



Wieczór w Copernicus Lodge

W sobotę 26 stycznia w „do- częcy R. Buchwald, prowadzi- onie seniora” Copernicus Lodge ca administrację domu pani J. odbyło się spotkanie mieszka- Ciupak. Nie zabrakło hono- rów i gości na tradycyjnym „ko- opiatku”. Była to dla mieszka- jednocześnie pierwsza okazja bezopiekuńczego zjednoczenia się z był p. Henryk Słaby z miasteczka i zwiędzenia kę tego gościnnego domu. Trzeba przyznać, że prezentacje się okazały nie tylko z zabawy. Wzruszenie na przełomie 1982/83 roku, miałem okazję obserwo- wać, jak nie bacząc na mraz, nieco senki z pozoru robotnicy krzali się wokół rzeźbiona. Na budowie działu się naby nie- jedna, jednako z tygodnia na tydzień patrzyli się na nich co bardziej „od spodu”. Do- wlosy stanęło 10 pięter, znaki rusztowania i lin rozpięto, się nową skrzyżło Copernicus Lodge. Dzięki temu kolejny „pla- teau” obelżyli już w ier- niejszym gronie rozszyniły.

W rzedzie oświetlonej sali, przy odgłosach słuchów zasie- dli mieszkający domu wraz z za- praszonymi członkami rodzici- Przy stole honorowym spotkali się: kapelan domu, ks. Wincenty Ferdynand, proboszcz parafii św. Kazimierza, ks. Z. Musielski, były przewodniczący i zabo- yciel Klubu Seniorów, inż. M. Laubitz, który obecny przewodni-

rodowisko polskie i pielęgni- wanie trzejdzy, przez podawie- wagi dla wszystkich ustalo- jących się w tym kraju w pierwszym pokoleniu” — mówi R. Bladek, były wykładowca Uniwersytetu Torontolskiego, lekarz i pracownik Ministry of Community and Social Services. Stwierdza on również, iż wizyta- cja około 180 tego typu instytucji w Ontario pozwala mi zakła- szyć Copernicus Lodge do ścisłej czołówki.

Przeznosimy się do innego, przestronnego i estetycznie roz- wieszanego pomieszczenia, gdzie przejawiają się już w barwnych strojach dziewczęta i z wyją- cym się wspaniałym chybry z zespołu „Orla Białego” swymi występami urozmaica wieczór. Dziewczęta tańczą z werny. „Widąc, że to lubią” — zauwa- żył rozmówca. Z uwagą i ma- lującą się na ich twarzach apro- bującą sekundując im ich opieku- nowie — państwo Dubicki.

Za oknem, w ciemną noc, mieni się światłami wieża CN i polskimi wioje jeziora.

P. Skeria
ZABAWA KARNAWAŁOWA CHÓRU „ECHO”
Chór św. Cecylii — „Echo” serdecznie zaprasza wszystkich na zabawę karnawałową, która odbędzie się w sobotę 7 lutego br. w godz. od 8 wiecz. do 10 p. w sali parafii św. Stanisła- wa, 12 Denison Ave. Grac do- brych doborowa orkiestra SAWY. Ceny biletów w przedwzro- dnie 8\$, przy wejściu 4\$, w cenę wliczone: kanapki, ciasto i ka- wa. Bilet zapłacony w nopo- je. Bilety należy można w sali parafialnej w niedzielę przed 11 r. samie oraz u J. Wróble, tel. 532-3225.

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Za zarząd
M. Bryk, sekret. prot.

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Holy Name, 690 Carlaw Ave. (Danforth i Pape), tel. 465-2700, poniedziałki — piątki od 9 rano do 2.30 p. poł.

Trinity Community Centre, 155 Crawford St. (Queen i Ossington), tel. 537-2519, poniedziałki — piątki od 9 rano do 2.30 p. poł.

Worship Centre, 150 Gateway Blvd. (Don Mills i Eglington), tel. 499-3004, pon. — piątki od 9 rano do 2.30 p. poł.

St. Cecilia (Annette Community Centre), 333 Annette St., tel. 769-4147, pon. — piątki od 9 rano do 2.30 p. poł.

St. Teresa, 110 Tenth St. (Lakeshore i Islington), tel. 350-4404, poniedziałki — piątki od 9 rano do 2.30 p. poł.

CONSTITUTION, 70 D'Arcy St. (Beverly i Dundas), tel. 977-7901, poniedziałki — piątki od 4.30 p. poł. do 6.30 wiecz.

St. Leo Church, 277 Royal York Rd. (Royal York i Stanley), tel. 258-1182, poniedziałki — piątki od 9 rano do 2.30 p. poł.

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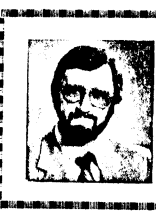
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rencjach. Zawodnicy ze Związku Sowieckiego i Niemiec Wschodnich, którzy w poprzednich mistrzostwach walczyli o złote medale, musieli się zadowolić znacznie skromniejszymi osiągnięciami.



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PUCHAR ŚWIATA Zakonczyły się mistrzostwa świata w narciarstwie klasycznym, teraz o tytuły walczy będą alpejscy w Borminu we Włoszech. W słalomach i zjazdach trasa była faworytów. Decydująca setka cześć sekund i drugi drobny błąd na trasie wyprzedził starszy zawodnik niemiecki, lub uchylił słaby czas. Mimo to trudno sobie wyobrazić, by wśród medalistów zabrakło Michela Figini, Pirmina Zurbriggena czy też Marc Girardelliego z Luksemburga.

Do dziś nie wiadomo, czy fenomenalny Zurbriggen wystartuje na mistrzostwach świata. Zawodnik ten odniósł kontuzję dwóch tygodni w czasie drugiego zjazdu w Kitzbuehel, w Austrii i od tego czasu nie startował. Mimo kontuzji ukończył konkurencję na pierwszym miejscu, lecz z linią mety pozostał na piątym miejscu.

