

СТУДЕНТ

STUDENT ETUDIANT

Jan./Feb.
1989
Vol.21 No.104

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

Криза Біженців

Нестор Микитин

Впродовж перших двох тижнів січня цього року Австрійські власті виклинули 93 українських біженців з переходового табору у Трайскірхені. Австрійці і Західні Німці тепер послідовно відсялають зі своїх таборів біженців, які не мають зв'язного спонсорства. "Карітас", католицька харитвтивна організація, опікується цими людьми впродовж 3-4 днів після вручення з таборів, але без грошей, приміщення і харчів ці біженці є змушені вертати до тих країн, з яких вони втекли.

Тепер перебуває 590 українських біженців у Австрії, хоч 360 мають спонсорство (Канадський уряд спонсорує 220, а КУІС — 140), ще 230 нагло потребують помочі. На жаль, без додаткових фондів і спонзорів рук Канадсько-Української Іміграційної Служби (КУІС) зав'язані. Ще восени 1988 передбачували теперішню кризу, і хоч на заклкн КУІС був відгомін з громадн, як тепер бачимо, це не могло досить розв'язати гарячу ситуацію.

В останньому році відбувся з'їзд Світового Конгресу Вільних Українців, але ані наші політничі, ані громадські провідники не взялися за пекучу проблему українських біженців, які день-у-день жвуть у непевності у тяжких обстввних переходових таборів Західної Європи. Хоч тепер через відлггу у Советському Союзі можна, врешті, безпосередньо спонзорувати дисидентів на Захід, ніхто з наших політників цим не зацікавився.

Чому наша Українська діаспора могла в останньому році видати стільки грошей на різні концерти, пам'ятинки і бенкети на відзначення Тисячоліття Християнства в Україні, в не може звйти досить християнської щедрости і любови, щоб допомогти українцям у наглій потребі?

Тільки ваші щедри датки і зрозуміння можуть врятувати наших братів з цієї крзн. Прошу переслати пожертви на адресу:

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СТУДЕНТ



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.

93 Ukrainians from Poland have been expelled from the temporary camps where they were living, and are being threatened with deportation from Austria. They sought refuge in Austria this summer while on a trip to celebrate the Millennium in Rome. The total number of Ukrainians in Austria and West Germany aspiring to emigrate to another country has reached nearly 590. Of this number 220 are being sponsored by the Canadian government, the government agreed to extend sponsorship only after a great deal of lobbying was carried out by the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society (CUIAS). Another 140 are being sponsored by CUIAS.

Unfortunately this leaves roughly 230 Ukrainians with no sponsorship. The ninety which are being deported are now not allowed to live in the special camps Austria has established for such occasions but are living in the care of various church missions and groups. They are allowed to live like this for only a short time and must leave shortly for their homes in Poland. As well Austria is threatening to deport more Ukrainians if sponsorships are not found soon.

Although CUIAS is sponsoring 140 of these Ukrainians they do not have the necessary funds to sponsor all of the Ukrainians refugees. Response from the community has been positive but unfortunately a lot more support is needed. Besides contributing money to CUIAS, the Ukrainian Canadian community can apply pressure on the government to sponsor additional Ukrainians.

However, what is really needed is a concerted effort by the whole Ukrainian Canadian community. All Ukrainian Canadians, as well as all Ukrainian Canadian organizations should get involved in the plight of the Ukrainians. Ukrainian Canadians must band together, to coordinate their efforts, to ensure that these people will be able to arrive safely in a friendly country.

The plight of these Ukrainians has already reached a few organizations. The Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Toronto has decided to give CUIAS a sum of money and to sponsor one of the Ukrainians in Austria. The U of T USC has the funds in a financial position due to this due to several successful events. A lack of funds at other clubs should be no deterrent for Ukrainian students to aid the Ukrainians in Austria, most of whom are students themselves. A committed effort by different clubs, and the

Editorial Con't Pg.8

More Makhno

May I first congratulate you on a very fine special issue of STUDENT. The reminiscences of past editors of STUDENT were especially a highly stimulating read. What exciting and invigorating times they appeared to have lived through during that decade of the 1970s.

Another feature that caught my attention was the article and comic strip on Nestor Makhno. This is very timely, for 1989 marks the centenary of the birth of this still somewhat controversial and obscure figure (he was born on October 27, 1889). Since Roman Semenowycz wrote his article for STUDENT in 1972, our knowledge of the Makhnovite movement (Makhnovshchina) has significantly been enhanced. It is curious that the first major scholarly work to be published in English on any of the leading figures of the Ukrainian Revolution, was not a book on Petliura, Skoropadsky or Hrushevsky, but one on Makhno. Conversely there has not been a single book published in the West on Makhno in the Ukrainian language, while in the Soviet Union successive regimes have consistently denounced his movement.

For those who wish to understand this peculiar episode in Modern Ukrainian history, may I recommend the very solid and detailed study by Alexandre Skidra, a French citizen who traces his roots to the region

where the Makhnovites operated, titled *Nestor Makhno: Le Cosaque de l'Anarchie* (Millau, France, 1982). There, the reader will find many misconceptions surrounding the Makhnovite movement effectively challenged. For instance, the book reveals the source of the oft-repeated sorry caricature of Makhno as a pitiful drunk during his years in exile, as depicted in the last caption and picture in the cartoon strip. Separating myth from fact, Skidra ably demonstrates how the real, "sober" Makhno continued to struggle in exile, "the pen replacing the sabre" producing an array of writings, some of which have recently been translated into French under the heading: Nestor Makhno, *La lutte contre l'Etat et autre ecrits* (Carrare, Italy, 1984).

Other topics, such as the Zaporozhian Cossack heritage in the Makhnovite region, the participation of women in the movement, Makhno's relationship with Petliura (not as venomous as previously assumed) and other contenders for power in Ukraine, his impact on the international anarchists abroad, among them Ukrainians in North America, are discussed. In short, one can no longer pass a serious commentary on the Makhnovite movement without having consulted Skidra's study first.

This movement was not simply of the jaquerie type, characterized by aimless or limited aspirations, but

one which could boast a broad, popular base and that was conducted by an ideology which, contrary to popular belief, was not alien to Ukrainians (such outstanding personages as Mychailo Drahomanov and Mykhailo Pavlyk espoused anarchism as the ultimate goal for Ukrainian society). Just as there were Ukrainian socialists, conservatives and liberals who advocated an independent Ukrainian state following socialist, conservative or liberal principles, so too were there Ukrainian anarchists calling for a libertarian Ukrainian society.

At the height of the movement in 1919, the extended area of Makhnovite influence encompassed a territory which corresponds to nearly one third of the present Ukrainian SSR. It was defeated under very suspicious circumstances. For instance, the famine of 1921, which swept through southern Ukraine, was felt most severely in the Huliai Pole region, the traditional stronghold of the Makhnovite movement. Historian Roman Serbyn suggests that this famine was a kind of dress rehearsal for the even more terrible one of 1933. If so, then a legitimate question can be raised as to whether the Bolsheviks deliberately starved the Makhnovite movement, the last of the major resistance movements

Letter Con't Pg. 8



STUDENT is published bi-monthly by Student Newspaper Publishing. Subscription rate is \$6.00 for 10 issues.

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 material for publication.

STUDENT enjoys Special Subscriber Status with the Canadian University Press (CUP), but really does not enjoy anything.

