found elsewhere in this newspaper. Even though the delegates came back fairly late, much carousing was evident that evening.

The conference was enjoyable as well as informative. Christine Hladyshevsky and the members of the University of Calgary USC must be commended on their well executed conference.

CESUS EXECUTIVE ELECTED ZIRKA KUDLA

CeSUS, the international Ukrainian students' union was resurrected after an 11 year hiatus. Yarko Kulchyckyj, Executive Vice-President of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) was elected president of the new executive.

More than 50 delegates from the US, Britain and Belgium attended the Congress held March 20-22 in Parma, Ohio just outside of Cleveland. The Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) had 8 observers present.

Amending the old constitution was a priority at the Congress. The new constitution was accepted unanimously by those delegates present. While the constitution was a priority, several other areas were also covered. During one general discussion, each national organization was given the opportunity to present its' views on CeSUS. One recurring theme came out of the discussion - COMMUNICATION. Students want to know what their counterparts in other countries are up to. Lida Mykytyn (TUSM president -

US) praised SUSK for their efforts in informing other countries of SUSK's activities. (This is somewhat ironic since SUSK is not a member of CeSUS, yet it has made a point of keeping Ukrainian representative student organizations informed. It is also interesting to note that SUSK received no response to its' correspondence from any CeSUS members.)

After the banquet Saturday evening, it was vote on the resolution time. Voting on the new executive and resolutions all took place within a time frame of barely one hour.

Susk members present at the CeSUS Congress found this a little hard to believe. At a SUSK Congress, resolutions alone may take up to 5-6 hours to allow for thorough discussion of each resolution. Many individuals may feel this is a petty point but when dealing with issues that are to be presented on an international level, a thorough discussion is vital. This is a mandate for the upcoming year that is at stake and not something to be passed over quickly.

As far as SUSK's position on CeSUS is

concerned, SUSK, in principle, supports the idea of an international Ukrainian students' union but not at the present time. Each country must first concentrate upon organizing its' own members to ensure that the organizations are nationally strong. The bottom line - nationally is where all the work is accomplished.

All objections aside, however, the CeSUS Congress was a good opportunity to bring together the international community of Ukrainian students to discuss their common interests and problems. Despite what some individuals may say, SUSK does have an interest in the international Ukrainian student movement and their presence in Ohio proves it.



SUSK AT CeSUS.



LES CONFLITS EST-OUEST: UNE RÉPONSE DE L'EST

Québécois
d'Applewood
Heights

Cet article est, d'une part, une réponse à l'article de Daria Romaniuk *Thoughts on SUSK in the East-West Perspective* et à la lettre de Vera Pastuszenko qui étaient publiés dans l'édition de septembre de "Student". En réalité, pourtant, c'est une réponse à tous qui posent la question: "Pourquoi on a des conflits Est-Ouest dans SUSK, advenant du fait que l'Ouest se sent sous représenté?"

En premier, il faut qu'on examine les différences entre les SUSKites de l'Est ainsi et ceux de l'Ouest du Canada.

Les SUSKites dans l'Est, et en particulier, ceux qui sont plus actifs, viennent généralement des familles de la première génération. Dans plusieurs cas, leurs parents sont immigrés au Canada après la deuxième guerre mondiale, pour des raisons politiques et nationalistes. Par conséquence, les parents ukrainiens de la première génération aiment insister sur l'importance d'une Ukraine libre et soulignent souvent les dangers du communisme. Quelques un de ces enfants (ou SUSKites), à cause du fait qu'ils sont nés au Canada, trouvent difficile à comprendre les anxiétés d'une nation à l'autre bout du monde.

D'autre part, beaucoup d'entre eux passionnément se lient avec la "cause ukrainienne". Parmi ces personnes, beaucoup d'entre eux s'engagent dans les organisations de jeunesse qui étaient fondées pendant la première partie de cette siècle et qui avaient, pour la plupart de ses membres, des parents canadiens de la première génération e.g. PLAST et SUM. Même si l'activité dans ces organisations s'est diminué dans les dernières 10-15 années, à cause des principes archaïques que ces organisations maintiennent, les idées, les relations et les amitiés établies dans ces organisations restent toujours fortes parmi plusieurs jeunes, même en SUSK. Une autre organisation avec des problèmes semblables est KYK, mais c'est un sujet pour une autre lettre ou article. En plus, parce que l'ukrainien est utilisé dans la maison, ces enfants ont au moins une facilité moyenne en ukrainien. De plus des organisations ci-haut mentionnées, ces individus vont aussi trouver des opportunités à s'engager dans SUSK. Etant affectés par ces nombreux facteurs, ces SUSKites voient SUSK comme une extension de leur ukrainienisme sur le campus de l'université.