W słalomach największymi kandydatami do sukcesów jest Marc Girardelli z Luksemburga, który w tym sezonie zwyciężył już 7 razy. W zjeździe i slalomie gigantycznym faworytami jest 18-letni Szwajcar Michel Figini. Ta nastolatka zadziwiała nie raz swymi wyczynami na alpejskiej trasie. W tym sezonie zdobyła dwa złote medale w klasyfikacji pucharu. Najbliższymi jej konkurentkami będą jej koleżanki z reprezentacji: Brigitte Ortli, Maria Walliser, Austriażka Elinabeth Kircher oraz w slalomie gigantycznym Maria Kiehl z Niemiec Zach.

W slalomie specjalnym pań o medalowe miejsce ubiegać się będzie co najmniej dziesięć zawodniczek, wśród nich najbliższymi są Polki Dorota i Małgorzata Tłalkowicz.

A oto wyniki ostatnich zawodów przed mistrzostwami świata: Bieg zjazdowy mężczyzn Garmisch-Partenkirchen Niemcy Zachodnie 1. Helmut Hoeflechner (Austria) — 1:54.56 2. Peter Mueller (Szwajcaria) — 1:54.78 3. Anton Steiner (Austria) — 1:55.23 4. Karl Alpigier (Szwajcaria) — 1:55.61 5. Michael Mair (Włochy) — 1:55.65 6. Peter Luescher (Szwajcaria) — 1:55.99 7. Bruno Kernu (Szwajcaria) — 1:56.01 8. Todd Brooker (Kanada) i Dranec Plocek (Francja) — 1:56.04

Slalom gigant kobiet Arosa, Szwajcaria 1. Martina Kiehl (Niemcy Z.) — 1:25.07 2. Eva Twardokens (USA) — 1:25.41 3. Michela Figini (Szwajcaria) — 1:26.06

Table with 2 columns: Country, Points. Shows results for Norway, Finland, Sweden, etc.

Slalom gigant 1. Figini — 96 pkt. 2. Kiehl — 96 3. Walliser — 76 4. Kircher — 55

Klasyfikacja generalna 1. Figini — 221 pkt. 2. Brigitte Ortli (Szwajcaria) — 166 3. Kircher — 156 4. Kiehl — 151 5. Walliser — 149

Super gigant mężczyzn Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1. Marc Girardelli (Luksemburg) — 1:34.08 2. Andreas Wenzel (Liechtenstein) — 1:34.28 3. Hans Stuffer (Niemcy Z.) — 1:34.59 4. Peter Luescher (Szwajcaria) — 1:34.61 5. Michael Eder (Niemcy Z.) — 1:34.68 6. Peter Roth (Niemcy Z.) — 1:34.70 7. Franz Heinzel (Szwajcaria) — 1:34.70 8. Oswald Totsch (Włochy) — 1:35.22

W kombinacji, do której zaliczono wyniki zjazdu i supergiganta wygrał Peter Mueller ze Szwajcarii przed swymi kolegami z reprezentacji: Peterem Luescherem i Franzem Heinzelem, natomiast w klasyfikacji końcowej kombinacji Pucharu Świata zwyciężył Andreas Wenzel z Liechtensteinu — 76 pkt., który wyprzedził Szwajcarów: Franza Heinzera — 55 pkt. i Petera Muellera — 55 pkt.

Klasyfikacja slalomu giganta 1. Girardelli — 115 pkt. 2. Martin Hangle (Szwajcaria) — 99 3. Zurbriggen — 68

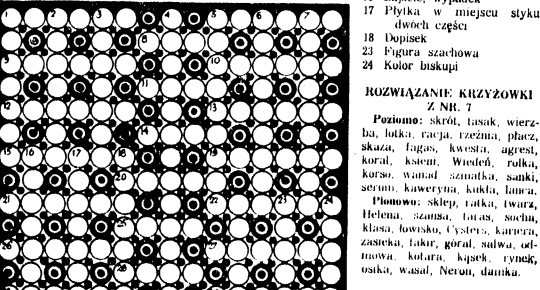
Klasyfikacja generalna 1. Marc Girardelli 210 2. Pirmin Zurbriggen — 179 3. Andreas Wenzel — 172 4. Franz Heinzer — 125 5. Peter Mueller — 121 6. Helmut Hoeflechner — 113

MISTRZOSTWA ŚWIATA W NARCIARSTWIE KLASYCZNYM Mistrzostwa zakończyły się zwycięstwem sukcesem zawodników ze Skandynawii, którzy gorzej w każdym konkurencji.

Auschwitz — czyli Oświęcim (Dokończenie ze str. 2) dzieli interesy żywych i umarłych. Dla tych, którzy zwrócili uwagę, nazwa „Oświęcim” nigdy nie będzie się kujarzyć wyłącznie z „księstwem austriackim”, ośrodkiem przemysłu chemicznego, Ale...

W finale debiła w tym turnieju para szwedzkiej dwójki Nystrom i Mats. Władimir pokonała Wujka Fibaka (Polska) i Sandy Mayera (USA) 3:0, 6:2, 6:2.

KRZYŻÓWKA



W finale turnieju tenisowego Virginia Slims na Florydzie Amerykańka Chris Evert-Lloyd pokonała Martine Sturárovą 6:2, 6:4. Jest to pierwsze zwycięstwo Evert nad Navratilovą od grudnia 1982 roku, w mistrzostwach Australii. W następnym 10 meczach Navratilova nie dała się pokonać.

