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M. Szymański

Wojśka alianckie wyparły Niemców z górskich terenów Apennin i tu na rozkaz... Wzrostła aliancka siła... Wzrostła aliancka siła... Wzrostła aliancka siła...

OSTATNIE STRZAŁY

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Kto zasługuje na rozgrzeszenie?

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Przypomnijmy nową pokrótce polemizacyjną argumentację pp. Aleksandra i Joanny Matejko.

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PROTEST RZĄDU RFN

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Kolejna podwyżka w Polsce

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The Battle of Monte Cassino

(An Address by Al MacBain, C.C. M.P., delivered on the Fortieth Anniversary of the Battle of Monte Cassino at the Polish Canadian Cultural Centre, Niagara Falls, Ontario.)

"The red poppies on Monte Cassino Live for ever on Polish blood, But the will of the soldier who died there Was much stronger than death in the mud. Years will pass and those blossoms grow older; Signs of bloodshed will always remain. For those poppies on Monte Cassino Every spring will glow bright red again."

Monte Cassino was one of the bloodiest battles of the Second World War. While the victory of the Poles at Monte Cassino will be spoken of for generations, sadly, the battle did not result in the one thing that the Poles fought for in 1944, with the same courage that they work for it today — a free Poland.

To understand the determination of the Polish troops at Monte Cassino I must mention the events that preceded the Second World War and the Polish victory there. The foundations of the war were laid in 1938 when Hitler annexed Austria. Later in that same year, in an attempt to appease the Nazis, Britain and France agreed to allow Hitler to take over the Sudetenland.

In the following year the rest of Czechoslovakia fell to the Nazis. On September first 1939, after signing a non-aggression pact with Stalin's Russia, Hitler invaded Poland. Two days later Britain and France declared war on Germany and the Second World War had begun.

Two and a half weeks after the German invasion of Poland Stalin's armies marched across Poland's eastern border. The movement of the Russian troops took place precisely at the time that the Polish ambassador in Moscow was told that Russia would stay neutral in the Polish German conflict.

As they did recently and as they have done throughout their history the Poles bravely resisted those who tried to enslave them. I need only mention the Pomorska Brigade for you to recall the Poles' courage. This Brigade, riding horses and armed only with wooden lances battled Russian tanks.

Bravery, however great, can never match the savage force of the modern machinery of war. Outnumbered and ill-equipped to fight the greatest armies Europe had ever known Poland soon lay prostrate at the feet of Stalin and Hitler.

Before mentioning Monte Cassino I would like to remind you of the way in which the Polish people were treated by the Russians and Nazis because it was for their captivity, countrymen that the Polish troops at Monte Cassino fought.

Statistics give some idea of the German and Russian barbarity. After taking control of Poland the Russians began mass deportations aimed at annihilating the Polish state and its people. Almost one million two hundred thousand Poles were forced from their homes and sent to Northern Russia. In addition to this, a quarter of a million soldiers including four thousand officers were taken prisoner by the Russians. In the quarter of a million soldiers taken prisoner fifteen thousand disappeared from the face of the earth including eight thousand five hundred officers.

These statistics, however grim, don't reveal the depth of the atrocities committed by the Russians and the Nazis while they occupied Poland. A few moments ago I said that eight thousand five hundred Polish officers had disappeared who in the custody of the Russians. As you are all aware I was referring to the massacre in the Katyn forest. Much has been written about this cowardly and brutal attack which destroyed almost half of the Polish officer corps. Let me paraphrase what J. K. Zawodny wrote in his book *Death in the Forest*. He said:

"It was expected that there would be personal jewellery such as watches, rings or fountain pens on the bodies but nothing of the sort was found. Were these soldiers eyes robbed before their death? Some of the findings were touching. Children's letters, pictures of women with

such did not exist any more. Poland was these men in Italy. Their comrades in the Royal Air Force and a resistance movement at home. These men had lost everything, and even at this stage it was clear to them that the end of the war would not mean the end of their troubles but the beginning of new ones. For the Poles it was a crusade. More than any other soldiers on the Allied side they had good reason to hate Hitler and to them that was a long, hard, great deal to fight the men who had ravaged their country in 1939 and there would be no half measures about the manner in which they went into the attack.

