

# STUDENT

STUDENT  
STUDENT

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XVII SUSK  
Congress

IV CESUS  
Congress

Special  
CONGRESS  
ISSUE

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## editor's letter year nine....

For almost nine years of its life STUDENT has been searching out a Ukrainian identity for Ukrainian students often touching previously untouched nerves in the Ukrainian community. As a result STUDENT has had its share of large problems and small triumphs perhaps of a different nature than other Ukrainian publications. A publication with any pretensions of remaining alive and in charge of its fate must constantly re-define itself through the process of reacting to people and events within its' pages.

With this issue we are introducing the new magazine format of STUDENT, but a magazine is only as good as its contents and deciding what is to go in is no easy task. It is interesting to look at the complaints we most often receive.

These being: STUDENT is too political or has the wrong political leaning; it should be entirely in Ukrainian or English; it lacks a Ukrainian identity, etc. etc. etc.....

It is not as if we are unaware of these problems but there is doubt in my mind as to whether these problems can ever be resolved to everyone's satisfaction. The most important priorities are establishing meaningful exchanges, generating interest and encouraging participation. Without these things, publishing STUDENT simply for its continuation is, it seems, like clapping with one hand.

B.K.

"Student" is a national tri-lingual and monthly publication for Ukrainian Canadian Students and is published by the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK). "Student" is a forum for fact and opinion reflecting the broad spectrum of interests of Ukrainian Canadian Students. Articles and news items of interest to Ukrainian Students are encouraged and welcomed although opinions expressed in signed articles are not necessarily the opinions of the editorial board or the publisher. We reserve the right to edit articles and letters on matters of length and taste.

"Студент" - це трьомовна газета українського студентства Канади, яка виходить місячно. Редактори та редакційна колегія газети "Студент" незалежні від СУСКУ і мають право друкувати те, що їм видається потрібним і корисним і звичайно "Студент" повинен віддзеркалювати всі зацікавлення українських студентів Канади.

Редакція не визнає цензури, а покладається тільки на зацікавлення українських студентів та на власну розсудливість. Редакція приймає всі статті і заохочує всіх студентів дописувати, але всі доручені статті мають бути підписані.

Редакційна колегія залишає за собою право редагувати статті, тобто поправляти мову і скорочувати статті.

"Студент" полягає на моральній і фінансовій підтримці своїх читачів та прихильних підприємств. Без цієї підтримки, це неможливо щоб Студент регулярно видавався. Поможіть нам та підтримайте газету українського студентства. Підтримуйте "Пресфонд-Студент"

"Student" depends on the moral and financial support of its' readership to continue publishing regularly. Please help us publish regularly by supporting the "Student Press Fund."

На пресфонд "СТУДЕНТ" зложили:  
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ДЯКУЄМО ЗА ПІДЕРЖКУ

# XVII SUSK CONGRESS

Everyone likes a fight. That's why at congresses everyone looks forward to Sundays, generally the day of the plenary session. Certainly, the people who met in late August of this year to attend to the business of running one of Canada's largest national student organizations anticipated nothing less. But despite all the anguished speeches and proper resolutions of that last day the most significant news out of Scarborough College might very well have come on Friday and Saturday.

With Dave Lupul of the University of Alberta club as chairman, position papers were presented on Friday which significantly alter SUSK's direction in the coming months. Yarema Kowalchuk, the outgoing Vice President for Human Rights, presented a position paper, proposing activities for SUSK in defence of Soviet political prisoners. Yarema proposed that SUSK take up the defense of the position of students and student unionism in Ukraine.

The new Vice President of Human Rights would complete the already-started dossier on student dissidents in Ukraine. The proposed plan would effectively change the nature of SUSK activities in the area of human rights from defending political prisoners in general to one of defending the position of Ukrainian students in Ukraine. The Vice President of Multiculturalism Myron Spolsky presented a position paper on multiculturalism. This proposal would alter SUSK's present activities to the extent that contacts with government

would no longer form the base of activities on this issue, but that SUSK should attempt to mobilise the community to support various issues within the area of multiculturalism. A position paper on "STUDENT", was presented by Taras Pawlyszyn in which he proposed that "STUDENT" adopt a more structured form of an editorial board with more defined responsibilities and with regional correspondents.

That evening the traditional SUSK BANQUET took place, with Dr. Manoly Lupul, Director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies as the Keynote speaker. Earlier Friday at a press conference called by SUSK at Toronto's Park Plaza Hotel, Dr. Lupul announced the establishment of the institute and at the banquet Dr. Lupul elaborated for the congress. The timing and the location of the announcement to coincide with the Congress was no coincidence. The connection is very significant. The students, it is anticipated, will receive most of the grants and will contribute most of the research. In fact the students, whom Dr. Lupul referred to at the banquet as the "vanguard" of the community, are critical to the institute's existence. After the dinner-dance the "vanguard" eventually—very eventually—left to continue their partying at the college residences.