Druga sensacja był skład zawodników rozgrywających finał turnieju w Filadelfii, gdzie John McEnroe spotkał się z 20-letnim tenisistą z Czechosłowacji, Miroslavem Meicrem. Meicr w drodze do finału pokonał Jimmy Connorsa rozstawionego z nr 2 — 5:7, 6:4, 6:3, natomiast w finale przegrał z McEnroem 3:6, 6:7, 6:1.

„Kto to jest Meicr?” — spytał niezbyt grzecznie po przegraniu meczu Connors. Meicr nie pozostał dłużny i stwierdził, że 32-letni Connors był jego bohaterem, ale 12 lat temu. „Teraz — stwierdził młody Czech — zawodnik ten nie jest tak groźny, jak wygląda. Nawet nie byłoby sensowne zaliczonym, gdy Connors stracił ostatni punkt meczu — dodał „skromnie”.

Meicr, urodzony ponad 100 cm, nie jest zbyt znany w tenisie światowym. W 1984 roku wygrał 22 mecze i przegrał 10 w ciągu 19 turniejów oraz zarołab za ten sezon. Teraz za dojście do finału w Filadelfii dostał \$27,000.

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Druga tura rozmów genewskich

WASZYNGTON — Przedstawiciele rządów Stanów Zjednoczonych i Związku Sowieckiego odbędzie, 12 uzgodniono termin drugiego spotkania w sprawie ograniczenia zbrojei. Delegacje obu państw mają ponownie spotkać się 12 marca w Genewie i kontynuować rozmowy zapoczątkowane przez Szcltzyca i Gromykę. Będą one dotyczyły ograniczenia ilości rakiet atomowych dalekiego i średniego zasięgu oraz satelitarnej broni przeciwrakietowej.

Stronę sowiecką reprezentować będą znani z poprzednich rokowań Wiktor Karpuk i Juri Kwiecinski a także Aleksiej Obuchow. Skład delegacji amerykańskiej podano już wcześniej. Przewodniczy jej będzie Max Kampelman; John Tower, Mynard Glitman, Paul Nitze oraz doradca Edward Rowny będą jej członkami.

W Moskwie obradował Komitet Wykonawczy RWPG. Obradom przewodniczył wicepremier PRL, Janusz Obadowski. Postanowiono zwiększyć współpracę w dziedzinie energii, paliw i surowców, rozbudować połączony system energetyczny i połączenia transportowe oraz zwiększyć wymianę handlową między krajami RWPG. Uziano, że system rozliczeń (w rublach transferowych) jest dobry i zostanie utrzymany przez następne 6 lat.

Według zgodnych opinii specjalistów ekonomicznych, system rozliczeń przyjęty w 1974 roku jest jedną z przyczyn trudnej sytuacji gospodarczej Polski.

UCHWAŁY RWPG

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Sp. Helena z Niemcowskich FEDOROWICZ dziewczątka harcerska (1938 r.), odznaczona Srebrnym Krzyżem Zasługi w 1937 r. za pracę społeczną, członkini Komisji Wydawniczej Wojska Polskiego na Bliskim Wschodzie — Jerozolima 1942—1944, znana ze swej wieloletniej pracy społecznej w Toronto i w Nowym Jorku, była przewodniczącą Polskiej Grupy Rady Kobiet Europejskich na Wychodźstwie, zmarła 17 stycznia 1985 r. w Nowym Jorku, w wieku lat 85.

Pochowana została na cmentarzu kombatanckim w Amerykańskiej Częstochowie w Doylestown, Pensylwania. O czym zawiadamiają, pogrzeżeni w smutku córki, zięciowie, wnuki i prawnuk

Auschwitz — czyli Oświęcim

(Dokończenie ze str. 2) dzieli interesy żywych i umarłych. Dla tych, którzy zwrócili uwagę, nazwa „Oświęcim” nigdy nie będzie się kujarzyć wyłącznie z „księstwem austriackim”, ośrodkiem przemysłu chemicznego, Ale...

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Irena Wójcik-Gabon

"W moje strony" (M)

Gdynia, the home port of the Stefan Batory and the Tall Ships is a spectacular sight. Totally destroyed during World War II and rebuilt...

I searched for hours, assisted by family for the plaque honoring my father and the assistance he brought from Canada (United Polish Relief Fund) in 1946.

We would have liked to have more time to spend in Gdynia but a dinner engagement with more cousins who live in a BLOK (small apartment) took much longer than anticipated...

The Malbork Castle is one of the most beautiful sights in Poland, consisting of High, Middle and Low Castles, built in the 12th century. The Low Castle consisted of horses and feeding hall which was destroyed by flood in the 10th century...

A different influence evest in the food as we have roast veal with wild mushrooms and cream in our coffee not quite milk for dinner at the Poznań Hotel. The dinner is so tasty we order wine with it...

After lunch in the castle we take off for Poznań.

En route to Poznań, the land takes on a different look as we see a paper factory near Swięcie and in Bydgoszcz a huge metallurgical and porcelain plant where 90 percent of the products are shipped out of the country.

In Wrocław, the largest town in Poland with its 84 bridges, we see more industry: chemical, electronics and railway engines.

Wrocław can also boast of

The recipient of the 1983-84 Marie-Curie Skłodowska Association Scholarship is Teresa Zeglinski

Teresa graduated from St. Joseph's High School in Livingston, Ontario, and is presently in her graduating year of Electrical Engineering at the University of Toronto.

During her acceptance speech at the Association's monthly meeting on November 27, Teresa explained what several of her courses involved. To hear about: Fields and Waves, Robotics, Optical Communications, and her thesis on Ice Kadar was a very positive learning experience.

The membership was also happy to hear that approxi-

ALLIANCE

VOL 3 No. 1 THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1985

Peter Kovell, Honorary Editor

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Last month The Alliance celebrated its first birthday. Conceived in the minds of the members of the Polish Alliance of Canada, recommended by the general convention, approved by the shareholders of the Polish Alliance Press and delivered by the Board of Directors in December, 1983, on the 50th anniversary of the "Związkowiec".