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Yes, comrades, we can now say that the openness engendered by glasnost is really serious. UKRAINIINA magazine recently published 1.25 million wallet-sized pocket calendars featuring a young woman in a markedly unsocialist pose - standing braless in a wet blouse revealing some of Ukraine's hitherto neglected beauty and bounty. The calendars have become a big hit with young Ukrainian males in the West, who have taken to carrying them in their shirt pockets, doubtlessly fulfilling the dreams of their parents, who for years have been imploring them to "keep Ukraine close to your hearts." We await further revelations, of this and other kinds, with bated breath.



The question of the internment of Ukrainian Canadians has become topical these days. Articles in the *Globe & Mail* and other Canadian newspapers have pointed out this long forgotten and ignored occurrence. Officials from the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC) have had meetings with the Minister of Multiculturalism where the question of redress and compensation has been raised.

There have been a few questions raised in this regard. It is an established fact that this internment did take place, however the questions are directed to the methods assumed by the UCC in this pursuit and to some historically questionable facts raised in *A Time for Atonement*, the pamphlet on the internment, produced by Lubomyr Luciuk and Bohdan Kordan, which is the historical backbone of the UCC's argument.

Two questions are raised by the UCC's methods: why the sudden eruption of concern, and how exactly is the UCC going about this issue. The internment of Ukrainians occurred between 1914 and 1920, around seventy years ago. The Ukrainian community has been silent all this time, perhaps because no one cared enough to raise this issue. Now this long dormant occurrence has become an issue in the Ukrainian community. Strangely enough this issue appeared on the scene about the same time that it seemed that the Japanese Canadian community was going to be compensated for the internment they suffered during World War Two. The issue really came to a boil after the Japanese Canadian community received the compensation and apology they had been after. This sounds too convenient to be a coincidence. There has been no debate within the Ukrainian community as to whether we want to pursue this issue, whether our pursuit of this issue will make the Ukrainian Canadians seem money hungry and coat-tail riders to the general Canadian population.

The actual methods used by the UCC in their lobby effort follow standard UCC practice - a group of UCC big wigs, usually the president and a few other important people who are involved deeply in the issue to be discussed, trundle to Ottawa and meet the minister after which they all disperse to their respective corners of Canada. This method of

lobbying has proven to be ineffective in the past so the UCC has set up an Information Bureau in Ottawa to handle all of its lobbying efforts. At the meeting with the Multiculturalism minister about this case, the Information Bureau was not represented. Does the UCC national executive not trust the Information Bureau to handle this issue or does it want to reserve all of the lobbying "glory" to itself? Or is it the result of inefficient planning and an incoherent policy towards this issue? Questions remain.

Many questions raised about the UCC's historical framework, the *A Time for Atonement* pamphlet, are contained in Orest Martynowych's, as yet unpublished, paper *A Plea for a Rational Discussion of the Internment of Ukrainians in Canada, 1914-1920*. In this paper Orest Martynowych takes statements from *A Time for Atonement* and other newspaper articles by Lubomyr Luciuk and Bohdan Kordan and challenges the accuracy of their historical representation. He does not challenge the fact that Ukrainians were interred during this period, he only points out that there are serious overstatements, questionable interpretations as well as factual errors made in the pamphlet and in the articles.

Exactly who was detained is one of the main weak points of the pamphlet, and the articles. According to Orest Martynowych. He states that the tone of the pamphlet and the articles implies that all Ukrainians living in Canada were termed as enemy aliens and therefore interred or forced to register with local authorities as enemy aliens. Martynowych points out that only the unnaturalized Ukrainians were interred, and these internees were usually single men who were migrant laborers and owned no property of any value. This, he points out, is totally unlike the Japanese Canadian situation during World War Two.

There are many other contentious points which are brought up in Orest Martynowych's paper. Like the title of the paper suggests, all that is needed is a rational discussion of the events surrounding the internment inside the Ukrainian Canadian community before we, as a community bring it before the people of Canada. This is the most rational statement on the whole internment question that has been heard to this date.

СТУДЕНТ STUDENT & STUDIANТ

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January 13, 1989 A.D.

Second Class Mail Registration
#7606

Postage paid cash in Toronto

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. As indeed are ones in french. So help us tell it like it *really* is, by submitting today to **STUDENT**.

Submission deadline for next issue: Mar. 17

A note regarding technical requirements: All articles should either be typed or neatly written, double spaced between lines and with ample margins for convenient editing. Please stipulate any conditions you might have regarding the editing of content with articles of a sensitive political nature. Photos preferably should be black and white, but colour ones are fine, 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.

SUSK speaks: What we've done

It appears that the time has finally come to relieve those countless souls out there of the terrible burden of believing that SUSK has ceased to exist. After reading MIKE TYSOHLADCHUK's letter in the Nov/Dec STUDENT, I'm compelled to set the record straight: nope, SUSK is not asleep or dead. In fact, it is very much alive.

On the other hand, perhaps it is because the "facts" weren't available to the people who really count -- you know, the ones who control the media.

Whatever the case may be, here's the facts about SUSK. For the record:

After some serious setbacks in 1987-88, SUSK is once again on its feet and moving forward. One of the most encouraging developments has been the establishment of personal contacts with Clubs in the Great Lakes region, such as Brock U., Guelph, Waterloo and Western. For whatever reason, these Clubs have been largely overlooked by past SUSK executives. After witnessing the level of organization that these Clubs have achieved, I find these omissions by past executives regrettable.

Also worth noting is the fact that this year's executive has settled the SUSK account with CKBY. Last November, with the 5th CKBY but a week or so away, and 5 (yes, five) years of dues unpaid, the executive met with CKBY representatives to discuss the issue. With the help of some generous benefactors, and a sizeable contribution of our own, we were able to clear the debts and sent 3 delegates to the Congress.

Demonstrations are still in the SUSK arsenal. On November 7 of last year, in front of the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, SUSK staged a demonstration calling for national rights for Ukraine. It coincided with the Embassy's reception marking the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 (notice the small "r" on revolution), and left the Embassy staff somewhat peeved. Not only did the

demonstration receive TV, radio and newspaper coverage, but SUSK's demands were broadcast over Radio Canada International and Radio Liberty to Ukraine. Mykola Buczynskyj, SUSK's Director of Human Rights, was instrumental in bringing this about. For those interested, at one point Mykola and another student actually went inside for a tete-a-tete with an Embassy official!

Let me now switch to projects which are at various stages in the planning process. SUSK is about to launch an inspired fundraising campaign, armed with a stylish new letterhead. The proceeds will go towards covering SUSK's current working capital deficit, and will hopefully provide a sizeable sum for next exec's start-up. Alumni are especially encouraged to donate (yes, it's tax deductible).

Once again displaying their unparalleled hospitality, the U of Saskatchewan Club is hosting the SUSK Western Conference, February 10-13th, in Saskatoon. Those of you with an itch to travel are encouraged to take part in the action. On the agenda you'll find an important policy session during which SUSK's objectives and raison d'etre will be discussed. If you've ever wanted to have your say concerning SUSK's future direction, here's your chance. Of course, don't forget the social life! And as an added bonus, note that the weather in Saskatoon at that time of year is especially pleasant, according to Karen Pidskalny, the Prez at U of S.

I'm quite happy to report that the position of Alumni Coordinator will never be the same. Andriy Horbay, and his soon to be famous computer, are developing a database filled with alumni names and addresses. This will finally give SUSK the opportunity to tap into that all important resource that our revered alumni represent. Alumni reading this are encouraged to forward their addresses to SUSK HQ - 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto, M5S 2H4.