To criticize bally "prisitky" and charming "pysanky" has become almost a cliché in certain segments of the Ukrainian community. Regardless of

what we may think of clichés, this one at least is indicative of a growing awareness that what we have assumed till now to be Ukrainska Kultura is more dead than alive. This awareness was no more apparent than on Saturday.

In an attempt to expand the role of SUSK beyond simple student services, a sizeable cultural programme was made a part of the congress. Seminars most of which will be reprinted and discussed in "STUDENT" in later issues were presented on architecture, music composition, dance, musical stage productions, radio and cable T.V. broadcasting and contemporary Ukrainian Canadian artists. In the discussions, it was noted that the arts in the Ukrainian community in Canada lag significantly behind international trends. Because of this, the reasoning concluded, community members in the arts have always had difficulties relating to their specific fields in the arts and to the Ukrainian community at the same time. Correspondingly the atmosphere in the community is such that associations within it are more difficult to establish than outside it, with results that are both obvious and unfortunate. A considerable amount of information was disseminated but the nature of the audience made more specific discussion, exchange of ideas and development of concepts difficult at best. Whether the various delegates will pick-up on this national initiative and try to support, if not actively stimulate development of the arts on a local level remains to be seen.



Left to right, chairpersons Vlodko Dashko and David Lupul  
Luba Bilash and John Andruszczak taking the minutes

The position papers and reports of Friday were as involved as they were wide range in effect, and took a considerable amount of time to work into resolutions. On Sunday the lack of time was noted if not appreciated.

The first step in this much anticipated event was election of the other congress chairperson during Saturday, but a new figure was to rise for Sunday's battles, Vlodko Dashko was elected and a red-letter day in parliamentary procedure was well on the road to reality.

(continued on page 2)

Throughout that afternoon and late into Sunday night over forty resolutions were presented from the floor and by the resolutions committee. The secretaries on the congress presidium, Luba Bilash and John Andruschak displayed amazing restraint and agility in dealing with mass hysteria, confusion and rhetoric.

The resolutions will appear in total in a later issue of STUDENT. Two of the most fiercely debated resolutions were a result of SUSK's participation in the World Congress of Ukrainian Students held in Philadelphia, in early August. The first dealt with an article on the congress, which appeared in the American-Ukrainian newspaper "Svoboda" erroneously suggesting that the SUSK delegation was socialist. Since SUSK has always been, is now and always will be a cross-ideological union of students from all over the country and from all other Ukrainian youth organizations, many delegates were understandably upset.

In the article it was stated: "One group consisting of almost all delegates from the Ukrainian Canadian Students Union (SUSK) and several other persons, identified themselves as socialists..." At first it was not clear whether the statement suggested some members of the SUSK delegation were socialist or whether the socialist group consisted almost entirely of delegates from SUSK. By an overwhelming majority the Congress passed the resolution to request SVOBODA publish a correction.

Passed by an equally impressive majority was a request to the CESUS executive for meaningful co-operation. Although SUSK has representation on the CESUS executive by ex officio (the President of SUSK automatically assumes the position of Vice-President), the newly elected slate which makes up the overwhelming part of the executive had no responsible representation from SUSK. Some delegates feared this was

indicative of an attitude this slate had in regards to Canada. More responsible representation was proposed.

The CESUS executive, which had come to the congress ostensibly to show "goodwill" and a desire to co-operate claimed two members of the executive were Canadian students. However neither of these held elected office in Canada, and it was suggested, were therefore not responsible to students in Canada.

Nothing could be done, the CESUS representatives pleaded since the executive could not supercede the wishes of the congress which had elected the slate. After some questioning, however they did admit that the executive does have the authority to co-opt people into executive positions left vacant by resignations. (In an apparent attempt to further show their desire to co-operate with Canada the CESUS executive held a meeting here in Toronto. The Canadian Vice-President (ex officio) was not invited.)

Perhaps the most exhilarating aspect of that last day was the way parliamentary procedure was used. Correctly. Almost all the delegates showed an understanding of procedure and if they felt the chair was wrong showed no hesitation in pointing it out.

Problems were handled reasonably, to a measure swiftly and sometimes humorously. (In an attempt to save valuable time in the evening, quick dinner was being organized for everyone by sending out for "Big Macs" and drinks when the chair was interrupted from the floor by a "Point of Nutrition". The chair ruled the interruption "Out of Short-order".)