The "teething" year of the new edition had its ups and downs. In spite of the difficulties and obstacles thrown in its path, The Alliance grew, matured and excelled.

On Czesław Miłosz

The Concerns of a Poet

In this short sketch of the life and work of Czesław Miłosz I will try to give an inkling of his position as one of the foremost poets writing in any language today.

Miłosz was born into an impoverished family in thuania before and during central Lithuania in 1911 World War I. Miłosz attended which means that at that time he was a subject of the Russian Tsar. Despite these and other hardships, Miłosz was always in Poland, his mother tongue in an important feature of Wilno which he writes his most important work: his poetry, poetry, with imaginative prose and most of his essays. Of course he can communicate in other customs and outlooks, was to languages which include Russian, Latin, French and English as well as Greek and a rare openness and general-Hebrew which he learned by

With caution and prudence, express their gratitude and appreciation to all the members of the Polish Alliance of Canada and its executive for their patience, co-operation and understanding. The primary purpose of publishing The Alliance was to open a new forum for Polish/Canadian opinions and to bridge the ever-widening gap between father and son and old and new generations.

The Board of Directors of the Polish Alliance Press and the editors of The Alliance,

our, true way for Polish writer to practise their art. Embroiled in another crisis which was the greater disaster of Miłosz, the war or the end of himself at the end of 1950. In a very short while he found the atmosphere to be unbearable and was left little choice but to leave Poland for Paris where, in February 1951, he broke with his Polish government. As Zbig-

We learned so much, this you know well: how, gradually, what could not be taken away is taken. People, countries. And the heart does not when one thinks it should, we snuff, there is tea and bread on the table. And only remorse that we did not love the poor ashes in Sachsenhausen with absolute love, beyond human power. ("Elegy for N.N.")

Since 1951 Miłosz has led a somewhat more settled existence: until 1960 he lived as a freelance writer near Paris, and published much of his work with the Paris-based publishing house "Kultura"; basic causes of mankind's disaffection 1960 he has made his home in Berkeley, California where for 20 years he taught as professor of Polish and Russian literature at the University of California. Gradually gaining more and more recognition among writers and intellectuals for his poetry and translations, he won the Neustadt International Prize for Literature in 1978 and the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1980. This award together with favourable circumstances in Poland allowed Miłosz to return there for a brief but triumphant visit in June 1981. A fragment of one of his poems is inscribed at the base of the cross-shaped monument to the shipyard workers who died during the 1970 demonstrations in Gdansk. This return of Miłosz in person and in word led, not surprisingly, to a few successful meetings with Lech Wałęsa. Yet even now Miłosz's work is officially published in Poland, albeit often in a censored form.

From the above outline it may be inferred that the Apocalypse plays a large part in Miłosz's vision of the world.

THE WORMWOOD STAR Under the Wormwood Star bitter rivers flowed. Man in the fields gathered bitter bread. No sign of divine care alone in the heavens. The century wanted homage from the dead.

They traced their origin to the dinosaur And took their deftness from the lemur's paw. Above the cities of the thinking lichen, Plights of pterodactyls proclaimed the law.

They tied the hands of man with barbed wire. And dug shallow graves at the edge of the wood. The planetary empire was at hand. They wanted him anonymous for good.

The planetary empire was at hand. The ash had hardly cooled after the great fire. When Diocletian's Rome, again, stood glistening.

The advent of World War II rising in 1944 after which he was forced to flee south to Kraków. After the war Miłosz managed to obtain a position with the Marxist not yet Star "dark instinct" he returned (inist) government as a cultural attaché which post enabled him to live in New York, Washington and Paris Soviet army occupied the city in 1940 which event Miłosz received an irrevocable sentence of History. Realising space. In the meantime, the Communists were though, the Communists in the Polish government were Nazis, he escaped back to gaining more and more power Warsaw where he spent at the bottom of the European until the Warsaw Uprising in 1949 to be the

There was a time when only wise books were read helping us to bear our pain and misery. This, after all, is not quite the same as leaving through a thousand works fresh from psychiatric clinics.

And yet the world is different from what it seems to be and we are other than how we see ourselves in our ravings. People therefore preserve silent integrity thus earning the respect of their relatives and neighbours.

The purpose of poetry is to remind us how difficult it is to remain just one person, for our house is open, there are no keys in the doors, and invisible guests come in and out at will.

What I'm saying here is not, I agree, poetry, as poems should be written rarely and reluctantly, under undecorous dress and only with the hope that good spirits, not evil ones, choose us for their instrument.

To cope with such stress a tried-but-true faith in God is imperative "We needed God loving us in our weakness and not in the glory of beatitude" — To Rafał Raa' and with a concentration on the other side of the Apocalypse namely the restoration of all things. Miłosz is a dialectician, he sees things from a double perspective: "For me, therefore, everything has a double existence, both in time and when time shall be no more." — "Bells in Winter". It is precisely from this point of departure that he tries to defend, often by using humour or an ironic method turned in on itself, the humanity divine in a world more inclined to bring out the worst in man.

The humanly divine — perhaps the most outstanding feature of Miłosz's best work is his humility before its variously, not only with his mind:

A dark Academy Assembled are instructresses in corsets, grammarians of petticoats, possessors of unmentionables with lace. The curriculum includes feeling the touch of silk against the skin, listening to the rustle of a dress, raising the chin when the agrette on the ball sways. They teach the use of what is customary, long gloves up to the elbows, a fan, lowered eyelashes, how to smile as human speech. The superior method and good lies in a hardly noticeable smile, for everything is only make-believe sounds of orchestras and promenades, paintings in gilded frames, hymns, chorals, marble sculptures, speeches of statesmen, and the words of chronicles in reality there is only a sensation of warmth and glossiness in-sulphur and a sadder watchfulness when one advances to meet that delicious and dangerous thing that has no name, though people call it "life". ("The Separate Notebooks, Page 25")

Like the above-mentioned especially, in this century writers Miłosz has come to which, as the reader may consider the deeper, more have guessed, acquires at less red faces of human civi- times almost mythic presence in general and, more than in his writings.