Dans l'Ouest, le SUSKite typique vient d'une famille de la troisième ou la quatrième génération. Ses ancêtres s'immigraient au Canada dans la plupart pour des raisons économiques e.g. terrain gratuit offert dans l'Ouest pendant l'époque de Laurier. Etants, pour la plupart, pauvres et agrariens, beaucoup de ces gens étaient forcés à lutter et endurer des rigueurs en s'établissant dans un pays nouveau et étrange qui en plus avait un climat dur. A cause de ces obstacles et aussi à cause des politiques discriminatoires e.g. l'abolition des écoles bilingues au Manitoba en 1916, le sens d'un héritage ukrainien souffrait. Plusieurs ukrainiens se sont assimilés (et, quelquefois, étaient encouragés à le faire) dans la société générale pour se donner des plus grandes opportunités dans ce pays.

Parmi tous ça, seulement une institution ukrainienne transplantée du vieux pays, a survécu, c'est-à-dire, l'église. C'était dû à la nature propre du peuple et de cette institution. Pourtant, cette même institution a aussi commencé de tomber victime de l'assimilation dans les années récentes. Comme résultat, plusieurs gens de l'Ouest, ce qui concernent des affaires communautaires, ont maintenu un sens fort de la religion, qui, dans plusieurs cas, va

être classée par dessus leur sens de communauté ukrainienne en général.

Dans les dernières vingt années, surtout avec l'arrivée du multiculturalisme, plusieurs des descendants parmi ceux qui étaient déjà mentionnés en haut, qui étaient déjà établis et assimilés dans la société canadienne en général, ont de nouveau retourner, spécialement dans notre société conformiste, et ils ont essayé à redécouvrir leur héritage délaissé par leurs parents et grandparents. En général, la première méthode par laquelle cet individu essaye de redécouvrir ces racines est par la connaissance culturelle. La multitude des groupes de danse et chœurs ukrainiens dans l'Ouest du Canada atteste à ça. Une autre méthode est en reapprant la langue ukrainienne dont beaucoup d'entre eux ont déjà perdu la connaissance.

A cause de ces facteurs, beaucoup des jeunes de l'Ouest du Canada ont entré en masse vers les organisations culturelles ou religieuses, y compris prenant des cours en ukrainien. Pour ceux qui joignent SUSK, ils voient une opportunité à redécouvrir leur héritage ukrainien là où ils passent la plupart de leur temps: sur le campus de l'université.

Il faut préciser à ce moment, qu'il y a beaucoup d'exceptions aux généralisations ci-haut mentionnées. Elles étaient utilisées seulement pour donner une compréhension plus clair des différences entre les membres de SUSK de l'Ouest et de l'Est.

Basé sur les représentations déjà données, on peut voir les difficultés immenses qu'on rencontre en essayant à faire SUSK une force unie et cohésive. Reconnaisant que beaucoup de ces problèmes sont le résultat des distances géographiques et des communications faibles; toutefois, les influences régionales et les caractères personnelles sont les cause principales des ces différences. De plus, il y a une grande montagne de simples différences et méfiances régionales qui ont un effet sur tous les canadiens: en particulier, nos politiciens fédéraux et provinciaux qui ont justement été élus pour représenter nos intérêts. On a

entendu comment Ontario est ignorant, comment Québec est malcompris et comment le Ouest est sous-priviliégé sur plus qu'une occasion. Si on ajoute aussi les différences locales comme ceux qui existent entre Montréal et Toronto ainsi qu'entre Calgary et Edmonton, on reçoit une belle image des problèmes actuels qui confrontent SUSK. Cependant, néanmoins toutes ces difficultés rampantes, le Canada a quand même survi comme un pays pour cent vingt ans et, plus important, SUSK a survi pour trente quatre.