It was close to midnight before the congress finally elected the new executive: President—Marika Hurko, Toronto; Vice-President

(Multiculturalism)—Vlodko Kuplowsky, Toronto; Vice President (External Liaison)—Yarema Kowalchuk, Edmonton; Vice-President, (Human Rights)—Roma Andrusiak, Toronto Vice-President, (Community Development)—Stefan Huzan, Winnipeg; Vice-President, (Cultural Affairs)—Irka Iwachiw, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer—Roma Kuplowsky, Toronto; Representative to KYK—Taras Pawlyszyn, Winnipeg; Past President—Shiela Slobodzian, Winnipeg; Executive Co-ordinator—Vlodko Daschko, Toronto, Editor in Chief of "STUDENT"—Bohdan Kupycz, Toronto; Assistant Editors—Mariika HRYN, Toronto and Myroslav ILYNIAK—Waterloo.

The last decision made by the Congress was to except the invitation of the B.C. delegation and hold the 18th Congress in Vancouver next August. It was close to 2:00 in the morning and everything was finally complete..

It was a good fight. ■

## At the clubs

By Peter Zacharkiw

### WATERLOO IS NOT DRY

Despite ugly rumors, beer flowed plenty at the twin cities on October 15th. The University of Waterloo Club's 50 members sponsored the Kitchener-Waterloo Octoberfest for over 250 Ukrainian Students across Ontario. The 'Fest was a smashing success. The only complaint this reporter heard was from a not too reputable source: "...not enough tables to dance on..."

Under the Myroslav Ilyniak administration, television, radio, volleyball, skiing, a New Years Eve party, films, and speakers are the appetizers for a well planned menu this year.

### Manitoba To Dominate Sports Scene

U. of M. Ukrainian Students Club, as a result of a massive membership drive is now officially 120 strong. Their first meeting on September 29th ignited a powerhouse of intermural sport teams for soccer, football, basketball and CO-ED volleyball, which particularly shows some potential.

For the thinking diet, planned—an October Social, FM Ukrainian Language Radio program, university's speaker's tour, cultural workshops and much more. If you're from U of M and missed this line up — you've been working too hard!

### NON UKRAINIAN STUDYING UKRAINIAN MUSIC

Bob Wier, a professional Toronto Jazz musician, will be doing his MA thesis in Ethnomusicology in Seattle Washington, on the subject of Ukrainian music. His thesis will consist of his investigations of Christmas Caroling, bandura music, as well as the Ukrainian folk rock phenomena in Canada. Bob was introduced to ethnic music in one of his university courses — Music of the Peoples of the World. His inerest in Ukrainian music started four years ago when he lived in Tartu College, next door to Myroslav Shkandry, a one time editor of STUDENT.

Together these two factors introduced him to the field in which today he is devoting his studies. If anyone would like to assist him or find out more about his research, his address is:

Bob Wier  
Rm. 290 Mercer House,  
University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington 98195



P I P A

# IVth CESUS world congress



BY ROMAN WERETELNYK

Bicentennial Philadelphia was the site of the Fourth World Congress of Ukrainian Students (held triennially). The Congress was a well attended affair with many highspirited moments.

As had been expected, the Congress featured a confrontation between two groups; the delegation composed primarily of SUSK (Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union) members and what proved to be a coalition of two groups: SUSTA (Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America) and TUSM (Michnowsky Ukrainian Students' Association of America). The other organizations represented at CESUS, although vocal at times, were

held in Philadelphia in January of this year. Furthermore, various SUSTA delegates were also TUSM members. These facts indicate that TUSM was in some way responsible for mobilizing SUSTA expressly for election purposes.

Reports by the outgoing CESUS executive were presented on Friday and Saturday of the Congress. Some of the problems stated were lack of communication, lack of funds, lack of student participation, and inadequate support by the Ukrainian community. The outgoing executive wholeheartedly welcomed the incoming executive regardless of who would form it. Among other reports presented was Andriy Fedensky's talk on the various activities of the Montreal Olympic Committee. Activities ranged from the staging of demonstrations, to distribution of literature, as well as the creation of a mock guerilla Theatre.

Apart from being a success the Saturday night banquet was controversial. For some reason SUSK was not represented at the head table, and the SUSK delegation of the Banquet was small. During his address, CESUS president Andriy Chornodolsky mentioned that no one from SUSK was present but corrected himself after being informed otherwise. Former CESUS President, Oleh Romanyshyn also mentioned in his speech that SUSK was "boycotting" the banquet. As a result of this, SUSK was deprived of potential votes.

In between the official parts of the Congress, the International Student Center of the University of Pennsylvania became the gathering place for most delegates. Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights featured caucus meeting of both groups as well as interaction between them. It was a good opportunity for Ukrainian Students from across the world to discover their counterparts' ideas and feelings.