Plans for Congress '89 in Ottawa, in the very capable hands of Congress Coordinator Christine Reshitnyk, are well underway and contain some very big names. Brace yourselves for an announcement in the coming weeks.

Also in the works is the SUSK brochure. Over the past few years, a publication of this type has been frequently discussed, however nothing was ever produced. But this year, Hali Krawchuk, Director of Communication and Publication, with the help of Natalka Picklyk and Nick Teterenko, will finally change this. Hali has indicated that a rough draft will be ready, for review by the executive, by the Western Conference. Barring natural disaster, or other unforeseen circumstance, the brochure should be ready for print soon afterwards. It will be distributed throughout the community, in order to provide an accurate account of what SUSK is all about.

Then of course there's SUSK's trip to Ukraine. The rumours circulating about this are especially entertaining. The latest is that SUSK has sold its soul to the commies in return for safe passage and something else yet unannounced. Cut down on the samohon guys! Rest assured, the trip is legitimate and does not undermine the integrity of our collective values or beliefs.

If you haven't heard, a delegation of 4 SUSKites will tour a number of Ukrainian cities in May of this year, in an attempt to establish an annual exchange. We hope to host a return visit by some Ukrainian students during Congress in Ottawa.

It is unfortunate that rumours and half-truths, especially those concerning SUSK, tend to be disseminated more quickly and, it seems, believed more readily, than facts. Perhaps this is because rumours and half-truths are more fun to discuss. Or perhaps it's because people have a tendency to savour the misfortune of others, alleged or otherwise.

Drugs: a one way trip...

Travel carefully. Don't join other Canadians in prisons abroad.

Using or transporting drugs abroad carries serious penalties including the death sentence. Even if you are travelling with others who are carrying drugs you can be found guilty by association.

The Canadian government cannot intervene in a foreign legal process. It can only try to ensure that you get the same treatment as local residents. So, travel carefully. Please.

La drogue: un voyage sans retour...

N'empportez pas de drogue dans vos bagages. N'allez pas rejoindre vos compatriotes qui moisissent dans des prisons étrangères.

Dans certains pays, le trafic de drogue est passible de la peine de mort. Si vous êtes pris en compagnie d'autres personnes qui transportent de la drogue, vous risquez d'être condamné pour complicité.

Quand vous êtes pris dans l'engrenage judiciaire d'un pays étranger, le gouvernement du Canada a les mains liées. Tout ce qu'il peut faire pour vous, c'est de veiller à ce que vous soyez traité comme un citoyen de ce pays. Alors, pour l'amour du ciel, ne faites pas de folie quand vous voyagez.

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Наближається Новий Сезон Formula 1

Нестор Гула

Тільки тому, що нема перегонів, не значить, що нічого не діється в світі Formula 1. Бо невільно мати двигунів з турбо, багато дружин мусять шукати нормальних двигунів. Також багато компаній, які до теперішнього часу не будували двигунів, зацікавилися сезоном Formula 1, напевно завдяки цій серії статтей. Правдоподібно, цього сезону будуть аж дев'ять інших родів двигунів розділені між 19 дружинами — близько 37 шоферів.

Тепер розяснимо всі дружини, про котрі маю інформації.

McLaren

Ця дружина виграла безліч перегонів останнього сезону, вона знову буде сильна, бо має тих самих шоферів, як останнього року, найліпші шофери з серії Formula 1, Ayrton Senna і Alain Prost. Щодо двигуна, дружина затримує компанію Honda з їхнім новим двигуном, котрий має десять циліндрів. Вона буде одинока дружина, котра вживатиме цей двигун.

Ferrari

Традиційно ця дружина є сильна, бо продукує сильні двигуни. Двигун на цей сезон буде мати дванадцять циліндрів. Для цієї дружини результати поліпшуються і може виграти чемпіонат, бо не тільки мають сильні двигуни, але також тому, що затримали Gerhard Berger-а з минулого сезону і додали шофера Nigel Mansell-а. Це також два дуже вмілі шофери.

Benetton

Ця дружина, котра не мала турбо двигуна, була дуже сильна впродовж минулого сезону. Молодий італійський шофер, котрий добре показався минулого року, Alessandro Nannini, залишається, а з ним дружинником буде молодий англійський шофер Johnny Herbert, котрого всі хвалять як знаменитого шофера. Дружина буде вживати ту саму марку двигунів, яку вживала минулого року — Ford.

Lotos

Моя улюблена дружина погано показала минулого року. Шофери поволі згинули по трасах і саме авто не було дуже добре. На жаль ті самі шофери залишаються — Nelson Piquet і Satoru Nakajima. Дружина буде вживати Judd двигуни, котрі були сильні в інших автах останнього сезону. Я мрію, що щось станеться цій дружині, і вона добре скінчить сезон. Але я в це не вірю.

Arrows

Ця дружина уживала старший сорт турбо двигунів. І тому добре не показувалися на перегонах. На цей сезон ще не знають напевно, котру марку двигунів буде вживати, але можна сміло сказати, що буде або Ford або Judd. Шофери лишаються ті самі, тобто Derek Warwick і Eddie Cheever.

March

При кінці сезону ця дружина виявилася дуже сильною. Вона уживала і буде вживати двигуни Judd. Тільки що їхні двигуни будуть спеціальні, тобто будуть мати більше кієських сил, ніж інші двигуни Judd, котрі інші дружини будуть вживати. Шофери лишаються ті самі — Ivan Capelli і Mauricio Gugelmin.

Williams

Цього року Thierry Boutsen і Ricardo Patrese будуть провадити авта цієї дружини. Минулого року ця дружина уживала Judd двигуни, але на цей сезон переходять на двигуни Renault з десятьма циліндрами. Ця компанія почала будувати турбо двигуни для ужитку в сезоні Formula 1. Буде цікаво побачити, чи цей двигун добрий, чи ні. Ця дружина буде одинока цього сезону, що її двигуни буде вживати.

Ligier

Минулий сезон був паскудним для цієї, колись сильної дружини. Rene Arnoux напевно буде провадити, і ще хтось, не знають хто, буде провадити друге авто. Двигун буде Judd, але дружина має сильні контакти з Французьким урядом і пробує присилити, щоб Renault, яка є французькою урядовою фірмою, дала цій дружині їхні двигуни.

Lola

Philippe Alliot і Yannick Dalmas провадять авта цієї досить не цікавої дружини. Але цього року



вона може бути цікавою, бо можливо буде вживати двигуни Lamborghini з дванадцятьма циліндрами. Якщо цей двигун не буде готовий на перші перегони, то дружина буде вживати двигуни Ford-а.

Minardi

Це ще одна традиційно нешквара дружина. Шофери будуть ті самі, як минулого року. Спочатку будуть вживати двигуна марки Ford, але сучасні, що Subaru буде мати для них новий двигун перед кінцем сезону.

Brabham — Euro Brun

Тяжко сказати щось конкретного про цю дружину. Brabham — це стара дружина, котра не існувала останнього року, бо один з їхніх шоферів помер під час проби і мораль дружини цілковито занепадала. Ця дружина відновлюється завдяки провіднику дружини Euro Brun. Не знають, котра дружина буде існувати на початку сезону. Двигун може бути Ford або Alfa-Romeo. Не знають також, хто буде провадити автами.