It was certain that these men would give everything. WE POLISH SOLDIERS FOR OUR FREEDOM AND YOURS HAVE GIVEN OUR SOULS TO GOD OUR BODIES TO THE SOIL OF ITALY AND OUR HEART TO POLAND.

As a result of the Polish victory at Monte Cassino the Allies were able to continue their advance through Italy. Less than a year after Monte Cassino, at 12:01 a.m. on May 9th, 1945 the Second World War ended. Sadly, while they had been victorious at Cassino, the Poles did not win the one thing they had fought so bravely for — freedom for their nation and their people.

In his book on the role of the Polish Army in World War Two General Anders concluded with the following paragraphs. "At the time of finishing this book the train of events that began with the German aggression against Poland on September 1, 1939, has not been ended but only interrupted. For the other Allied Nations the war finishing in 1945 with victory. Not so for Poland.

We are now living in expectation of the last chapter of this great historic upheaval. We believe and expect.

I said we because my book is the common story of the 115,000 Poles who left Russia with me, and with me fought side by side with the Allies whose feelings, aims and deeds they shared. This book has dealt with our personal experiences, our common sorrows, our common disappointments, and also with our common faith that neither our present fate nor the state of affairs in Europe can be considered to be permanent. I believe that you will have found in these pages not only a personal history, but also an expression of hope and faith that the world will recover its true nature, its own soul, and will

CITY ESTABLISHES YOUTH ACTION LINE

As many readers may already be aware, 1983 has been in the form of the provision of information respecting such things as grant programs operated by the various levels of government, government employment programs, and special youth discounts and incentives. The City has announced a Youth Year program, coordinated by Russ Horner, Mayor Horner's mandate is to ensure that the youth in our city stand up and be counted. I encourage all in the aforementioned category to make their voices known and discover what is available to them by calling the City's Youth Action Line at 947-1085.

By Alderman Ben Gryg

JERZY JARUCKI

Love met by chance striking sparks inflamed my dried body Feeling met by chance becoming my obsession Your contradictions my rapture or depression I remain with me Coatedhead Princess of Winter Don't slip away Listen to your heart

Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains. One thinks himself the Master of others, and still remains a greater slave than they. Liberty is obedience to the law which one has laid down for oneself.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

If you give me six sentences written by the most innocent of men, I will find something in them with which to hang Cardinal de Richelieu, 1685 1682

An interview with Vice-President of USA

On October 23, 1984, Jan Nowak, member of Stadium's Board of Directors, conducted an interview with Vice-President George H. W. Bush. The Polish translation was published in the Polish-American Press. The following is the full English text of the interview.

Mr. Vice-President, you were the first to announce during your visit to Vienna in September 1983, that the Reagan Administration rejected any interpretation of the Yalta Agreement as a division of Europe into spheres of influence. The same was repeated recently by President Reagan and Secretary Shultz. But why not renounce Yalta altogether? The Polish people feel that they were betrayed by their allies at Yalta. Our statements regarding the post-war results of Yalta are sometimes misunderstood. In Europe this does not desire to readjust post-war national boundaries. This is not our agenda. For these are elements of the agreement — such as the status of Berlin — that make this in no one's interest. Rather, at Yalta the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union pledged "to establish through free election governments in Europe to the will of the people." Our statements have been meant to signal our objection to the Soviet's failure to fulfil their pledges of democratic, pluralist elections in Eastern Europe and their claim to unbridled political control over these countries. We also reject any interpretation of Yalta that suggests an abandonment of Eastern Europe. We have always believed and continue to believe that Eastern European countries have a right to choose their own social and political systems freely and carry out their policies with complete independence. Our policy is to respect and uphold signs and indications of independence wherever they appear in Eastern Europe and to work with the governments to improve human rights and basic freedoms for the people of these countries. We shall not renounce this pledge.

In the past, certain concepts were put forward that understanding could be reached with the Soviet Union based on the premise that if the Soviets would keep off — let us say, Central America — we would abandon our concern in the plight of East European nations. Does your Vienna statement and that of the President mean rejection of such a doctrine?