Heureusement, nos congrés, conférences etc. nous donnent une excellente opportunité pour nous rassembler et discuter nos différences, problèmes etc. Malheureusement, ils ont lieu normalement sauf que deux fois par année. C'est un fait qu'on se réunit à notre congrés annuel et qu'on formule beaucoup de belles résolutions qui essaient à couvrir tous nos objectifs et qui essaient à éliminer nos problèmes. Cependant, à cause de nos capacités limitées et des problèmes de notre organisation, i.e. l'instabilité, beaucoup de ces politiques ne sont jamais exécutées et les mêmes problèmes continuent d'une année à l'autre. En analysant la situation présente, le problème va probablement continuer dans le futur. Même si on essaye, avec beaucoup d'enthousiasme et ardeur à "comprendre" les idées et les préoccupations de l'un et l'autre, on ne sera jamais capable à les "comprendre" sauf si on est mis dans la même position que la personne qu'on essaye à "comprendre". En

SUSK, maintenant, on a une situation où l'Ouest essaye de se faire "compris" à l'Est, mais à cause des raisons déjà constatées, ce sera assez difficile à accomplir.

Le seul moyen par lequel l'Ouest va vraiment sentir qu'il sera justement représenté en SUSK est par prendre contrôle de SUSK lui-même. En autres mots, l'Ouest va être obligé à déplacer le cœur de l'exécutif de SUSK à l'Ouest.

Deuxième partie la prochaine fois. . .



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BOOK REVIEW:

KURELEK: A BIOGRAPHY PATRICIA MORLEY

Review: *Kurelek: A Biography* by Patricia Morley. Macmillan of Canada, 1986. pp.302 \$34.95 (90 photos, 80 colour plates).

After William Kurelek's death in 1977, his life and personality took on the aura of a myth for many people. Patricia Morley, a Concordia University professor is the writer authorized to present a biographer's perspective on this humble and shy painter of Ukrainian-Canadian descent.

The author presents her synthesis of the painter's life and work, tracing the events and people that shaped him and his vision throughout his fifty years of life. Kurelek's story is of a lonely, introverted and sensitive man struggling with a past that nearly killed him, and saw him hospitalized with mental illness. But his is also the story of one of Canada's most successful painters, one who combined his artistic talents with a religious fervor he discovered in adulthood.

Kurelek's success began in the 1960's in Toronto. He returned to Canada in the late 1950's from England, where he was hospitalized for a time. Kurelek re-discovered a meaning to life in Roman Catholicism shortly after his release from hospital. The whole direction of his life from thereon in was guided by this new vision; "He intended everything he did thereafter to be a genuflection to the God who had emancipated him from bondage by grace". This included his direction as a professional artist.

William Kurelek is popularly known for his paintings of nature scenes, many of which depicted Western Canada during the four seasons. Yet this was far from a romantic depiction. He himself described nature as being both "provider and tyrant.....beautiful but heartless." In general, the nature scenes, like his other works, contained an underlying, or even conversion, he felt compelled to make people and human actions more dominant in his art.

The farm and nature scenes sold well, contributing substantially to the artist's finances. He was thereby able to afford to spend time on his explicitly teaching/religious projects. The nature works also became a way of introducing patrons to what Kurelek called his more serious works, i.e., his didactic paintings, the most monumental of which was "The Passion of Christ". Many of his other books, like "Kurelek's Canada" also had a religious intent which he made his publisher retain; "should the publisher change the religious intent of the author's script in the course of editing or otherwise this contact shall be null and void."

May Ebhitt Cutler discovered Kurelek as an author, while Av Isaacs discovered him as a painter. The artist's first exhibit in 1960 was an immediate success, drawing the largest crowd the gallery had seen up to that time. Morley's was: "Bill looked out of place at his own opening... he looked as if he were in the wrong country, the wrong century, the wrong situation". Such was the story of his life. For one who had been branded a failure since childhood, success as an artist was something new indeed.

As for the paintings of Kurelek's first exhibit, "emotionally and intellectually, the paintings struck the viewer like a well-placed bomb". All of the paintings, from those about farm life, or bush camps, or the explicitly prophetic ones with titles such as "Behold Man without God", portrayed the artist's unique emotional strength.

Kurelek was of Ukrainian background, but until the 1960's he saw no potentially positive contribution to his life from that heritage. At one point, however, he did experience a cultural reawakening. This found expression in the types of projects he agreed to undertake: paintings of life "By becoming more keenly aware of the differences in cultures, he felt himself better able to represent them in painting". Further, his art became his way of promoting "peace and understanding between people". Religious motivation was involved as well: he began to see the multicultural country of Canada in the context of the whole family of man-- "put God first and one's nationality of ethnic origin second".