TIDINGS Of earthly civilisation what shall we say? That it was a system of colored spheres cast in smogged glass, Where a luminescent liquid thread kept winding and unwinding.

Or that it was an array of sunburst palaces Shooting up from a dome with massive gates Behind which walked a monstrosity without a face.

That every day lots were cast, and that whoever drew low Was marched there as sacrifice, old men, children, young boys and young girls.

Or we may say otherwise: that we lived in a golden fleece, In a rainbow net, in a cloud cocoon Suspended from the branch of a galactic tree. And our net was woven from the stuff of signs, Hieroglyphs for the eye and ear, anonymous rings. A symbol reverberated inward, scurrying out time, The flicker, flutter, twitter of our language.

For from what could we weave the boundary Between within and without, light and abyss, If not from ourselves, our own warm breath, And lustre and gauze and muslin, From the heartbeat whose silence makes the world deaf?

Or perhaps we'll say nothing of earthly civilisation. For nobody really knows what it was.

Miłosz would like to bridge large scale, in a variety of the distance as much as possible between himself, a poet, our close attention. His confidant poet, and the "great concern are our concerns" — "Matters of course, and The Separate Notebooks" on an intimate and (1984).

INFORMATION FROM THE SENATOR

I am pleased to inform you that on December 20, 1984, I gave notice in the Senate to initiate an inquiry which expresses the desirability of the Senate's participation in the preparation and deliberations of the special meeting of human rights experts which is to take place in Ottawa, April 23 to mid-June, 1985.

Furthermore, I intend to propose the Senator's participation in a joint sub-committee on Foreign Affairs, which would include interested senators and members of the House of Commons. Believing that this joint sub-committee should receive briefs and hold public hearings from interested governmental agencies and organizations, including experts in the field of human rights from the academia, I should like to invite your advice, suggestions and support in connection with this inquiry.

Senator St. Hudszaj

Ottawa, Ont.

December 21, 1984

Peter Kovell, Honorary Editor

THE LIBERATORS

The long column of the Soviet Army appeared on the highway leading north. The battle there was brief. The Polish commanders seeing the futility of further resistance and useless bloodshed, allowed their troops to break the engagement and proceed to the internment camps in nearby neutral Lithuania. This decision saved thousands of lives on both sides, particularly Polish policemen, for whom the Soviets had special "feeling and appetite".

The Red Army soldiers four abreast walked slowly down the middle of the cobblestone highway, interspersed with an occasional tank or truck loaded with supplies. Now and then, one could see an officer or a "Politruk" with a revolver dangling on his hip in cowboy fashion; a large map and binoculars hanging on his neck, a symbol of importance and leadership. The soldiers were a curious lot, their rifles tied with a string hung cumbersome on their shoulders. Their tired faces reflected the amalgam of the captive nations within the Soviet Union.

There were narrow-eyed and fisted Mongols, dark-skinned Armenians, tall and handsome Georgians, eagle-nosed Azerbaijanis, blond and stocky Russians, short and dark haired Kazaks, Uzbeks, Turkmens, Tatars and others, a true mosaic of people inhabiting Soviet Union Asiatic lands. The bystanders watched silently without reaction or emotion the deliberate demonstration of the Soviet military power. The era was coming to an end; a new and unknown one was unfolding.

Resignation and cynicism overwhelmed the population. The Soviet military administration ordered the stores to reopen. The Russian ruble and the Polish zloty were decreed to be at par value. The bakers were made to bake bread with no supplies available. The result was empty store shelves; bread unfit for human consumption and currency of no value. Speculation and barter trade became a fact of life. Cigarettes, vodka, food and clothes were the most desired commodities.

Quietly and secretly, one by one, survivors and fortunate men returned home into the outstreached arms of their families and loved ones. They brought with them the stench of war, the carnage, cruelty and murder.

Peter Kozka was a soldier in the Polish army. From the beginning of the war he was in the front lines in southern Poland. In September 20, 1939, German troops were approaching Lodz. His company took a defensive position in the power house, placing a heavy machine gun in the window for better vision and defense. This was the place where the "Soviet Lib-

eration Army" found him. Suddenly from the rear appeared the Russian Politruk with a drawn revolver in his hand asking for the commander of this post. The commanding officer, the Major in the Polish army responded. The Russian motioned him with his gun to move in the door, then casually pointed his gun at the Corporal standing nearby, and a civilian, a power house engineer, ordering them both to do the same. Once in the yard, quickly and expertly, he shot each man in the back of the head. Three shots and the three dead men fell on the ground. The cowardly murderer, drunk with power, had no courage to look any of his victims in the eye. This common occurrence in many more murders to come.

The rest of the soldiers were herded into a marching column and led into the awaiting train. For some unknown reason it was very common for the Soviets to transport Polish prisoners of war on the railway flat cars. That night Peter jumped from the moving train, making his escape. The 1,000 kilometer journey home to Lida was wrought with danger, ambushes by bandits and other surprises. Describing in detail would be a story by itself.