Until Saturday it had been generally regarded that Zenonvij Zwarych was to be the American delegation's presidential candidate. However, by Saturday night it became apparent that a change had occurred. Zwarych was out and Andriy Chyrowsky was in. There is much speculation as to what happened. First, Oles Cheren was late selection as SUSK's presidential candidate. Cheren, a dynamic speaker was well known to the American delegation. Fearing the

prospect of a direct debate between Cheren and Zwarych the American delegation replaced Zwarych with Chyrowsky, an excellent speaker. Secondly, a meeting of TUSM leaders was held on Friday night. The meeting was about the future of CESUS. Three options were reviewed. First the possibility of SUSK gaining control of CESUS. Obviously this was not desirable for TUSM. Second, was the possibility of working toward electing Zwarych along with an experienced executive. In this form, CESUS would continue to function along the same lines of the previous executive. The third possibility was to elect a totally inexperienced and young ex-



WERETELNYK

Andriy Chyrowsky, the new CESUS president elect—young and inexperienced

numerically small. These being SUSTE (Union of Ukrainian Students in Europe), ODUM (Ukrainian Democratic Youth Assoc. Student Sector) and "Zarevo" student organization.

From the first day the split between SUSK and the largely American delegation was evident as each group proposed its own list for the Presidium. Heated discussion arose concerning the validity of the various delegation's memberships lists, each side accusing the other of having lists which were dated and not truly representative of the actual state of membership of the given organization. It is important to mention at this point that although SUSTA held 80 delegate votes at the Congress it was unable to produce a single official representative to report on SUSTA activities at the CESUS conference also



WERETELNYK

Oles Cheren, a defeated presidential, candidate executive which would be faced with obvious problems, minimizing its potential. In effect, the third choice was one of leaving "CESUS dormant" for the next three years. In the end this proposition was decided on.

Sunday finally brought the expected clash. Both slates were presented between more accusations that SUSK was voting as a block. By this time Askold Lozynsky of TUSM had become the unofficial spokesman for the American delegation. For its part SUSK had an official list of its current membership. A list was also shown by SUSTA but it proved to be out of date, including persons who were no longer SUSTA members, while the American list had only one SUSK member (Dmytro Jakuta from ODUM).

The speeches of both presidential candidates were similar. (cont...)



Andriy Chyrowsky proposed to obtain funds within the Ukrainian community, and to use CESUS to gain a larger voice for Ukrainian students within Ukrainian organized life. However Cheren dif from Chyrowsky in promising that his executive would seek cooperation with progressive student organizations.

Cheren also admitted his disapproval of the performance of former CESUS executives. Chyrowsky's chief promise was to use CESUS as an informative organization for Ukrainian students throughout the world.

The question and answer period with the candidates outlined their ideas more precisely. When questioned as to his political ideology, Cheren replied that he was a democratic socialist. Chyrowsky, responding to the same question said that he "Loves God and Ukraine". Another question was whether the new executive would support the Patriarchy. Cheren answered that he would willingly support it, while Chyrowsky implied that he would use CESUS to help realise it.

Chyrowsky was presented with two more noteworthy questions. First it was asked whether Chyrowsky's executive could function properly considering the geographical distance between its members (Chyrowsky and Andriy Onuferko reside in Rome, the remaining three in North America) Chyrowsky's answer was that "world communications are good in our age". (It must be mentioned that Chyrowsky will spend the coming year in the U.S.) Chyrowsky was then asked if it was not a conflict of interest that he and Onuferko are students at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome, implying close church connections. Chyrowsky answered that he is striving for a Christian Ukraine.

To conclude, the two candidates readily agreed to close cooperation with the new executive in case of defeat. Due to the greater number of American and European delegates, Chyrowsky's slate was voted in.

The CESUS executive has a difficult task before it. First, it must overcome the geographical distance between itself and maintain the close contact, necessary for meaningful work. Second, the executive will have to decide what is closer to its aims: student matters or matters of the Patriarchy and religion. To insure its success the CESUS executive will have to seek cooperation among its member organizations. This is especially important in the case of SUSK, the largest component organization of CESUS. Most important of all, CESUS has to function as the avante garde in Ukrainian organized life. It must take active interest in important Ukrainian organizations, especially in North America. The first opportunity for CESUS to do so is at the Ukrainian Congressional Committee of America Congress this October. CESUS must also contribute to the World Committee of Free Ukrainians in a meaningful and positive manner. Essentially, CESUS must secure a strong voice for students within established Ukrainian organizations.

Andriy Chyrowsky has shown himself to be a capable leader. Apart from his, lack of experience, the potential of the entire executive appears promising. However by working closely with CESUS member organizations this inexperience can be compensated for. If this cooperation is sought after and maintained the next three years will be rewarding to Ukrainian students everywhere.



## цесус: ПЛАН ПРАЦІ НОВОЇ ЕКЗЕКУТИВИ

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А — зараз стоїть питання, як включити ЦЕСУС до Об'єднаних націй, як неурядового органа.