Acceptance of Kurelek by Ukrainians was initially slow and mixed, but by the end of his life he had re-discovered a vitality in his ancestry, and the Ukrainian community became proud of him. It is not ironic, however, that the task of a biography of Kurelek's life should be undertaken by a non-Ukrainian: not only did he become famous as a Canadian painter, but perhaps more importantly, there were no Ukrainian priests at his funeral. This indicates that his acceptance by the Ukrainian community at the same time was not unconditional.

From Patricia Morety's biography of William Kurelek's, the reader receives a powerful impression of a person who succeeded in this "tragic, puzzling, yet wonderful world", and whose vision is accredited to Someone (God) who "has asked me to get up because there is work to be done."

JEFFREY STEPHANIUK



STUDENT, MARCH - APRIL 1987, PAGE 14

CHERNOBYL AND NUCLEAR ENERGY IN THE USSR DAVID R. MARPLES

With the first anniversary of the infamous Chornobyl nuclear disaster already upon us, there has been renewed speculation on the true implications of the tragic accident; and with renewed discussion, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, located in Edmonton, Alberta, has come out with its own in-depth analysis of this much talked about subject, *Chornobyl and Nuclear Energy in the USSR* written by David R. Marples, a research associate at the institute. The book is available in paperback form in most bookstores, and is distributed and promoted in Canada and the United States.

Chornobyl and Nuclear Energy in the USSR analyzes the Soviet nuclear power industry. In origin, much of the information presented in the book predates the disaster but uses Chornobyl as the centre of the study. The book seeks the answers to several relevant questions related to the Soviet energy mix, and most readily, why have the Soviets embarked on such a bold pace of nuclear energy development? The book rationalizes why nuclear energy is being used to satisfy the incremental energy needs of the European area of the USSR and other Eastern Block countries. This question is even more intriguing when it is known that the Soviet Union is one of the few countries in the world which can boast energy self-sufficiency. The book also seeks answers to other pertinent questions. Is the fast pace of industrial development costing, in terms of safety, the people and the environment of the USSR? Are other nuclear power plants in the Soviet Union in similar condition to Chornobyl? Has the Chornobyl accident changed the Soviet's nuclear energy program's rate of growth? Though this book deals with the Soviet nuclear power industry in its entirety, the emphasis is on the Ukrainian situation.

The book is divided into seven chapters. Chapter one deals with the release of information in regards to the Chornobyl disaster. Chapter two looks at the Soviet energy mix and why there is no alternative to nuclear power. Chapter three focuses on Ukraine's role in supplying power to other Eastern Block countries via its nuclear power plants. Chapter four traces the development of nuclear energy in the Soviet Union and the nation's goals for the year 2000. The final two chapters focus on the accident itself and its aftermath.

Bohdan Kozy



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THE TRUE STORY OF THE SOVIET

UNION'S TWENTY MILLION WAR DEAD.

MYRON HALUK

The communist regime of the Soviet Union has perpetually sought to make guilty the Western world's conscience by bragging that it lost 20 million war dead at the hands of the Nazis so "democracy" could flourish. Stalin's Secret War by renown historian Nikolai Tolstoy (also the author of Trial and Error) sheds new light on the Soviets' claim.

In August of 1942 Stalin had told Churchill that his reason for signing the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939 was to gain more ground and time for the inevitable war with Germany. Indeed, many historians have naively accepted Stalin's account and have complimented him on this stroke of diplomatic brilliance. Unfortunately, not a word of Stalin's explanation is true. In the 18 months following the signing of the pact, right up to the time of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union, virtually nothing had been accomplished in the way of fortifications, defensive lines or military airfields to exploit ground gained by the agreement.

By signing the pact with Hitler, Stalin sincerely believed that the Soviet Union and the Axis Powers could divide up Eurasia into German, Soviet, Italian and Japanese spheres of influence. During the years of the agreement, Stalin acted as a willing and fawning partner aiding Hitler in his war on the Western powers by supplying the Nazis with raw materials far in excess of the quantities laid down in the agreement. Although Stalin was repeatedly warned by both his own and Allied intelligence of German intentions to invade the Soviet Union, he gave no heed and continued to fulfill commercial obligations with Berlin. As Tolstoy puts it, "Stalin regarded himself as Hitler's junior partner and was prepared to believe anything his Fuhrer told him."