Contrary to some western reports, war in Poland did not end in three weeks like in France. Defense in Warsaw and Hel Peninsula lasted until the end of September; some army units never gave up. Soldiers who crossed the borders of Romania and Hungary, soon found themselves in the Middle East, France and England, incessantly fighting the Nazis. Unlike Vichy France, in spite of terrible losses, the Polish nation did not capitulate, cooperate or collaborate with Hitler. Like Norway, Poland did not give rise to a Polish Vidkun Quisling. Unlike the betraying Russians and Ukrainians, there were no Polish troops fighting for Hitler, nor were there any Polish troops, like Dutch, Latvian, and Estonian, ready to give Nazis a helping hand.

"SEMPER FIDELIS" — The Polish people, always faithful to their country, remained united in this gigantic struggle with the forces of evil regardless whether they came from the east or west. On September 29, 1939, in Brest Litovsk, 115 miles due east from Warsaw, Russian and German officials finalized the demarcation line between their two armies. The fourth partition of Poland was a "fait accompli". Major hostilities out of the way, the two occupying powers settled down to the more bloody and grisly task of eliminating the opposition and destruction of the Polish nation.

In western Poland the Nazi Gestapo and SS unit herded the Jewish population into the ghetto. The Polish population in western provinces was expelled from farms to make room for the "Volksdeutsche", the German colonists returning from eastern Europe and Russia. In Soviet occupied Poland, collectivization of the land and population, through education, propaganda and coercion was relentlessly pursued. Any resistance was not tolerated and ruthlessly eliminated.

The chronic shortage of food and other necessities was blamed on the war situation. Anyone who dared to question, promptly disappeared at night. Midnight arrests of people in N.K.V.D. were common occurrences. The prisons were full of Polish men and women. The story circulated that in the prison, a guard called a young woman a Polish whore. She snapped back that she was proud to be Polish, not a Russian like herself. A swift hit with the rifle butt in the face of the poor woman put an end to the conversation. The gruesome story, as it was, continued greatly to the morale and spirit of the Polish people.

Wino, the old capital of Lithuania, with its university, for centuries was a bastion of Polish culture and influence in the East. The Holy Madonna of "Szt. Marija" was venerated by both Lithuanian and Polish Catholics.

In 1920 after the red hordes of the "Soviet proletarian revolutionaries" were thoroughly defeated at the gates of Warsaw, the Russians handed Wino over to Lithuanian troops. The young General Zeligowski, while pursuing the defeated Red Army, entered the city and retained it for Poland. This incident was not for-

gotten by the Soviets. In October 10, 1939, the Russians, who recently occupied eastern Poland, in return for the military bases, ceded Wilno and adjoining territories back to Lithuania. There was a saying, "Wilnius Musi, Litwa Rusi", loosely translated we must have Wilno, Russians litwini, so it was. The Soviet "liberation" of eastern Poland only whetted the appetite of the Russian bear. An ultimatum to Latvia and Estonia, demanding the establishment of the Russian military bases on their territories was accepted. A similar ultimatum issued to Finland was rejected.

On November 30, 1939, the Red Air Force bombed defenseless Helsinki, the capital of Finland. Resolute, brave and heroic stand of the Finnish people was applauded by the whole world, including the United States of America. The David and Goliath struggle between the giant Soviet Union and tiny Finland, with a total population of less than four million, lasted throughout the winter. Day and night troop-trains loaded with tanks, artillery and supplies rumbled northward towards Finland. Dead, frozen and wounded Russian soldiers were packed on the same trains coming back to the Red Army's propaganda line. The Red Army over the white Finns. The wounded, frost-bitten and maimed soldiers told another story. The heroic stand of the Finnish people and the brilliant tactical example of the vastly outnumbered Finnish forces, bloodied the nose of the Russian bear and curtailed his appetite.

In March 12, 1940, the Soviets signed a peace treaty and hostilities ceased. Finland lost some 13,000 soldiers and some military bases, but retained its honour, sovereignty and freedom. Above all, it raised the spirit and hope of the "liberated" people of Eastern Poland.

Mulroney's response to the Polish questionnaire

1. THE ECONOMY

To create jobs, we will rebuild the Canadian economy on four pillars: (1) Lower interest rates through policies that strengthen the dollar; (2) Private enterprise, which will enable us to recapture our lost share of world trade; (3) Technology, where our investment in research and development must be doubled if Canada is going to share in the riches of technological progress; and (4) Training, the urgent social problem of the next decade.

We are committed to reducing the deficit in a responsible manner, and to curtailing the growth of government spending.

Canada can lessen its vulnerability to American monetary policy if trade, investment and tax policies are put in place to put upward pressure on our dollar. We will take steps to expand trade and to encourage the inflow of job creating investment capital. Inflationary pressures that have increased productivity, a stronger dollar and lower interest rates.

2. FREE TRADE

Canada and the United States are currently negotiating free trade in specific industrial sectors. We believe that sectoral free trade with the United States offers opportunities to broaden our markets, but that it must be studied carefully for its impact on each sector before any agreements are signed. If an industrial sector such as steel or electronics wants free trade with the United States in its particular product lines, it is because they feel that it is to their advantage. As such, sectoral free trade would not represent a threat but rather an opportunity.

We do not however, favour free trade.

3. SIZE OF GOVERNMENT

We believe that the federal government has become too large, with excessive waste and inefficiency. Over-regulation has become a serious problem for many Canadian small businesses, and as such we are committed to reducing the number of federal government regulations.

4. THE PUBLIC SERVICE

An expanding economy will mean expanding government revenues without the need for new taxes and a decrease in the level of safety net payments. For example, one percent decline in unemployment reduces the cost of the Unemployment Insurance program by \$1 billion.

With respect to productivity management in government: Cabinet ministers will be required to outline the objectives and the anticipated results of any programs put before Cabinet or Parliament.

We will develop incentives, along private sector lines, for public sector managers to exercise prudence, sensitivity and foresight.

We will ensure that merit is the primary means of advancement. Employees must have the opportunity to demonstrate merit by meeting well-understood performance requirements.