Zakspeed

Це мала дружина, котра сильно не кінчала перегони, бо будувала свої турбо двигуни. Вони були слабкі і часто скупалися під час перегонів. Вона може бути доброю дружиною цього року, бо буде вживати двигуни Yamaha. Керуватимуть Bernd Schneider і молодий шофер із Японії на прізвиську Suzuki.

Безгазе Марудження

Ще незгадав про сімох інших дружин — Tyrell, Rial, AGS, Coloni, Osella, Dahlarra, і FIRST. Всі, окрім останньої дружини, котра уживає двигуни Judd, будуть вживати двигуни Ford-а. Одиноке цікаве з цими дружинами є те, що Michele Alboreto, котрий довгий час керував автами Ferrari, буде шофером в дружині Tyrrell, котра колись була занадто сильною. Також мушу додати, що цього року не буде в Детройті перегонів Formula 1. Їх перенесли, це майже на сто відсотків певно, до траси Лагуна Сека, котра знаходиться в Каліфорнії.

Треба додати подяку за сильну допомогу і знамениті інформації журналістові Graham Jones, котрий пише для газети Торонто Стар.



EX ORIENTE LUX II

An exhibit of young Ukrainian artists from Poland

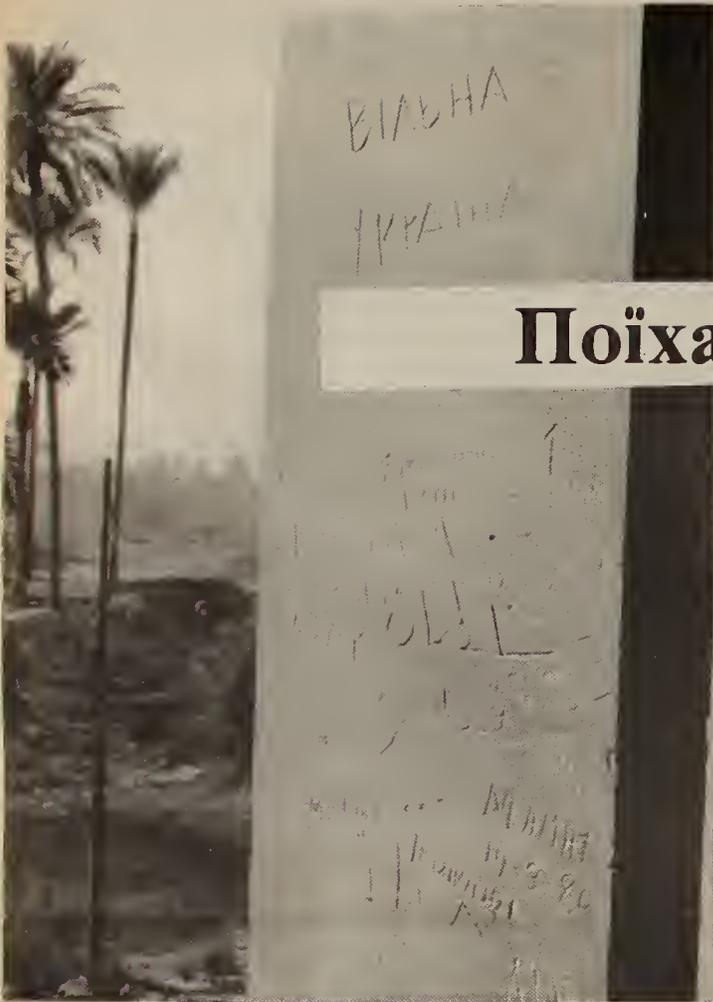
Feb 18 to 24

St. Vladimir Institute Gallery
620 Spadina Avenue

Feb. 18, 20:00, Prologue – an evening of performance and discussion

Feb. 19, 16:00, Opening

Feb 20 – 24, 18:00 – 21:00, Exhibit Hours



Без слів у Мемфіс



Поїхали,



Коптійський монах дає св. Причастя

ПОМОЛИЛИСЯ..

- Чи ти б поїхав?
- Чому ні?
- Добре... Йдемо!
- А кудя це їдемо?
- Та до Єгипту і до Ізраїлю... до Святої Землі.
- Не може бути? А колн?

— За два тижні, то ж збирайся! В тькому дусі почався проща молодшого хору церкви св. Миколая в Торонті. Проша до Святої Землі. Через одинадцять днів ми відвідали всі ті самі місця, які змогли, в околицях Каїра, в Єгипті, та в Ізраїлі.

Кожна хвилююнка була занята. Наш провідник, Ігумен (це значить, що він керує монастирем) Еатимій Волнський, не давав нам спокою. Показував нам все, що було можливо.

Спершу були ми в Каїрі. Саме місто бачили мало, бо напроти дия відвідували околиці. Досить сказати, що там безліч людей мешкають в дуже важких умовах, і що шофером всі є варятами — постійно чути делікатний гамір трубок з авта, а вночі мнотять лямпи з авт, переповідаючи одне другому якісь чарівні тасмннці.

А околиці Каїра складаються з багатьох малесеньких стрнх кусочкіа матерії, котрі мн заемо іском. А коли є дуже багато піску на купках, і невидно ні оствнньої, ні першої купки — мн це зємо ПУСТИНЯ. Це справді є добрим всоохплюючим ім'ям.

Де-не-де між тин малесенькимн кусочками матерії люди давно-давно побудували велнчезні будовн з вплиякв — мн їх зємо пірамідами. Вони є велнчезні, могутні, чудаоі і т. п.

Колн мн відвідали сходову піраміду у Сакара, мене свма піраміда не дуже зворушила, але колн того дня я вперше став на пустинню і відчув той спокій, ту безмежність, я багато дечого зрозумів.

Я вперше зрозумів душевний спокій і можливість його

осягнення. Відчув силу пустинні і чому це є місцем відродження.

І нарешті зрозумів свого товариша — латнш Олаф — котрий не міг привикнути до життя а місті. Він часто снів біля вікна і днвнвся далеко-далеко, хоча простору було довкола хатн може 25 метрів. Він був з Канадських степів, з-коло Саскатуну і не міг цього знайтн у південному Онтаріо.

Зрозумів я багато іншого, але це цього хіба вже досить!

Гадаю, що Олафу сподобался б Коптійські монастирі, котрі зньходяться серед пустині вже більше як 1400 років. Відвідали мн два такі монастирі і обидва інакші, але в обидвох живуть багаті люди, багаті духом і енергією.

Прадоподібно не знають вони, що Грецький одружнвся з американскою. Відлучені від сучасного світу, вони живуть життям, котре тяжко зрозуміти, але аоно має свою вартість, навіть

якщо тільки т

відвідувачві жи
Шодня мн від
звичайно тільки
мн. Було їх троє
Богдан Остапо
Мар'ян Івахів
бракувало їх.

Від монастир
до Каїру, відпр
церквою.....
являся), відта
Ізраїля.

В Ізраїлі буде
інакшим, як в Є
— багато більш
хоча і в Єгипті
Більше війська
Ізраїль, а особі
більше подібні
своїх сусідів.
Більше подібні
Єгипті половин
ла на різні бол
терпіння, а а Ізр
Старий Єрус
бактерії, що но



Вид на Каїр



Всі І Сю-сю недалеко Одиної гори



Тарас Гула

Фотографія: І. Потічна, А. Перекліта, Т. Гула

ися...