Б — Треба активізувати міжнародний студентський рух. Сюди входить можливість оформлення федерацію слов'янських та інших студентських об'єднань.

В — Треба створити студентське інформаційне бюро, яке б зайнялося виясненням в підручниках, помилкових поняттях про Україну.

2 — на українському полі:

А — Створити центр демографічної аналізи, який би очолював Олесь Діба з Нью-Йорку. Центр слугуватиме українським студентам західного світу.

Б — Провести кампанію, щоб пригнати всіх українських студентів до організованого українського життя в діаспорі через:

1- випуск публіцистики, яка дала б студентам доступ до інформації, як загально цікавлять студентів.

2- старання здобути стипендії українським студентам -

- тоді більше студентів мають можливість студіювати на вищій ступені по своїх ділянках.

3- зближення відносин між студентськими організаціями, українськими науковими установами, і видавничими центрами.

Щоб це здійснити - треба видавати каталог, який познайомить студентів з існуючими центрами україністики і центрами українського студентського руху.

4- старання здобути студентське представництво при всіх українських організаціях.

В — Щоб студентське інформаційне бюро організувало і видавало інформацію в формі "Бюлетень ЦЕСУС".

Г — Скріпити контакт з українськими студентами в Південній Америці й в Австралії, щоб розпочати працю їхнього об'єднання.

Г — Розпочати досліді про становище студентів України і розпочати працю в ділянці оборони політ'в'язнів.

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# president's message

Marijka Hurko

The Ukrainian Canadian University Students' Union (SUSK) is an organisation of university and college students with differing levels of Ukrainian identity, holding a broad spectrum of political tendencies, and having a wide range of goal orientations.

Yet a fundamental principle is common to all students, that is, an active responsibility to work towards creating an egalitarian, democratic and culturally developed society; and in pursuance of that goal, to take a critical, but constructive, stance towards the community. A student's prime responsibility while in university or college is to his studies. What is under consideration then, is the question of motive. It is not enough to hold the view that one studies simply to get a career, achieve a better-than-average standard of living, or fulfill an ambition. We, as students, enjoy the right to a university or college education thanks largely to the support of public funds, and in return, have a definite responsibility to use our acquired knowledge for the benefit of society: to develop, improve and innovate. As Ukrainian students we have an especial responsibility to the Ukrainian community, withering away from cultural and economic assimilation, and suffering from internecine conflicts—many unrealistic and unnecessary.

It was with this sense of social responsibility that SUSK members committed so much time, energy, and finances to government adoption of a multicultural policy back in 1968; to organising conference, arts festivals, fieldwork and other projects; and continue to work toward multilingual broadcasting, Ukrainian language in the public school system, and become involved in defense actions for Soviet Ukrainian and other prisoners of conscience.

Continuing in this spirit, the SUSK executive has developed the following programme: In the area of Ukrainian Canadian cultural development, the Union will be active on two fronts. As the representative body of 3,000 students, SUSK will continue to present our position on multiculturalism to members of parliament, the Secretary of State, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. As well, SUSK will organise promotion of a number of forms of Ukrainian cultural development on the community level.

For starters, SUSK has negotiated with OSEREDOK (Ukrainian Cultural

and Educational Center) in Winnipeg, to initiate a nationwide, contemporary fine art exhibit of young student artists for the summer of '77. As promotional announcements will indicate, all work prints are to be submitted by January 31st for evaluation by a judging panel of professionals, and final entries will be considered for a permanent collection of OSEREDOK.

In terms of a forum for literary expression, STUDENT's new magazine format plans to include an ARTS section for creative, literary and journalistic writing. This, of course depends on the writers in our midst recognising STUDENT as a potential vehicle for their works to reach a large readership.

In the area of defense work, SUSK will be launching a campaign in defense of a Ukrainian Student political prisoner, promoting at least one speaker's tour, and compiling research for a "Dossier on Student Dissent in Ukraine". And defense work should be undertaken with a good knowledge of the fact, and the history of the Ukraine. To this end SUSK is prepared to disseminate bibliographies; sell a certain selection of books; help organise discussion seminars with speakers in your area on a wide range of topics; and promote the issue in non-Ukrainian student forums and press.

One function of SUSK, in fact is to be a resource center of news, factual information, speakers, grant information, available films, cultural information, and ideas. In effect, however, SUSK is not so much a service center, as a community development organization.

This fall, our Eastern Conference has as its theme "The Problems of a Small Community": a topic which is relevant to the majority of Ukrainian hromada in Canada. We will be discussing approaches to Community Development, with the aid of a special film, and offering practical ideas, with necessary resource information on hand.