We do reject such a concept. The experience of the entire post-war period demonstrates that the Soviet commitment to expansion cannot be effectively dealt with in this kind of settlement. Moreover, two completely different issues are involved here. One issue is the attempt by the Soviet Union to expand its influence and control over the world by subverting or overthrowing governments friendly to the United States and replacing them with Communist dictatorships. We must always oppose this, above all for moral reasons, since we cannot stand idly by and condone the subjugation of innocent people by a totalitarian ideology. The other issue — and it is completely separate — involves pressing for improved respect for human rights and a greater measure of freedom in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Unlike the threat of Soviet expansionism, this does not threaten to upset the existing international political order. Indeed, it merely urges the Soviets and their Allies to fulfill in good faith their commitments at Helsinki. It would be contrary to our moral and political obligations to abandon our human rights concerns in Eastern Europe in the pursuit of some deal with the Soviet Union. Indeed, we must both oppose Soviet expansionism and press for greater human freedom in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

President Reagan in his speech to Polish-Americans on August 17, stated that a complete and reasonable implementation of the amnesty would create a favorable climate

strengthen Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America and our initiative to create the National Endowment for Democracy was intended to foster respect for human rights and basic freedoms by the Polish government.

President Reagan offered, on various occasions, economic assistance to Poland should the political situation improve. What would make it possible to remove the remaining sanctions and to restore previous privileges?

GR: The President has already answered your question by saying that Polish-American relations could return to what they were before December 1981, if all political prisoners are released, fundamental human rights are respected and the authorities initiate a dialogue with the Polish people. Lech Waligsa says that such a dialogue could be initiated by restoring union pluralism. This is a very broad notion which leaves a lot of room for a compromise by both sides. Any concrete, meaningful movement in this direction toward genuine national reconciliation would foster reciprocal steps on our part.

Since you mentioned economic assistance let me say that we hope the Polish government will finally approve the project of the Church foundation to help individual farmers. As you know, the US offered contributions of \$10 million to this fund and if this pilot idea works well, we are willing to consider assistance on a larger scale.

Thank you very much Mr. Vice-President.

On December 8, 1984, two political prisoners, J. Lis and P. Mierowski were released from prison. On December 17, 1984, the US withdrew its veto against admission of Poland to modernize and

HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERTS CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, CANADA 1985

The Canadian Polish Congress, representing Canadians of Polish descent throughout this country, monitors closely and with keen interest — at times great apprehension — the state of fundamental human rights in their ancestral land. This vigilance is shared by some 12 million people of Polish origin, citizens of the United States, Australia, France, Great Britain, Germany and many other countries, whose interests are embodied in the Coordinating Council of Poles in the Free World.

World War II and the Yalta and Potsdam conferences denied Poland the opportunity to shape her own destiny. Through charted military errors and to expansion cannot be effectively dealt with in this kind of settlement. Moreover, two completely different issues are involved here. One issue is the attempt by the Soviet Union to expand its influence and control over the world by subverting or overthrowing governments friendly to the United States and replacing them with Communist dictatorships. We must always oppose this, above all for moral reasons, since we cannot stand idly by and condone the subjugation of innocent people by a totalitarian ideology. The other issue — and it is completely separate — involves pressing for improved respect for human rights and a greater measure of freedom in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Unlike the threat of Soviet expansionism, this does not threaten to upset the existing international political order. Indeed, it merely urges the Soviets and their Allies to fulfill in good faith their commitments at Helsinki. It would be contrary to our moral and political obligations to abandon our human rights concerns in Eastern Europe in the pursuit of some deal with the Soviet Union. Indeed, we must both oppose Soviet expansionism and press for greater human freedom in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

The past forty years in Poland have been marked by so many upheavals and protests (1956, 1970, 1976) against the totalitarian rule of the communist authorities. All these expressions of discontent were dealt with summarily and with brute force. The birth of Solidarity in 1980 sparked hopes that at least a semblance of cooperation with the government might be possible. Unfortunately, the government of the Polish People's Republic was again unable to handle this reform movement, the regime resorted to some deal with the Soviet Union. Indeed, we must both oppose Soviet expansionism and press for greater human freedom in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

President Reagan in his speech to Polish-Americans on August 17, stated that a complete and reasonable implementation of the amnesty would create a favorable climate

We hope that this Conference will advance the implementation of these noble ideals and principles, for there is a universal need for peace and cooperation based on justice.