We will undertake a major overhaul of current planning and budgetary controls.

We will strengthen the information system that supports the process of allocating national resources.

We will explore the potential of various management techniques — sunset provisions, zero-based budgeting and the role of the Controller General — to improve the management of national resources.

We will take steps to bring Crown Corporations under control.

5. HERITAGE LANGUAGE

The PC Party recognizes that the base of our society is the family unit and that government policies and programs should be supportive of the family. They must also reflect changing lifestyles and economic conditions.

Today, women are concerned about high unemployment, inflation, the shrinking dollar and rising interest rates, factors that have a direct impact on family budgets and housing costs. The Progressive Conservative program reflects the importance of family and community issues that affect all Canadians, men and women. It recognizes firstly, that women must achieve greater financial independence to satisfy their daily needs with dignity. Consequently, jobs and the job market are major priorities which are given significant attention in the Party platform.

Furthermore, women expect to fully participate in all aspects of Canadian life. They strongly opposed all violence perpetuated against women and young people and demand to free themselves from the noise of poverty and institutions where they and their children's futures.

Many of the social concerns expressed by women are tied to their lack of economic equality. This is particularly true in reference to day care facilities and services, the divorce law and its application and a better standard of living for elderly women.

Mr. Mulroney said in Winnipeg (29/03/84) and quoted himself in Toronto (02/06/84):

I believe there is no obligation more compelling, no duty more irrefragable in Canada than to ensure that our linguistic minorities and other minorities live at all times in conditions of fairness and justice.

Mr. Mulroney's five personal goals: (Toronto — 02/06/84)

- Political equality and public participation
- Quality of economic opportunity
- Equal access to government services
- Educational opportunities, with emphasis on English, French and second language training and retention of heritage languages
- Elimination of racism.

The only acceptable multicultural policy must be based on the equal opportunity of every person in this country to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of Canada. That is the cornerstone of our policy.

It is essential to understand that multicultural diversity is part and parcel of our national identity. To reject it is to reject the essence of Canada.

Unity does not depend on uniformity. In fact, unity — working together to carry Canada forward — depends on building new initiatives from the rich diversity of our shared experience.

Our goal is to increase participation in the Progressive Conservative party, the House of Commons and the public service of Canada from the nine million Canadians whose ancestry is neither French or English.

We believe that competent and committed men and women who understand and reflect our cultural diversity have to be appointed to government boards, agencies and Crown corporations.

The matter of rewarding initiative is not limited to making major appointments to public positions. We must examine the hiring, promotion and training practices of government to ensure that they not only do not impede but that they actually encourage advancement of capable individuals from every racial and cultural group in this country.

While we eliminate the barriers in the public service of Canada we will encourage provinces and municipalities to do the same. By these examples and through direct encouragement the private sector must increase opportunities in all sectors of business and industry.

Society grows as its people grow and as the young people of Canada who will ensure that these goals are realized fully. By bringing together different traditions and abilities, we provide our children with opportunities to experience the richness of Canada's diversity firsthand.

Heritage language training

with a view towards establishing realistic levels based on the best appraisal or anticipation of such requests. You will recall that it was the height of the Polish crisis we informed the government to reply to the quota.

We have consistently advocated and demanded that all applicants to the Helsinki Accords, adhere to the recognition and abidance of the basic human rights. It should be noted that it was a Progressive Conservative government which proposed the creation of the post of a UN Commissioner on Human Rights. As a government, we will not hesitate to conduct our evaluations of basic human rights in the international community.

We will use the influence and good offices of the Canadian government, and our diplomatic corps to persuade other nations to aid in or agree to the reunification of families.

B. The P. C. Party believes that trade is one of the cornerstones of economic prosperity. A P. C. government will work with exporters to develop markets through the provision of assistance such as credit.

A Polish delegation headed by Professor Andrzej Salytowski has met with PC representatives about this project. During this meeting, we expressed support and indicated that a PC government would give serious consideration to a request for direct foreign investment assistance.

FREE ENTERPRISE

Free enterprise is the opportunity for individuals to pursue economic activity in the market place without undue restriction or interference by government, and free opportunity for individuals to choose their own means of earning a living.

Yes

6. Yes We believe that Canadian society has benefited immeasurably from the admission of Polish refugees to this country. We must never take for granted the depth that our multi-cultural society gives our nation.

Our position is that all quotas will be determined

Katarzyna Dobranowska — named Whitby's student of the Year

Katarzyna Dobranowska has been named the 1984 "Student of the Year" by the Whitby Chamber of Commerce.

The 19 year old resident of Gerrard St. East, won't present at the chamber's annual meeting last week but the honor was accepted on her behalf by her father, Julian.

Aside from attending Carleton University, Katarzyna is also one of 40 young people from across Canada who works as a Page in the House of Commons, a volunteer. She was named after a rigorous selection process.

She is attending Carleton as the recipient of the Frederick William Baldwin Scholarship and is the holder of this year's Faculty Award for Excellence.

Dobranowska graduated from Anderson Collegiate with her grade 13 diploma earlier this year and was named an Ontario Scholar. In presenting her with the award, the chamber said:

"Perhaps her greatest strength is her ability to get along with diverse groups of people. She was well liked and respected by the student body and by her teachers."

While at school she was involved in the Canadian Mathematics League Contest, was a writer for the student newspaper and a member of the community public relations committee. She was a member of the student council, participated in five intramural sports as well as being a member of the school soccer team.

She is also involved in the Whitby Odawa Polish community. She travelled to Belgrade in September for the 1984 World Jambooree and to Quebec for the Quebec de Langue Française and is a member of the United Nations Association.

A message from the Premier of Ontario

On behalf of the people and the Government of Ontario, it is a pleasure to extend to all your readers warm wishes for a happy Holiday Season.