The conference is taking place in Kingston Ontario, November 12, 13 and 14th. Conference programmes will be available at your local student club, in Eastern Canada. As well, you can write to Lubomyr Luciuk, President, Queens University Ukrainian Students' Club, 68 Nelson St., Kingston, Ontario, or write the SUSK office.

If you're interested in learning more about SUSK, a club in your area, want to get involved in our activities, or just need information on a given topic, we invite you to contact us at 191 Lippincott Street in Toronto. On behalf of the SUSK executive, I wish you the best in your studies and an active year.



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І вони є тим, з чого твориться багатокультурність!

Ми, як канадці, щасливі тим, що можливо ділитися з багатьма людьми своєю спадщиною, культурою і знанням. У результаті постає сильніша Канада. Але це залежить від кожного з нас... бо це все діється на добровільній базі.

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L'hon. John Munro  
Ministre chargé  
du multiculturalisme



# montreal olympics - behind the scenes

by Myrosia Chayka

My experience this previous summer, working as a floor supervisor in the olympic village, opened my eyes as to how countries can use the games for their own political purposes. This unique work experience enabled me the opportunity to meet all kinds of athletes and to discover what in my mind were some of their true feelings and beliefs. I made a point of interacting as much as possible with Ukrainian athletes representing most of the nations of the Communist Bloc, but not their own 'native' land. The first question that came to mind was to gauge the feelings of these athletes. Some young Ukrainians felt very much Soviet and national identity was unimportant. On the other hand many of the athletes felt very much Ukrainian and in my conversation with them they did not hide these feelings. Once the initial barriers were broken we spoke freely. For many of them it was a pleasant surprise to see young Ukrainians waving blue and yellow flags somewhere in the olympic crowds, reminding them that Ukrainians in the west are very much concerned about the fate of Ukraine. At best these athletes went home with the feeling that they were recognized as Ukrainian athletes and should be competing for Ukraine, and at least, with a serious question in their minds. This was evidenced by me, when several athletes who had refused earlier to say good day in Ukrainian did so in future meetings. In fact several personally thanked me. Externally, the aim of the Soviet delegation is to show the solidarity and unity of their republics and strong pressure is put on the athletes not to dissent in any fashion. Beneath this show of solidarity the athletes feelings are varied, most not thinking themselves as strictly Soviet, but recognizing that they should have the right to compete for their own country, Ukraine. ■

# book review

'CATARACT'

By Mykhaylo Osadchy

"Of all the national minorities contained within the borders of the USSR probably none have suffered in greater numbers from Soviet rule than the Ukrainians," says Patricia Blake in the review of Mykhaylo Osadchy's "Cataract", in Marco Carynnyk's English translation, in the Sunday, September 19, edition of The New York Times. Below is the full text of the review.

BOOK REVIEW: CATARACT

By Mykhaylo Osadchy. Translated from the Ukrainian, edited annotated by Marco Carynnyk. 240 pp. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Cloth, \$8.95. Paper, \$3.95.

Of all the national minorities contained within the borders of the USSR probably none have suffered in greater numbers from Soviet rule than the Ukrainians. In the recently published third volume of the "Gulag Archipelago" Alexander Solzhenitsyn complains that no books exist to commemorate their fate. A few such books have in fact been written but these are scarcely adequate to the enormity of the matter. Solzhenitsyn intends his chapter on the subject to serve as "a marker, a little pile of stones indicating that place where one day I think a new Church of Christ the Saviour will be erected."

Though scarcely alone among Soviet peoples in undergoing the destruction of their intelligentsia in the 1930's the Ukrainians were the principal victims of what Solzhenitsyn call "the peasants' plague." A people composed overwhelmingly of peasants living in the grainary of the Soviet empire, the path of Stalin's drive to collective agriculture on 1929, which involved the mass deportation and imprisonment of the so-called kulacks. Stalin later told Churchill that 10 million kulaks had to be dealt with. Solzhenitsyn asserts that 15 million lives were lost in the plague of collectivization to which he adds 6 million deaths from the famine that savaged the Ukraine and other farming regions as a result of the destruction of the agricultural economy.

World War II brought further trials. After 1944, following the Red Army's reconquest of the Ukraine, the population of the Gulag was once again vastly increased by Ukrainian prisoners. Some were separatists who had fought alongside the Germans in the misguided hope that they might have won their independence. Others were simple peasants suspected of aiding the Anti-Soviet guerrillas. Speaking of this period in his 20th Party Congress deStalinization speech, Khrushchev remarked that Stalin regretted that he had been unable to deport the entire Ukrainian nation: "There were too many of them and no place to put them."