Jan Kazubski
President
Canadian Polish Congress
Ottawa, May, 1985

Poland After Popiełuszko: Internal War Continues

By STEFAN KORBIŃSKI

Among the elements which prompted President Reagan's withdrawal of opposition to Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund was the fact that the July 22, 1984, amnesty provided for release from prison of the last two prominent Solidarity prisoners — Jerzy Lis and Piotr Mierzwowski.

However, two U.S. sanctions still remain valid — the denial of preferential trade treatment, referred to as the "most favored nation status," and a freeze on new trade credits. The U.S. Administration also let it be known that these may be removed provided a genuine reconciliation is achieved inside Poland.

HOPE FOR A GENUINE RECONCILIATION?

Does the present Polish situation justify hope for a genuine reconciliation? This new year presents an excellent opportunity to compare both the positive as well as the negative factors. On the positive side one must include the Jaruzelski termination of the state of war, the release of approximately 6,000 Solidarity leaders from internment camps and amnesty for Solidarity underground members who only a limited number accepted.

All of these steps contributed to a substantial relaxation of tension and a reduction of restlessness among the people. On the negative side the inclusion of new provisions which regulate the state of war in long-established Polish laws.

In effect the state of war was formally terminated, but in fact it continues to lead a camouflaged existence within the existing legal system. Its alleged termination became a mere cosmetic operation.

Coupled with this is the new "parasite" law which is applied to people who allegedly shirk work. Under the provisions of this new law it is possible for the government to deport a citizen from his native Poland. This law is to be based on a Leninist decree which dealt with banishment, under the terms of which Leon Trotsky was expelled from the Soviet Union to Mexico decades ago.

If we combine these moves with the inordinate growth of police forces and the omnipotence of the secret police, both of whom are capable of unlimited and unscrupulous beatings, arrests and searches of citizens, it becomes obvious that from the standpoint of human rights the situation in Poland has undergone no improvement and the regime's actions still constitute flagrant violations of the Helsinki Agreement.

In addition, Gen. Jaruzelski, after liquidating Solidarity, also proceeded to eliminate all other independent organizations and replaced them with artificial substitutes which are completely controlled by the Communists.

Among these are the new decentralized trade unions which are boycotted by the workers, and others, including the Writers Association and youth organizations without any prominent youth leaders.

JARUZELSKI IGNORES EFFORTS AT DIALOGUE All of the efforts of the Catholic Church, Lech Wałęsa, and other leaders of the liquidated Solidarity to open a dialogue are cast aside by Wojciech Jaruzelski as he proclaims to the world that all strikes, demonstrations and riots have ceased and there is calm within Poland, and that it is now completely normal. He believes that this state of affairs should now lead to a normalization of relations both with Western Europe as well as with the United States.

The average Pole pokes fun at this "normalcy" by underlining that it follows the Czechoslovak model of a terrorized and pacified society. The present situation inside Poland continues to be regarded

by the people as Jaruzelski's war with the Polish nation.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATORS MISMANAGING ECONOMY

It is noteworthy that the disruption of the Polish economy resulting from Jaruzelski's Dec. 13, 1981 coup d'état has shown no signs of abatement. Living standards are very low. Demonstrations by the introduction of ration cards for certain items and the announcement that prices of food are to be increased in arch of this year. The professional military officers who were assigned to civilian administrative positions after the coup are unfamiliar with economic matters and consequently are incapable of directing production and the exchange of goods.

Insomuch as the nation's financial resources are depleted, it finds itself on the verge of bankruptcy from which it is to be saved by the International Monetary Fund as well as with new loans from the West.

Jaruzelski's great mistake in the field of economy is that he does not understand the principle that a nation's economic crisis cannot be overcome without the cooperation of society. He cannot conceive that a policeman's club is no substitute for such cooperation.

As long as Jaruzelski fails to start a program of reforms which will gain the confidence and support of society, the economic crisis will become more severe until eventually it will hit bottom and bring about an economic catastrophe of incalculable consequences.