This blindness on Stalin's part becomes perfectly intelligible when examining the dictator's policies, both internal and external, which were dominated by his almost insane paranoia of the Soviet people themselves and their potential for rebellion against the Communist oppressors. The spectre of an uprising of millions upon millions of vengeful Gulag slaves, Ukrainians, Poles, Balts, Caucasians etc. haunted the tyrant's sleeping and waking. The fact was that Stalin and the Communist leadership lived like an occupying power in a conquered land having no confidence whatsoever in the legitimacy of their rule. Their only source of security was the secret police - N.K.V.D.

It is especially evident in his internal policies during the war that Stalin feared the domestic enemy most, even more than he feared the Nazis. Tolstoy asserts that during this period, Stalin waged a "war on two fronts"; one against the Nazi invader, and the other, more important war, his "secret war" waged by the N.K.V.D. against the unarmed Soviet population. In the first week of the German invasion, the slaughter of prisoners in Ukrainian and Lithuanian camps took precedence over the supply of crucial munitions to the Red Army on the frontier. Hundreds of thousands of well-equipped troops guarded the camps of the Gulag in preference to stemming the onslaught of the Wehrmacht.

During the war, N.K.V.D. activity increased dramatically. The camps of the Gulag, which imprisoned approximately eight million people at any one time (according to Robert Conquest), became even more swollen during the war. The normal death rate in the Gulag, terrible as it was, increased enormously because of the expanded prison population and other wartime aggravations. Besides these deaths, widespread purges occurred throughout the war, particularly in reoccupied territories, such as in Ukraine where the Communists waged a regular war against Ukrainian Nationalists. On top of this, widespread deportations of Crimean Tatars, Curations, Volga Germans and Ukrainians also took place in the years of 1941-45.

The full extent of Stalin's war crimes against the Soviet people becomes shockingly evident when one analyses the Soviet Union's wartime dead figure. According to Tolstoy, a careful analysis of the Soviet post-war census of 1959 reveals that not less than 30 million Soviet people died during the war years. A Soviet demographer has estimated that about 7.5

million Soviet soldiers were killed in battle or died of wounds or in German prison camps which is perhaps as close to the truth as one can hope to get, since the Red Army did not record casualties. The fact that 2 Soviet soldiers died for every one German soldier killed in combat can largely be attributed to the Red Army's brutal means of waging war (eg. penal battalions were used where before 'enemies of the people' were used to clear mine fields). Deducting the military dead from the total 30 million leaves some 22.5 million civilian losses of which 4 million deaths can be laid at the hands of the Germans, according to Tolstoy. A further death toll must have resulted from the 'scorched earth' policy pursued by both sides when retreating. Whatever the case, there remains a residue of some 10-15 million Soviet deaths, unquestionably victims of Stalin's secret war. Included in this figure are 5.5 million Soviet people (many of them Ukrainian), who were repatriated after the war (2.3 million of them obligingly handed back by the British and Americans). Thousands were massacred on arrival, whilst the overwhelming majority of the remainder disappeared and died in forced-labour camps.

It should be evident that Soviet casualties directly attribute to the Germans account for only a third, or at most, half of Soviet overall losses in manpower during World War Two. After reading Stalin's Secret War one will inevitably have to ask himself the question: What was the real price for the war-time alliance with the Soviet Union?



ЯКИЙ ХАРЧ — ТАКЕ ЗДОРОВ'Я

Д-р СТЕПАН ЗОЩУК

АЛКОГОЛЬ

Рівень холестеролу у крові щурів помітно підвищувався, коли подавано їм до стравн алкоголь (83). Значить алкоголь сприяє вапнінню судин.

У людини діється докладнісенько те саме, коли пити алкоголь. Уже згаданий дослідник Вільямс (Університет у Техасі) підкреслює, що сьогоднішній харч творить ґрунт для алькоголізму.

На численних міських цілі праці я згадав, що надмір сечової кислоти може бути хвилево усунений з крові при допомозі різних ліків, м'ясних харчів, кислоти і алкогольем. Тоді людина себе добре почуває. Цей досвід робить кожний, на жаль, кривотлумачем.