"Cataract", the poet Mykhaylo Osadchy's account of his arrest, trials and imprisonment in the mid 1960's is an important contribution to the small but growing literature testifying to enduring repression in the Ukraine. While mass police terror has abated since Stalin's death and millions have been released from the Gulag Ukrainians are still represented in disproportionate number in the camps. According to some estimates, they constitute one-third of all political prisoners. Many are separatists who have had additional sentences slapped on them after serving terms of up to 25 years. To these have been added about a thousand members of the new Ukrainian liberal intelligentsia who were arrested in 1965-66 and in 1972.

Poets, writers, artists, scientists and teachers, these young men and women represent an entirely new strain of dissent in the Ukraine, a break from the wartime heritage of desperate and single-minded separatism. These Ukrainian libertarians are ideological indistinguishable from members of the human-rights movement (of the Andrei Sakharov persuasion) in the Soviet Union. They desire cultural and linguistic autonomy for Ukrainians who continue to suffer from Russification, even in the camps. (Prisoners writing letters in Ukrainian are often obliged to provide Russian translations for mailing.)

Osadchy's first criminal offense, which cost him two years at hard labour, was the circulation of two "anti-Soviet" samizdat documents. One was a pamphlet that cited facts which suggested

CONTI NUED...

Below, members of Ukrainian youth groups, ODOM, CYM, PLAST at rally in Montreal



that an act of arson causing the destruction of 600,000 Ukrainian books and archives in the republic's largest library had been a deliberate assault on Ukrainian culture. The other was a copy of Presidents Eisenhower's speech at the unveiling of a monument in Washington to the 19th-century national poet Taras Shevchenko. By the standards imposed by Moscow on the Ukraine, Osadchy was lightly punished for this crime. For writing "Catact", however, he is still serving a seven-year sentence to be followed by three years of exile.

Osadchy's account of his ordeal is necessarily patchy; several variants and odd fragments of the work were smuggled abroad at various times. These have been lovingly edited and translated by Marco Carnynyk who also provided an excellent introduction and notes. The whole is less a personal memoir than a manifestation of solidarity occasioned by Osadchy's plight. The sense of his book may perhaps best be conveyed by three of its vignettes.

Osadchy stood trial in the West Ukrainian city of LVIV in 1966, together with three other intellectuals also charged with "anti-Soviet agitation." As the prisoners were driven in a van from the prison to the courthouse, great crowds assembled along the roadway and pelted the Black Maria with flowers. When the men stepped out of the van, the approach to the courthouse was carpeted by fresh spring flowers.

Spectators were barred from the courtroom. Friends and supporters crowded outside, including Vyacheslav Chornovil, Iryna and Ihor Kalynets and other prominent Ukrainian intellectuals now serving long sentences. Called to give testimony, Chornovil refused on the grounds that the closed trial was illegal and produced a brief to the effect. This was thrown at him by the prosecutor, Chornovil then walked serenely to the dock and placed a small bunch of red tulips on the railing - "from your friends."

At the Dubrovaly camp in the Moldavian Autonomous Republic prisoners are allowed to grow flowers. It makes a cheerful impression on the writers, artists and scientists from the outside who come to deliver edifying lectures to the prisoners in the mess hall. At the close of one such talk a young Estonian prisoner approached the speaker to extend his thanks with a bouquet that was tightly wrapped in newspaper, Soviet-style. The speaker shook the prisoners hand, then unwrapped the bouquet that was made of barbed wire. The story is true; it has been reported by among others, Anatoly Marchenko in his book, "My Testimony". Still it seems that from much retelling in the Soviet Union, the event has acquired the force of a metaphor for the latter-day prison-house of nations. ■

## letters

Dear Sir:

I must vigorously protest the exclusion of a key paragraph in my article on the XXV Communist Party Congress, which appeared in your February-April, 1976 issue of "STUDENT" Deleted was the paragraph:

...This is nothing new. The Western Communists are merely harking back to the Revisionism first expounded by Edouard Bernstein in 1893. What it does demonstrate is that the Communist s have finally come around to the realization that Marxism is irrelevant to 20th Century Western society...

This paragraph was to have been placed between the one ending "....the critical tenet of the Marxist blueprint;" and the one beginning with "Marxism was a product of the mid-19th century world..."

As you will recall we discussed possible deletions in the interests of space and I insisted that that particular paragraph be included as it was essential to the piece. As a result of its exclusion, the basic argument of the article has, it seems to me, been altered. I hope you will publish this letter in order to rectify this situation.

Respectfully yours,  
Marco Levytsky

Dear Editor,

In the Feb.-Apr. 1976 issue of "STUDENT" in Mediagrams written by Y.I. DUNOCK (see the blurb on the Zoria Album), I was redred to as "Former Syny Stepiv" member Jaroclaw Gudzio. This information is incorrect. I was simply on five months leave doing work with vocalist Luba Kowalchuk. I'm still with the group and in the process of recording Syny Stepiv Vol. III.