The question is, to what degree is Jaruzelski personally responsible for this state of affairs, or to what extent are the Kremlin order-givers at fault? The answer to this question may be found in the events of 1980-84.

After the establishment of Solidarity in 1980, the Kremlin looked at this new force as a threat arising in the tradition of those of 1794, 1831, 1863 and 1944, but now other means were utilized instead of arms.

To terminate this present uprising the incoming Edward Gierek was removed from his post of Party First Secretary and this position was bestowed on Stanislaw Kania. The latter was incapable of achieving this goal and preventing the growth of Solidarity, which soon attained phenomenal 13 million members made up of workers and peasants as well as urban intellectuals, craftsmen and government workers. Even several thousand Communist militia men joined Solidarity.

Two visits of Soviet Politburo member Suslov to Warsaw and the subsequent actual movement of Soviet troops along the Polish border indicating a possible invasion, proved of no avail. The bloodless Solidarity uprising spread throughout the country while the Polish Communist party all other independent organizations were liquidated.

The Soviets were faced with a dilemma: were they to send in the Red Army to liquidate Solidarity, or were they to acquiesce to its existence? They selected a third alternative of which Macielweli himself would have been proud. They decided to use Poles themselves to suppress the Polish rebellion. They resorted to the only power which remained in the command of the Polish army — Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the trusted graduate of Russian military academies, who during 1945-46 had already given proof of his loyalty to the Soviets when he carried on the struggle against the patriotic Polish Home Army which continued to fight as partisans after the war.

PARTY SUBORDINATED TO MILITARY CONTROL In direct violation of a basic Marxist-Leninist principle, Jaruzelski as the commander-in-chief of the Polish army was also made a premier and first secretary of the Communist Party of Poland, and thereby the highest authority since it came from the Kremlin, against Father Popiełuszko, and it was not long before it was carried out. This time Jaruzelski reacted in-

stantly and took counter action without Kremlin approval since he had to save his own skin.

He quickly publicized the call of the supporters who were members of the secret police and placed them before an open court where they were to be exposed to television coverage and even reporters from the West. Present in the court was a secret court trial of officers of the secret police ever taken place in areas under Soviet domination. Now the Kremlin had this additional trespass to add to Jaruzelski's account. Actually the general had nothing to lose because the Popiełuszko murder was an act intended to bring about Jaruzelski's demise.

The suspicion began to take root among Kremlin officials that he had become two-faced. This suspicion was intensified when Olaszowski spearheaded a counter-offensive against Jaruzelski by the Polish Communist Party. "Hardships" through proposals made directly to the Kremlin. The decision to replace Jaruzelski with Olaszowski began to take shape in Moscow.

The general either intuitively felt, or perhaps he was warned by his Soviet Army Comrades friends, as he took sudden action to forestall a possible demolition. Without warning his Soviet masters, he precipitously arrested during the night of Dec. 13, 1981, approximately 6,000 Solidarity leaders and took control of all the organs of the organization, printing plants, editorial offices and provincial centres. The Solidarity uprising was thus completely suppressed and the organization was destroyed. He achieved perfect success with these measures. They surprised all Solidarity leaders.

Allegedly the Kremlin itself was taken by surprise, but in view of the fact that this action fulfilled all of its objectives of this accomplished fact — and of Jaruzelski.

This Kremlin-Jaruzelski honeymoon, however, did not last very long. Although he did sweep Solidarity from the political scene, he was not capable of suppressing all of its members, some of whom sought refuge in the underground, where they continued to work.

The release from prison and internment camps merely after one year of 6,000 Solidarity leaders who are now directing the semi-open opposition, coupled with the fact that the remaining underground members, is not regarded with favor by the Kremlin, where prison sentences are measured in years and amnesty for political prisoners does not exist. While Sakharov is confined in Gorki, Jaruzelski is unable to move, Jaruzelski tolerates Wałęsa's travels throughout Poland.

The church authority not only do not reprimand these priests, but instead transfer them frequently to better positions than in other localities. It is alleged that the talented Father Jerzy Popiełuszko was slated to be sent to Rome for further studies.