якщо тільки тим, що збагачує відвідувачеві життя.

Щодня ми відправляли літургію, звичайно тільки хор із священниками. Було їх троє: о. Волинський, о. Богдан Остапович з Торонта і о. Мар'ян Івахів з Чикаго — не бракувало їх.

Від монастиря ми повернулися до Каїру, відправили літургію під церквою..... (де Богородиця явилася), відтак — на літак до Ізраїля.

В Ізраїлі буденне життя є досить інакшим, як в Єгипті. Перш за все — багато більше війська і поліції, хоча і в Єгипті їх не бракувало. Більше війська і більше багатств Ізраїль, а осібно новий Єрусалим, більше подібний до Заходу, як до своїх сусідів. Навіть бактерії більше подібні до наших — в Єгипті половина групи захворювала на різні болі та інші шлункові терпіння, а в Ізраїлі всі видужали.

Старий Єрусалим має ті самі бактерії, що новий, але характер



Заспівали

протиний, так як добра сильна кава в металевій бані.

Старий Єрусалим є відчужений від нового не тільки стіною. Там і життя цілком інакше! Місто розділено на Арабську, Єврейську і Вірменську частини.

На жаль, під час нашого перебування старий Єрусалим був майже увесь час мертвий, бо Палестинці страйкували.

Тільки церкви і святі місця були відкриті. Відвідали ми церкву гробниці, котру греки побудували на Голгофі. Так забудували ту Голгофу, що й не півзвти, що це горбок — не міг я відчутти святість того місця.

За гробом Ісуса Христв сидів старий монах, котрий давав людям дотикати гріб і тоді давав свічку, вервицю і квітку в руки. Коли хто йому лишав менше 10 шеклів, він робився незадоволеним і деяким навіть збирав чн свічку, чн що інше з рук.

Такі справи досить понижували святість певного місця, і я гадаю, що тому мені природні пам'ятки більше промовляли, ніж забудовані. Так само греки забудували Вифлеєм. Я певний, що коли я був більше ознайомлений з символікою іконописців, то ті будови б теж промовляли до мене.

Найбільше вражіння на мене зробили місцевості у т. зв. Львобережжі (Вест Банк). Дорога до Назарету, Галилейське Море, Мертве Море, гора Твбор і весь край навкруги виглядає так, як він би ніколи не мінявся — тому було легко повернутися майже на 2000 літ назад.

Є там дороги, котрі римляни побудували, а також місця, описані в Новому і Створому Завіті. На жаль, не могли ми визначити, з котрої точно скелі Ісус зігнав стадо скажених свиней, знали, що це в околиці Галилейського моря, але їх там багато.

Одну річ, що відвідини місць перебування Ісуса мені дала — це конкретність до Святого Письма.

Наша віра, як наше життя на Заході, є досить абстрактним і без кориння. Нвзагал люди — і молоді і ствірі — не хочуть, не розуміють ритуалів, бо не розуміють їхнього минулого. Це до певної міри тому, що багато з тих, що провадять ними, також іслепні. На мою думку, ритуали походять не тільки від характеру людей, котрі його творять, але і від їхнього оточення — від природи і суспільства. Це ж ясно, що люди з пустині інакше віртимуть, як люди з джунглів — їхні ритуали будуть іншими, бо ж

їхне буденне життя є інакшим.

Подорож до Святої Землі дала мені розуміння кориння християнства. Наприклад, ми правили літургію у печері, хор співав — і не ставало повітря. Місце відлрви надавало цілком іншого почуття події, мала вона більше підліпне відчуття. Ритуали, походи і навіть читання Апостола і Євангелія стали живими, свіжими, і зрозумів я в оргвічний спосіб одне зджерелнашої літургії і нвшої віри.

Ті джерела існують у старовинних мавстирях, у розповіді духовних людей, у тих місцях, котрі існують із початків (це більше хіба на Україні), і якщо ми їх не пізнаємо, чн конкретно чн інакше, то наш дух буде порожнім. А порожній дух доводить тільки до сили секулярно матеріального життя. Це видно у нашому суспільстві не тільки поза церквами, але і в церквах, і стосується як християн, так і мусулман, єврсів, буддистів і всіх інших.

Люднин треба хоч трохи кориння, і я дякую отцвві Євтимієві Волинському, що показав галузку мого.



далеско Оливної гори



Галилейське море

Editorial Con't From Pg. 2

Ukrainian Canadian Students Union (SUSK) executive, could ensure that several other Ukrainians would settle in Canada. This would be similar to an effort made by two students in 1981, when the first wave of Ukrainian students from Poland took refuge in a Western European country, and raised around one hundred thousand dollars for their cause. It is vitally important for Ukrainian Canadian students to aid other Ukrainian students.

As well, the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church has agreed to sponsor one of these Ukrainians. This is a positive and an original step forward. I have not heard of any church, or organization for that matter, sponsoring any Ukrainians who have been fleeing from Poland in the past eight years. Ukrainian churches, in particular, should get more involved in the plight of Ukrainians in other areas. One study showed that of all the money given by Ukrainian Canadians to charities, over seventy percent goes to the churches. If other Ukrainian organizations survive and thrive in Canadian society on the same odd thirty percent, than the churches must be doing just fine, financially. The time has come for Ukrainian Canadian churches to financially support causes which aid Ukrainians in other parts of the world, namely Ukrainians trying to emigrate to Canada from Eastern Bloc countries.

After all, various Roman Catholic, Anglican, United and other churches in Canada support and aid refugees of all races into Canada. When a group of Turkish refugees were faced with deportation from Canada, a Roman Catholic church in Montreal gave them refuge until their case was aired before the government, and people of Canada,

Letters con't from pg.2

surviving in Ukraine, to submission.

Suffice it to say that even this brief attests to the importance of the Makhnovite factor in the events of the Ukrainian Revolution, the most crucial period in modern Ukrainian history. Let us hope that during the course of the next century there will be open and dispassionate discussion of the movement, in both East and West, with a view towards its rehabilitation as an integral part of our tradition.

Z pryvitom,
Serhiu Cipko,
Dcpt. of History,
Univ. of Alberta



more fairly. The church did not refuse this aid because the people in question were not Roman Catholic, or even Christian. They granted it because they were humans. The same attitude is needed in our spiritual centers. We could start by offering aid, not only spiritual, to our brothers and sister who are faced with a bleak, uncertain future at best.

The whole Ukrainian community in Canada should concentrate its efforts and aid the fellow Ukrainians in Austria. All organizations should get involved, from the smallest to the largest. Unfortunately it takes a crisis, like the imminent deportation from Austria of 93 Ukrainians seeking refuge in Canada, to have the alarm bells sound.

20-ий Ювілей

Гратуюлю за "ювілейного" СТУДЕНТ-а з приводу його двадцятиліття. Чимало цікавого матеріалу нааарилося в редакторських казанах за ті роки. Замітно, що, незважаючи на розбіжність смаків та рецензій, меню приблизно повторюється з року в рік.

Наприклад, проблема вжитку української мови даліше залішається не розв'язаною, незалежно від прониклих диянів пера Романа Ващука. Не менш актуальною є, якщо не "прірва між поколіннями", то їхнє поступове відчуження. З перспективним часом можна побачити, наскільки т. зв. "афера з афішою", що довела до реінгації президента СУСК-у в 1980 році була своєрідною "бурею чаїнку"... хоч подібні історії повторюються ще сьогодні.