I was touched by the fine comments about Zoria but was a bit distressed to read the error about me. This may give your readers the wrong impression about our group; that it is unstable. I would appreciate a correction in your next issue, telling your reader that Syny Stepiv is as strong and active as ever. I'm still associated with Miss Kowalchuk; we're working on her second album. Congratulations on a fine paper.

Cordially yours,  
Yaroslav Gudzio

LISTEN TO THE  
UKRAINIAN STUDENT  
RADIO PROGRAM  
6.30 PM EVERY SATURDAY  
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TORONTO

## susk fund

The Ukrainian Canadian Student's Union depends on the moral and financial support of the Ukrainian Community in order to continue its activities. Please help us by donating to the SUSK Fund. Your contribution is tax deductible. Please make contributions payable to the "Ukrainian Canadian Committee Trust."

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Просимо вислати пожертви на адресу.

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## OPEN LETTER TO SCARBOROUGH CLUB

The National Executive of SUSK would like to extend their thanks, at this time to the entire Scarborough Ukrainian Club for sponsoring the 17th SUSK Congress at Scarborough College. In particular, appreciation is extended to John Shalagan and Thor Solowka for their hard work and time, to make it as successful as it was.

FROM THE NATIONAL  
EXECUTIVE FOR ALL  
THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED AT THE 17  
SUSK CONGRESS.

## next month...

- SEMOTI UK RESIGNATION
- SLIPIYJ TOUR

as well as our regular columns...

- MEDIAGRAMS
- AT THE CLUBS
- BOOK REVIEW
- THEATRE
- CALENDAR

STUDENT  
191 LIPPINCOTT ST  
TORONTO, ONTARIO  
CANADA M5S 2P3

TO:

# calendar NOVEMBER

- 12,13,14 Eastern Conference of Ukrainian Students, Kingston, Ontario. For reservations, write to SUSK 191 Lippincott Street, Toronto, Ontario.
- 19 CLUB 620 - St. Vladimir's Institute, 620 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. 8:00 p.m.
- 19 'MENA MAZAYLO' comedy, St. Lawrence Centre, 27 Front Street East, Toronto, Ontario. 8:00 p.m.
- 21 'MENA MAZAYLO' comedy, Ukrainian Cultural Centre, 85 Christie Street, Toronto, Ontario. 7:00 p.m.

### COMING UP IN 1977

Western Conference, Winnipeg, Manitoba, spring.  
SUSK Congress, Vancouver, B.C., summer.

IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING COMING EVENTS  
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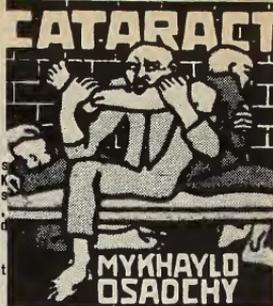
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CATARACT

BY MYKHAYLO

OSADCHY

This paperback retails in stores for \$3.95. SUSK is offering this book for \$3.25, plus postage. Send orders to: SUSK Press 191 Lippincott St Toronto, Ontario M5S 2P3



### VALENTYN MOROZ:

#### CHRONOLOGY OF ORDEALS AND RESISTANCE

**1965:** Arrested for advocating the secession of Ukraine from the USSR. Charged with "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" and sentenced to 4-years at hard labor.

**1967:** Writes Report From the Beria Reserve in prison, a powerful indictment of secret police and labor camp practices in the USSR. Punished by 6-month solitary confinement.

**1970:** Arrested in June for writing "anti-Soviet" essays, among them: A Chronicle of Resistance, attacking Moscow's policy of the destruction of Ukrainian culture, and Amid the Snows, calling for a reawakening of Ukrainians dedicated to national ideals. Sentenced to 9-years of imprisonment and 5-years of exile. Delivers a final statement before the court predicting the continued growth of national consciousness in Ukraine and hurling a challenge at Soviet authorities, "We will fight."

**1971:** Seriously ill from anemia and liver ailment. Possible victim of deliberate food poisoning by prison authorities. Transferred to prison infirmary.

**1972:** In July assaulted by four criminal inmates and knifed in the stomach. Transferred to Kiev prison infirmary. Questioned by the KGB about the activities of Ivan Dzyuba and Vyacheslav Chornovil. Refuses to testify against them and is taken back to Vladimir prison.

**1974:** Subjected to torture and brutality by prison officials. Begins 145-day hunger strike, vowing to go without food until death if conditions are not improved. Ends strike on November 22. Invited by Harvard University as guest lecturer.

**1975:** Reports from Ukraine state that Moroz is confined to a solitary cell and subjected to torture by continous loud noise directed into his cell.

**1976:** Moroz transferred to Serbsky Institute and from there to a labor camp in Mordovia.