In addition to its regular functions the church has been given to extend its charitable activities among the poor with the cooperation of churches in Western Europe and the United States. It also has opened its churches to heretofore unknown activities. To day the churches have become the sites of theatrical performances, lectures by socialist workers such as Jan Józef Lipski followed by discussions, seminars conducted by intellectuals such as the late Father Jerzy Popiełuszko, artists' exhibitions, and poets reciting their poems. The Polish churches have become temples of culture.

The Catholic hierarchy has also proposed the establishment of a \$2-billion Agricultural Bank. Western trade funds to be obtained from Western nations in order to modernize private agriculture. For the dollars to be made available from this fund, the independently owned farms could purchase Western tractors and other agricultural equipment, seeds, fodder and artificial fertilizer. Repayment will be made in Polish currency which the peasants do not lack.

To date this fund has already collected \$29 million by July 17, 1984, during a White House meeting with Polish-American leaders. President Reagan announced that he will ask Congress for approval of an additional allot-

ment of \$10 million toward this fund.

GLIMP WALKS POLITICAL TIGHTROPE The political performance of the Catholic Church in Poland reminds one of a tight-rope performer. Cardinal Józef Glemp is making every effort to maintain his balance. It has been the necessity to cooperate with Jaruzelski on the one hand and the need to retain the confidence of his countrymen who hate the general, on the other. This, of course, does not contribute to the Cardinal's popularity and the extremists frequently refer to him as "Comrade Glemp." However, the majority supports him and they look upon him as the pope's man of confidence.

The average Pole considers the election of John Paul II as Pope as a sign given by Providence that Poland had not been forgotten, while the Pope himself is regarded as the nation's guardian angel. Lech Wałęsa, who continues to lead by example as its leader, contributed greatly to the failure of the Popiełuszko murder to provoke riots. His receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize enhanced his prestige and made him into an international symbol of peace. With the outbreak of the fight for human rights with a cross held high in his hand instead of Marx's *Das Kapital*.

Reality of surrealism and the exile artist

For artist Konrad Kozłowski, 35, living in exile in Warsaw, his art has been having a letter to his father in Poland returned with "dead" scribbles across the address. It means regular visits to Mags and Cigars in the Byward Market to buy Polish newspapers and copies of *Project*, the Polish art magazine.

It means being a superintendent in a small apartment building on Echo Drive so that he can continue working on his current pen and ink drawings, examples of which are exhibited until Feb. 28 in the foyer of Ottawa City Hall.

Not really part of Canadian society and still on the fringes of the Polish émigré community, Kozłowski uses his art as a vehicle for a view of life that hinges on what he calls "atmosphere rather than a physical reality."

Kozłowski, who with his wife and five-year-old daughter left Poland in 1981, two weeks before martial law was imposed, constantly complains about the surrealism that stay in his head — skeletons, crowns, eggs, horses, birds and fish. Odd conjunctions of symbols connect seemingly of their own volition in the process of drawing.

These visuals quirk and humor and a disquieting edge to the objects and people Kozłowski draws. The exhibit is filled with unusual touches: a man propels himself in a wheelbarrow; a fish rings a bell in a gothic cathedral; a Christmas tree is lit with the faces of real girls; a wild boar supports a bathtub and a cello turns into a human skeleton.

Kozłowski's work operates on the premise of comedic surprise without the bitterness of much current Polish wit.

Although his work is triggered by events in Polish politics which Kozłowski calls the "reality of surrealism," it never becomes caricature of satire.

"I draw from memory and use a lot of lines to get the feel of atmosphere," he went. "The human symbolic past, the unconscious realm about which Eliade, a Romanian philosopher of religion, and Jung wrote has been dimmed by the logic of our times. We have been taught to expect logic to give meaning to our lives. But maybe that which is illogical best expresses that meaning."