Здавалося, що вчоршня стаття Романа Сеповича (1972) арешті утробить навіки спроб реабілітувати Нестора Махна з його анархічними поклонниками — зате як так не думаю.

Дещо змінилося за останні два десятиліття, але чн на краще? Нствалення українського середовища до найновіших імігрантів з Польщі, що його так айно описала Соня Марні (1980), попрямувало абік байдужості і безосередності. Ідеалізація і заангажованість українською проблематикою розвіялися з приходом генерації "яліпис". Затє все пліве і минає, тому можливо, що студенти 1990-нх років навернуть свої власні українські пріоритети. Вартісно було б, наприклад, переробити подорожній лутівник в Україну (написаний з неабн-яким дотепом і проникливістю десять років тому) в світлі т. зв. перебудови і гласності.

Найбільше промовистою і найцікавішою була стаття М. Косташ про свої вражіння від зустрічі з Леонідом Плошем. Написана не лише з журналістичним хнстом, але, передусім, з глибоким відчуттям і перехоном-

ням, написана не так з точки зору аналітичного спостерігача, а радше з горінням ново-навершеної.

Раджу всім, що сумніваються в одержимості української ідеї, перечитати ту статтю.

З дружим привітом
Юрій Ганас

Independence Day

On Friday January 20th, Ukrainian Independence Day celebrations were held at Parliament Hill in Ottawa, where the guest speaker was Mr. Roy Romanow, leader of the Saskatchewan New Democratic Party.

Without lowering himself to the level of partisan diatribe, as many others in the same situation have been known to do so well, Mr. Romanow spoke passionately on the need for all Ukrainians to respect each other's differences and to unite as we have never before in order to achieve the same goal that was realized for those few short years following 1918. Mr. Romanow further stressed that we must direct our efforts towards informing the entire world, and not just ourselves, of the desire and the need for an independent Ukraine. However, Mr. Romanow did not stop there, but called for all Ukrainians to fight against human rights violations no matter where these atrocities may be occurring in "our global village".

For those of us who despair the destructive internal divisions of the Ukrainian community, Mr. Romanow's call for unity of common purpose and for justice is a welcome message.

Dennis D. Kowalsky

SUSK Con't From Pg.4

The trip itself will be an important step for SUSK and for the Ukrainian community in Canada, and will rank as one of SUSK's proudest accomplishments. Once again, SUSK is at the cutting-edge, testing the bounds of the "establishment", going toe-to-toe with the Soviet regime.

Clearly then, to all concerned, SUSK is surely not decaying. Quite the opposite, we're moving forward and growing, laying the foundation for a modern, dynamic organization that will stride confidently into and through the 1990's.

Till the next time I'm compelled to write, Oh yeah,

Greg Blynsnik
National President
Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union

P.S. I might add that SUSK's accomplishments to date could have been even more notable, had individuals like MIKE TYSOHLADCHUK and hundreds more like him contributed some of their time and energy to SUSK's development, instead of languishing in its alleged demise.



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.

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In the Bush

Ando the Wild Man



G'day again cobbers! I hope youse all enjoyed last month's column. This month I take up where I left off. How Neil "Horsearse" Horvath used to laugh at me 'cos I couldn't outrun a razorback. But he's shut up about that ever since our little shooting escapade up towards Humpty Doo on the Ord river.

We'd been up that way a few times. It's up in northern Western Australia. Hot, humid mangrove swamp and river country up there it is. Real nasty for mozzies (mosquitoes), snakes and leeches. But still well worth the trip.

Beaker's (he got his name from the Muppet show) even got a couple of big revolvers. And "Dynamite" Dan Hansen always brings a case of dynamite along. There's also a sentry at night.

But it's all worth roughing it for a couple of weeks. On the money we make, we stay in the best hotels in Darwin or Katherine for a month or two, or we might fly to the Queensland coast and stay at a casino hotel for a bit, lying in the sun, watching the girls, living it up at night. That's the life for me.

to the same spot at the same time every day, he'll just lie in wait. At the right moment, he'll take a lunge at you.

Forget about trying to outrun them. They have a fantastic turn of speed - they can outrun a horse (over a short distance), bring it down and tear its guts out. Some "experts" tell you to run sideways to the direction that the croc is running. Fine. But try making that manoeuvre while running on a slippery mudflat, and you'll be on your arse in no time. Then you're cactus (as in finished, kaput).

But don't worry about ever being eaten alive by a salty. They don't do such things. Instead, they drag you back into the water, take you down to the bottom and just roll you over and over until you stop kicking. Then you'll be put under a submerged log or in amongst the mangroves for a day or 2, just to let you tenderize in the tropical climate. THEN they eat you.

too, 'cos it meant we'd have fresh meat for the barby that night. And croc meat (especially the tail) is really a delicacy.

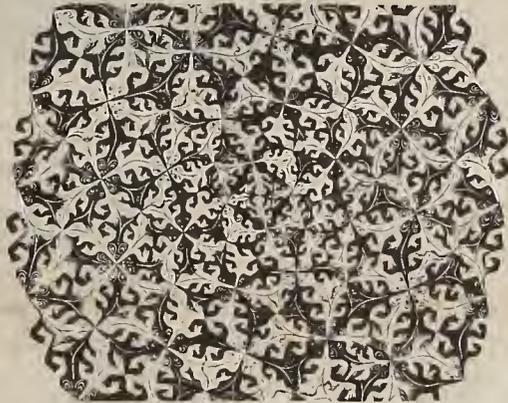
Well Neil was thrilled to little bits. It was his biggest kill so far that trip. He jumps out of the boat and starts getting Uglyguts to take pictures of him and the croc. First there's a few of us standing on the reptile. Then one of Neil sitting on it. And another of him lying on it in his sunglasses, getting a tan. For the finishing touch, Horsearse grabs the jaws, heaves them open, and yells at Uglyguts to take a photo of that.

After that photo session, we decided to go back to the river bank and have some tucker (food) 'cos it usually takes a god hour and a half to skin a croc properly. So back we went, lit a fire, boiled some water and made tea and opened a few cans. After about 30 minutes it was time to go back - leave the croc too long and he'll start to stink out in that sun.

Back to the boat, started her up, when Neil looked out into the river and yells out "Where the bloody hell's that bastard salty?!" We looked up - sure enough, it'd disappeared. Neil got most upset "some bloody scumbag croc went and took our money away!" he yelled. Well surprise, surprise, when we got to the mudbank, he shut up very smartly and turned a whiter shade of pale. There was no croc, but it was plain as day, he'd walked into the water and was not dragged! It turned out that silly deadshit Horsearse got his ammo mixed up and used hollow points instead of steel jacketed shells. All it must've done was stun the animal. And we were standing on it! Neil actually had his head in its jaws. What a fantastic photo to send to his mum if the croc had chosen to wake up at that moment.

Neil spent the rest of the day doing the technicolor yawn (vomiting), he was so nery. So we beat him up the next day. Somehow, everyone decided it might be a good idea to hit Darwin early that year, so we pulled the pin on the Ord and left next day. Let's just say a lot of alcohol was consumed in Darwin the following week. Things could've turned out a bit differently. But it's funny looking back at it now.

Neil's earned himself the honorary title of croc dentist, and we've enlarged THAT photo and hung it in his bedroom just to help him sleep better at night.