Christmas is a time for family and friends to gather and share the joys and traditions of the season. It is also a time of kinship among the diverse family of peoples and faiths honoring the Christmas spirit of peace and goodwill.

If this spirit would endure and take root in the hearts and minds of all mankind, we would forge the bonds of brotherhood that are the foundation of a lasting global peace.

As we celebrate during this special season, it is my hope that we will remember to give thanks for our blessings and to share with those who are less fortunate. Let us strive to practice tolerance and opportunity for all.

To each of you, I express my gratitude for your quality of citizenship and enriched our province as well as my Merry Christmas and a New Year of happiness and prosperity.

William G. Davis

FOR EVE...

whence this uncertainty on your cool lips, the frail interjection of the days without snow, the sharp cracked structure of crowns the loss of the outdoor reflect. This little sorrow in your murky lips and the eyes' abyss, as if after death my dearest I want you to stay through tomorrow give me the time to excite in you the volatility of my Emperors touch my every breath in my devotion of you what with the rest of the world I don't know I don't want to know

Magdalena Czyzycka

WILLIAM LYON MCKENZIE KING 1874-1950

by Chris Korwin Kuczynski

William Lyon McKenzie King was born in Kitchener, Ontario in 1874. He received his education at the University of Toronto, Chicago and Harvard, where he received a doctorate in economics in 1897, as a reporter for the Mail and Empire, he wrote a column on the 3c an hour paid to women in the garment district. It was seen by Postmaster-General William Mulock who then passed a "fair-wage" clause in all government contracts. King had been discovered by the Laurier government and became Deputy Minister of the Department of Labour in 1910. He passed Canada's first Anti-Combines laws and pioneered the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. He won his first seat in the House of Commons in 1908, representing the riding of Waterloo North and in 1909 became the Minister of Labour in the Laurier Government.

In 1911 he lost his seat and statement: I merely seek some information because in that part of his motion which calls for action, he says: "The Senate of Canada, condemning this act of violence — and this is the part I would like some clarification on — call upon sundry countries to defend human rights. Exactly what did my honorable friend have in mind when he used the words 'call upon'? Is it sufficient for us to express our opinion in this house or does he anticipate that some further action will be required?"

(1960)

Senator Doolan: I do not foresee the need for any further action. As I mentioned in my previous remarks, in answering to this motion we simply call upon states signatory to the Helsinki Final Act to observe its provisions.

Senator Roblin: I thank my honorable friend for his clarification of the matter. He is asking us to move this motion but he does not anticipate that further action will be required.

Human rights

Human rights

Human rights

At a variety store I overheard this conversation between a husband and wife who were obviously rethinking their Christmas list.

"We've bought her a couple of gifts, but do you think she will have enough?"

"Well, I sure don't want her to feel left out."

"Maybe we should just forget it."

"No, I want to buy her just one more. Which do you think she'd rather have, a new collar or one of these cheery boxes?"

During his first year as chairman of Texaco, Maurice F. Cronville felt the nervousness many executives come with in addressing a large audience. "Look out there and imagine all those people in their underwear," his wife advised. He tried it, and he had no problems with stage fright after that.

When my flight was called, an elderly couple preceded me along the baggage ramp. We entered the airport bus, where a stewardess collected our boarding passes. As we were being driven along the runway the woman said, "What do you think, Pa?" He scratched his chin and replied, "Danged if I know — never seen one without wings before."

The last-minute Christmas rush was on, and there was a long line at the express counter of an local co-op grocery store, where our 17-year-old daughter worked as a cashier. The tiredness and strain showed plainly on her face as she looked at the next customer, a young man who had been waiting patiently. There were no groceries piled on the counter, so she asked if he could help him. "I would like to buy a smile, please," the young man replied and handed her a quarter. Caught by surprise, her face broke into a grin. "Thank you," he said, "that's all I wanted."

The evening news is where they begin "Good evening" — and then tell you why it isn't.

One thing about commercials — at least you know THEY won't be interrupted.

A woman signing up for a course at a memory school was struggling with the application form, which asks routine questions about home and business addresses, phone number, and so forth. Finally, she wrote across the blank: "Goodness, if I knew all this, I wouldn't be here!"

Recent Articles in English on Poland

THE POLES OF WILNO

In 1979, he spent nine months in Poland studying at the Catholic University of Lublin.

- The Christian Science Monitor
Beaufort, John, "Glowacki's Cinders: The Barrenness of Bureaucratic Oppression", February 28, 1984
Bourne, Eric, "A Ray Of Hope On East-Bloc Human Rights", March 15, 1984

- Kifer, John, "Solidarity Lawyer Says Colleague Was Arrested After A Police Trap", February 25, 1984, A-2
Kifer, John, "Student Protest Swells In Poland; Return Of Crucifixes Is Demanded", March 9, 1984, A-1
Kifer, John, "To Regain Crucifixes, Polish Students Hold Sit-In", March 8, 1984, A-4
Kifer, John, "Warsaw Not Reacting To Easing Of Sanctions", February 19, 1984, A-8

(Continued from page 11)
pigs speak to each other in a Kashub dialect. Ambrose's father never learned to speak English and understands only a few words...

ated in the birth of Solidarity in August 1980, focused on the Poles' fervent devotion in Poland religion and belief in God is an affront to the atheist Communist Party...
The nationalistic strain, unique to Roman Catholicism in Poland, has historic roots that date back to 966 when the country adopted the Christian faith...

But how long can the Polish communities of Renfrew County retain their unique spirit? Isolated and static for as long as 150 years...
While intensely interested in his origins, Father Rekowski said he also readily admitted to some of the more romantic illusions about the "hard, hard life" his forefathers led...

KAREN SHEPHERD