Kozłowski, who graduated with an MA in Art History from the Catholic University of Lublin where Pope John Paul II taught ethics, first

WEST TORONTO MEALS ON WHEELS

One of the serious problems in our community today is the need for better services for senior citizens. The West Toronto Meals on Wheels, which has been in operation since 1967, urgently needs volunteers who can spare two to three hours, once or twice a month, to help deliver hot meals to people who cannot provide hot nourishing meals for themselves either through infirmities of age, chronic illness or temporary disability. In 1983 this service expanded by an average of 243 meals per week (12,471 in 1984). The meals are cooked by St. Joseph's Health Centre and delivered Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, between 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. or go to their office located at the Esplanade Howard Park Church, 214 Wright Avenue. The satisfaction of helping another in need, perhaps a neighbour in your community, is wonderful therapy and brings unexpected rewards.

of attaining its goal to "Let Poland be Poland again!"

Mr. Korbiński a veteran of three wars in the independence of Poland in 1918-1920, was one of the founders and the last chief of the Polish Wartime Underground State of 1939-1945. He was a member of the postwar Polish parliament in 1947 and escaped with the church and other exiles to Sweden and then to the U.S. in 1947. He is currently president of the Polish Council of Unity in the United States and chairman of the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

Chris Kozłowski-Korbiński
By Arturman



Roman Smolak THE STATE OF POLISH SCOUTING IN CANADA

The year 1985 has been declared International Youth Year by the United Nations. Our Canadian government has responded to this decree by supporting many varied projects and studies. One purpose for focusing attention on our youth is to better recognize the problems and issues facing youth between 15 and 24 years of age.

The second generation, the aspects of his cultural heritage will be retained. The conflict between the two different and varying sets of cultural values is inevitable. The easiest road of adaptation, and one which appears appealing to most, is to comply with the demands of the dominant society by conformity, passing and assimilating. This approach causes the least apprehension in the host society and seemingly the quickest benefits for the immigrant. The explicit message such immigrants reflect to their offspring that does not pay to pursue interests or customs that may attract unfavourable public attention. But even more damaging is the implicit message that children of immigrants get when their parents shun their ethnic heritage — that of shame and resentment towards their ties to a foreign culture. The harder road to conquer is the one which the immigrant attempts to draw on the best of both cultures, adapting to the host culture in his/her daily living. In certain circumstances this requires great emotional and intellectual strain, especially when these meanings are particularly difficult to attain. For example, the immigrant may be forced to explain to himself and his family why the practise of a religion or ethnic language is still viable in the face of overt external prejudice and pressure to conform. Therefore, it can only be in such families where ethnicity is appreciated and venerated that a strong ethnic identity is fostered and developed in next generations.

In times of transition and cultural adaptation the strain felt by immigrants may be eased with the help of an ethnic community. Such a community can offer both social and economic support while providing an intellectual forum for the evaluation of that community's interests and moral underpinnings. A viable ethnic community continues to evolve its ethnicity in order to meet the challenges and demands for change made by its members and by the host society. Good leadership recognizes community members' needs and attempts to examine the ambiguities or perplexities that may arise in defining the group's ethnic identity, its goals and community achievements. When an ethnic community grows stagnant and fails to adequately deal with issues that most concern its members, then these members will look elsewhere, for other authorities, who might better alleviate one's personal anxieties.

The present Polish community is in a disarray. The continual infighting and bickering between groups has resulted in the failure to unite and to accept community-wide goals and initiatives. The youth look at this tumultuous state of affairs and question the usefulness of pursuing such a culture in the face of all the advantages that the dominant society has to offer. The goals that most Polish Canadians pursue are either ambiguous or appear to be entirely self-indulging. The youth are not only confused about what the purpose of these organizations are, but also, not encouraged to learn about any such community initiatives. This state of affairs can be traced to the ambiguous nature of what Polish Canadian culture means, coupled with the fact that Polonia has failed miserably in defining a strong, unified identity. The preservation and development of a Polish Canadian culture.

It should come as no surprise to those who are concerned with the future of Polonia that the culture once practised in the homes and communities of Poland, slides into oblivion in Canada. Over the years, there have always been indications of potential leaders and excellent builders of the future. In the youthful ranks of the second generation many of these will say they put in some effort and attempted to find a niche where they could be comfortable in their pursuit of becoming a part of the Polish culture. In many cases, the youth have shown a genuine, albeit, tender interest in the meanings and rituals of Polish culture only to be met with a hostile and self-seeking organizational network which managed to do little to nurture these fledgling sentiments. It would be a grave error to assume that all second generation Canadians of Polish ancestry desire to assimilate to the dominant Canadian culture and thereby severing all practical and emotional ties to their ancestral heritage.