Shooting salties (saltwater crocodiles) is the name of the game there. And very lucrative it can be too. The average good sized skin can fetch about \$3000 (as long as you're not stupid enough to put any bullet holes through it).

Also highly illegal (some call it poaching), 'cos the crocs are a protected species. But now there are so many of them, it's starting to get something less than safe. People are being taken in populated areas. We had about 3 American tourists eaten last year. So a riddle quickly sprang up: How do you open a crocodile's mouth? Give it a Yank!

Anyway, out on the Ord, there's no one for hundreds of miles around. Good, because there's no one to grab you for (dare I say it?) poaching. Bad, because you really do have to fend for yourself, no matter what happens. If a croc attacks you, it's 2 days boat ride to a town. If a snake bites you, you're on a percentage - we carry anti-venom for most snakes, but for some there isn't any. With the worst ones you turn up your toes inside 30 seconds anyway.

Because there's no one out there, you go heavily armed. There's no real law out there, and you never know when you might come across some nutcase. Every few years, an episode like in "Deliverance" happens. Other times people just disappear, never to be seen again. So we take NO chances. We carry rifles

Anyway, this time around Horsearse, Beaker, Dan, Filthy, Uglyguts and me all went up for a couple of weeks in June. We had a couple of aluminum boats, walkie-talkies, supplies, and enough guns and ammo to last a month. We usually use steel jacketed shells, but Neil threw in a few boxes of hollow points for pelicans and stuff.

Shooting wasn't bad that year, and crocs were a good size. The biggest we measured was 16 1/2 feet. I think the largest ever caught was back in 1932. Twenty-seven foot long! A real monster that would swallow a man whole. They're the sort that would snap our boats practically in half. Thankfully, most are only 10 or 12 foot long. They won't attack boats, but they'll take a man. That's why you must never follow a routine near the water. A salty will lie hidden and watch you come down to the water every day. Once he's worked out that you come

Back to the shooting. We'd been out a week and put away about 30 grand worth of skins. On this particular day, me, Neil and Uglyguts were in one boat, and the rest were in the other. We were slowly going down the river, when the Horsearse spied a croc sunning himself on a mudbank out in the middle of the river. We drifted closer, he grabs his .303 rifle, adjusts the sights, and squeezes off a shot.

Now crocs are a bit like razorbacks in that they must be shot through the brain to be killed (unless you're lucky enough to get the heart, but that spoils the hide). And the skulls are very thick - hence the steel jacketed ammo. But the Horsearse is a good shot with a rifle, and the croc just jerked as the bullet hit him.

As we got closer, we could see he was fairly big - about 15 foot. And a nice, unblemished hide. He'd bring in about \$3500. I was happy



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Ukrainian Division: Another Perspective

When I was asked to review Wolf-Dietrich Heike's "The Ukrainian Division 'Galicia', 1943-45", I was hesitant at first - my knowledge of history, and specifically WWII Ukrainian history is superficial. However, I decided to read as a reader, not as a historian.

Originally in German, but translated into English from the Ukrainian by Andriy Wynnykyj, Heike's memoir details the growth, military activities, and various experiences of a group of Ukrainian men, at times numbering near 30,000, who decided that the best way to fight the Soviets was by joining a division of Ukrainians within the German Army. They hoped that someday this division could form an integral part of a Ukrainian army, fighting for an independent Ukraine.

Wolf-Dietrich Heike was then a Major in the German army, and the chief of staff of the 'Ukrainian Division'. Being a German who was not bigoted towards Ukrainians gave Heike a unique view of the exploits of the division and the problems it encountered, as well as the actions and reactions of the German command.

Heike seems to have been around everywhere that action happened. Like a guardian angel (if one could speak of an army major as an angel?) he supported Ukrainians, though he saw their faults as well. As a soldier he followed orders that he disagreed with, and accepted some unacceptable situations almost non-chalantly, for example, the execution of a Ukrainian First Lieutenant for theft.

Throughout his memoir, factual information about the actual movements of the division, its training, its failures at defending positions, and successes at counterattacks, is interspersed with more romantic passages about the rising sun, the gallantry of soldiers, the ugliness of death and musings on the nature of the 'Ukrainian Soul'.

Though sometimes simplistic, his ideas about the 'Ukrainian soul' sometimes do hit home.

For example: "Among Ukrainians emotion overshadows reason. ... the Ukrainian seems preeminently capable of raising himself to the heights of enthusiasm, only to fall, after the first indications of failure, to the depths of apathy and disillusionment."

Heike also gives the reader an inside view of the workings of the German army, of the chaos that gripped them as their dream was slowly being crushed, and of how they themselves saw that surrender to the Allies was much preferred to surrender to the Soviets. Heike writes straightforwardly, though at times he seems to be unsure when dealing with the UPA as a force in the struggle against the Soviets.

Well-written, though not a literary masterpiece, the book flows easily, and offers much that is new and valuable in helping us understand who the generation before us was, and is, and what forces shaped their ideologies and lives.

Texas Gula

WOLF-DIETRICH HEIKE

The Ukrainian Division 'Galicia', 1943-45

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BLOG-NOTES



Ukrainian Flag Raised in Lviv

(UPA)-November 1st has been a day when Ukrainians remember and honour those who fell in defense of the country ever since that date in 1917 when Ukrainian nationalists stormed the city tower in Lviv and hung the blue and yellow Ukrainian flag marking the beginning of a revolution which brought about the only years of independence in Ukraine during the twentieth century. This year in Lviv, Ukrainian nationalists took advantage of the policy of glasnost to celebrate a requiem mass at the graves of the "Sichovi Striltsi", who defended Ukrainian independence during World War I.

The fifteen to twenty thousand people who showed up in the Yanivsky cemetery witnessed the outlawed Ukrainian national flag tied to tree in commemoration not only of the Striltsi but the 1917 quest for an independent Ukrainian state. The flag hung overnight from the 31st of October till noon on the next day when the militia and KGB officials tore it down. Bohdan Horyn and Taras Chornovil, leading dissidents present at the procession, were questioned by officials about the source of the flag but offered no explanation.

During the procession, wreaths were placed upon the graves of Ukrainian soldiers after a requiem mass celebrated by priests of the outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church. After a recital of a poem written by Vasyl Stus about the Sichovi Striltsi, and a short speech by Ukrainian Catholic activist, Ivan Hel, the people joined in patriotic songs about the Sichovi Striltsi.

Makar Released

Ukrainian Press Agency has reported that Ivan Makar had been released November 9th after being held for three months. Makar had been badly beaten and had several bruises. Makar has been promised compensation for the three months he spent in prison but when he inquired about the compensation two days after his release, he was told no agreement had yet been prepared.

Ukrainians in Regans Era

Markian Hawryluk

In the waning days of a presidency especially after the arrival of the new year that will see the commander in chief's departure, the media finds a need to summarize the presidency, to give it an explanation, a stamp of disapproval, a final kick to a dying horse. The final days of President Reagan's term are no different. Despite being the most popular American leader since Roosevelt's three terms in the 1940's, most appraisals of Reagan's leadership have portrayed the departing president as a senile, forgetful old man with an obsession for militarism and passing out favors to the rich. All this mudslinging goes on without regard to the first nuclear arms reduction treaty signed with the Soviet Union and an economic recovery comparable to the post-depression economic surge accomplished only with the aid of the military demands created by World War II. Perhaps Iran-Contra and the problems of former aides, advisors, and cabinet members, such as former attorney general Ed Meese have damaged beyond repair the general reputation of President Reagan among the media. Yet the analysis of the last eight years must be seen favorably for Ukrainians both in the United States and around the world.