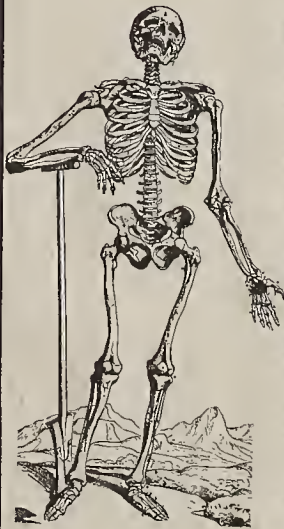
Цікавий досвід: новонароджені щури поділено на два рівні ґурти, помістивши кожний ґурт в особну клітку. До кожної клітки вставлено по дві посудини з водою, до кожної другої додано кілька ложок алкоголью. Одним подавано зерно і сире молоко, другим — варене м'ясо і всі харчі, які їсть сьогоднішня кожна людина. Виявилось, що щури, які їли зерно, пішли пити воду, а ті другі пішли пити воду з алкогольем.

Ще інші дослідні виявили, що харчі, біліні на вуглеводі з повного зерна, тобто харчі, в яких не має вітамінів з групи В або їх з замало, сприяють поставанню налогу алькоголізму.

Згідно із розитгом Галлонізі 1979-го року 69% дорослих громадян ЗСА поперх 18-го року життя, тобто 102 мільйони населення п'ють щодня алкогольні наптки, лише 5-10% незвичайно багато. За поміркованого п'яка у ЗСА уважається (числа відносяться до року 1978-го) такого, який випивав 3,0 галлон дистильованого алкоголью. 3,035 галлона вина і приблизно 34 галлони пива річно (Бін — 84).

Налогове споживання різного м'ясна спричинює масовий алькоголізм у всіх народів, без різниці на їхній ступінь освіти і походження.

Сьогоднішнє суспільство названо п'яничим із особливими мітамі: "у вині їстина", пила і взагалі того, що п'є, суспільство шанує більше, ніж того, що не п'є. Так шириться міт про алкоголь, який "ушляхотнює" людину. У ЗСА видастся річно 25-40 бильйонів на алкоголь, він є причиною 40% самоходових випадків. У 1979 році було у ЗСА десять мильйонів постійних п'яниць серед дорослої частини населення і три з половиною мильйона серед недоліків та дітей.



Відділ "Алькоголь" переписаний з книжки д-р Степаиа Зощука "Який харч — таке здоров'я". Цю книжку можна замовити за 25 дол. від

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ТРИДЕНТНИЙ
КОНЦІВНИЙ
В УКРАЇНІ

MILLENNIUM
OF CHRISTIANITY
IN UKRAINE

SUPPORT NEEDED FOR PHILATELIC MILLENNIUM PROJECT

Dr. Ingerit Kuzych, in an open letter published in the February 1986 issue of "Trident", the publication of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, appeals to all Ukrainians throughout the world to petition the State of Vatican and the government of Greece to issue stamps commemorating the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians fully endorses Dr. Kuzych's appeal. The government of Greece has expressed possible interest in an issue. The State of Vatican issued a series of stamps in 1966 commemorating the Millennium of Poland's Christianization. Interest has been shown. A precedent has been set. A sustained effort is now

required showing world wide support for philatelic issues commemorating the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians is committing itself to advocating the issuance of Millennium stamps. We are calling on all Ukrainian organizations, churches and individuals to join in the campaign begun by Dr. Kuzich. The Synod of Ukrainian Catholic bishops requested that the Vatican issue a commemorative stamp.

Write letters or post cards to the appropriate agencies showing support for postage stamps commemorating the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity. A sustained effort on our part will forever enshrine this anniversary.

Mail to:

Vittorio Trocchi
Secretary General of Government
Administration of Post & Telegraph
00120 Citta' del Vaticano

Dottore Vittorio Pini
Ufficio Filatelico e
Numismatico
00120 Citta' del Vaticano

Joseph Valirakis
Administration of Posts
& Telecommunications
11780 Athens, Greece

Hellenic Post — General Direction
Subdirection of Postage stamps
and Philately
Philatelic Section
1. Apellou St.
Athens 111, Greece

SAMPLE LETTERS

To the Vatican

Dear Mr. Trocchi:

1988 marks the Millenium of Ukraine's Christianization. I urge the State of the Vatican to issue commemorative postage stamps to honour this most glorious event in the history of Christianity in Ukraine.

To Greece

Dear Mr. Valirakis:

1988 marks the Millenium of Ukraine's Christianization. This faith was adopted from Byzantium and it opened the doors to many centuries of mutual cooperation. I urge the Government of Greece to issue commemorative postage stamps to honour this most glorious anniversary in the history of Ukrainian Christianity and in the mutual history of our two peoples.