Reagan's western movie roles seemed to have carried over into his politics in the eyes of many. If this is applicable anywhere it must be in the case of foreign policy. Like a sheriff confronting the villain terrorizing the town dwellers, Reagan stood up to the Soviet Union and with tough but fair diplomacy forced concessions that no president had previously been able to achieve. Through a strong military build-up and the commencement of SDI research and development with a firm commitment to the project and to its eventual deployment which has secured its future at least through the early 1990's manifesting itself in President George Bush's policies, Reagan brought the Soviets back to the bargaining table. After coming so close in Reykjavik, the superpowers eventually reached an agreement and signed the first treaty actually reducing rather than merely limiting the number of nuclear missiles.

With support in the form of arms and advisors, Reagan fought communism in both hemispheres. Supplying the Afghan rebels with Stinger missiles, which proved decisive in crippling the Soviet armed forces, Reagan had a hand in the first successful resistance to a Soviet invasion. Meanwhile in Central America, the president continually pushed for aid to the anti-communist Nicaraguan Contras, although with less success due to a lack of support from a mainly democratic controlled Congress. It seems clear that any anti-communist policy must be seen favorably by the Ukrainian community.

Hand in hand with the attempt to reduce the USSR's military dominance came the unrelenting fight for human rights. By tying the two issues together, the Reagan bargaining team managed to gain many Soviet human rights concessions including the release of several political prisoners. Even the celebrated policy of *Glasnost* and

Perestroika whether actual or merely a product of the Soviet propaganda machine, must be viewed in the light of a tough Reaganite approach to human rights, as in some way responding to western economic and political pressures ultimately traceable back to the President.

The shortcomings of the Reagan era in Ukrainian eyes are mainly on the homefront. Ukrainians mourned the fate of Ukrainian sailor Myroslav Medvid who attempted to defect in a southern U. S. port but was returned against his will despite the pleas of the Ukrainian community. Yet the disappointment of the Medvid affair was not at all comparable to the dismay and bewilderment of the deportation of Ivan Demjanjuk to stand trial in Israel for supposed war crimes. However, these events must be placed into the proper context to understand why the conservative Reagan government acted in opposition to Ukrainian desires. The Medvid defection occurred only days before the crucial Geneva Summit and any interference in the returning of the sailor to the ship would have been detrimental to the success of the summit. In short the fate of one man was sacrificed for the greater gains possible at a superpower summit.

Demjanjuk on the other hand was a victim of America's continued fascination with World War II and Nazi atrocities. Every year the airwaves are filled with movies and mini-series depicting Nazi Germany while the bookshelves are filled with books adorning the swastika which continues to be a very effective marketing concept. Thus any attempt to defend a person accused of Nazi war crimes with any amount of doubt as to his innocence would have been suicidal for the Reagan government.

Despite the failure of Reagan to serve the needs of the American-Ukrainian community in these two cases, he has shown continued support for their causes. The president met many times with Ukrainian groups and with freed Ukrainian dissidents most recently with Mykola Rudenko, head of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. The president has repeatedly expressed support for Ukrainian issues including statements supporting the famine commemoration in 1982-83 and the 1988 millenium celebration. In addition, Reagan has shown continued support for the establishment of a United States consulate in Kiev. Not only would this bring Ukraine further into the realm of political awareness but should also serve to lure a number of foreign journalists from Moscow to Kiev, allowing for a greater media coverage of Ukrainian news events.

President Ronald Reagan should be remembered in the Ukrainian community as a staunch defender of freedom in the face of oppressive communist domination. He leaves office in an exciting time of demonstrations and limited rebellion in Ukraine due to the emergence of the policy of *Perestroika*. Thus the Ukrainian community can only hope this legacy of tough anti-communism will be inherited by newly inaugurated president George Bush.



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Oleh Krysa: In Concert

On Friday, February 10, 1989, Ukrainian virtuoso violinist Oleh Krysa will be appearing in concert in Toronto as part of York Universities' *Proc Memorial Lecture Series*, "Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine". Presently, he is the head of the violin chair at the Moscow Conservatory.

Oleh Krysa was born in 1942 in Ukraine. He has become an internationally acclaimed violinist, having received many awards such as, from the Paganini International Competition in Geneva, the Montreal International Competition and the Tchaikovsky International Competition. In 1977, he became head of the Beethoven quartet, one of the best chamber ensembles in the Soviet Union. As a solo-violinist, Krysa has performed in England, Norway, Italy, Austria, the U.S.A., Canada Japan as well as in East European countries.

Ukrainian Choral Music Conference

From February 24 to 26, 1989 a conference for choir directors, singers and music lovers from across Canada will be held in Edmonton. Entitled "Ukrainian Choral Music: Today and Tomorrow", the conference will involve international speakers dealing with subjects ranging from folk songs, to liturgical music, to directing a children's choir.

Speakers will explore Ukrainian music and its place in today's cultural community. Participants include Maestro Wolodymyr Kolesnyk of the Canadian Ukrainian Opera Company, singer Oksana Rohatyn-Makohon from the Canadian Opera Company, University of Alberta ethnomusicologist Dr. Regula Qureshi, Toronto composer Zenoby Lawryshyn, as well as several other well-known musical figures. A variety of lectures, demonstrations, workshops and discussions will be held throughout the conference weekend.

The conference will be sponsored by the Ukrainian Resource and Development Center and the Ukrainian Music Society of Alberta. To register or for more information, please contact Marie Lesoway at (403) 483-4422.



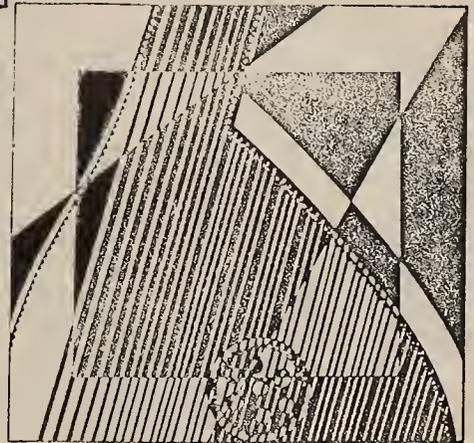
He has made a number of recordings of Bach, Paganini, Beethoven, Prokofiev, Vivaldi and Wieniawski. His full repertoire includes more than fifty various compositions for violin ranging from the classics to contemporary Soviet and Western composers.

Among the works that Oleh Krysa will be performing in Toronto is a composition by Borys Lyatoshynsky, the forefather of Ukrainian symphonic music. At this performance he will be accompanied by his wife, the pianist, Tatyana Tchckina. Previous to this concert, Oleh Krysa will be performing with the Las Vegas Symphony Orchestra under the direction of the Ukrainian-Soviet Union, born American pianist, conductor Victor Baley, who is also a professor at the University of East Nevada.

Other events at the symposium are:

- Film screenings of: *Well for Thirsty* (Yuri Ilienکو dir.) Jan. 28, Jan. 30, Feb. 1; *Evening at Ivana Kupalo* (Yuri Ilienکو dir.) Feb. 1; *Millenium* (Halyna Kuchmij dir.) Jan. 29.
- Humeniuk Art Exhibit, Jan. 29, Feodosii Humeniuk will be present.
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