HOW CITY HALL IS RUN

In order that you can better understand how the City of Toronto is run, I will provide a series of sixteen articles which will be published over sixteen issues of this newspaper. These articles will review the responsibilities of the various Departments that make-up and run the Corporation of the City of Toronto. In the first issue we will deal with the Audit Department. This Department operates under the City Auditor and is divided into three groups: City Accounts Audit, Local Boards Audit, Prepayment Audit and Administration. The City Accounts Audit is responsible to audit books and accounts of the City Corporation, to report on the results of these audits to the City Council to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Housing and to the Boards,

Commissions concerned. The Local Boards Audit is responsible for auditing the books and accounts of the City's Local Boards, Commissions, Municipal Enterprises and other boards in which the City has a financial interest, and they report to the same group as the City Accounts Audit. The Prepayment Audit and Administration is responsible for auditing the City Corporation's payroll and other expenditures related work as required. Next month we will be dealing with the Building and Inspection Departments. By Alderman Chris Korwin-Kaczmarski

O Lord, the sin! Done for the things there is money in. John Musfeld

community can offer both social and economic support while providing an intellectual forum for the evaluation of that community's interests and moral underpinnings. A viable ethnic community continues to evolve its ethnicity in order to meet the challenges and demands for change made by its members and by the host society. Good leadership recognizes community members' needs and attempts to examine the ambiguities or perplexities that may arise in defining the group's ethnic identity, its goals and community achievements. When an ethnic community grows stagnant and fails to adequately deal with issues that most concern its members, then these members will look elsewhere, for other authorities, who might better alleviate one's personal anxieties.

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Statement on the Non-Compliance with the Helsinki Accords by the Polish People's Republic

The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) represents a framework for the thirty-five participating states to work to resolve the humanitarian, economic, political and military issues that divide Europe. The Final Act underscores that each area is essential for cooperation to generate security and peace in Europe. This process should be strengthened through a thorough review of implementation of the Final Act and an agreement on balanced and constructive steps toward future development.

The Final Act recognizes that follow-up conferences are essential for maintaining the Helsinki framework as a vigorous process of addressing the problems facing Europe. These conferences have two aspects, both of great importance: review of implementation and discussion of new proposals. The Madrid follow-up meeting recessed without reaching substantive agreement. The Soviet refusal to confront Western human rights concerns inhibited progress in this area.

In the area of implementation of the Final Act in Poland, we notice a drastic decline in civil liberties and fundamental human rights. This process was initiated by the government of Poland by the introduction of martial law. Poland's performance has serious deficiencies, and has deteriorated appreciably over the past few years. The lifting of martial law did not in effect bring about any desired improvement in the government, subjecting the emergency measures of the state of emergency were incorporated into the legal code of the country. Most forms of independent life and social activities were outlawed and activities not sanctioned are punishable by law. Moreover, Poland's withdrawal from the International Labour Organization (ILO) underlines that the government is not willing to fulfill its international obligations.

The government's consistent violation of human and civil rights in Poland has led to an atmosphere of fear, tension and frustration. The escalation of the use of force and harassment of persons displaying independence of thought or expression, creates fears that social tensions might become uncontrollable in the absence of necessary reforms. The escalating propaganda campaign and the actual brutal harassment of priests indicates that the government is bent on denying the entire population their constitutional and international guarantees of rights and freedoms.

The greatest threat to human rights is posed by terrorism, especially state approved and state executed terrorism. The return to terrorist tactics by the state security and militia forces in Poland resulted in 104 reported and confirmed deaths since the imposition of martial law. As evidenced in the trial of the murderers of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the authorities not only sanction the use of terrorism, but support it fully.

The proposed domed stadium Taxpayers are paying too much Metro residents and business people are becoming infuriated as they realize what is being done with their property taxes in the current proposal for the domed stadium at the foot of the CN Tower. The stadium is to be a commonwealth enterprise operated for the benefit of a consortium of major corporations. They include the following:

- Canadian National Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
- Coca-Cola Ltd.
- George Weston Limited
- Hiram Walkers Resources Ltd.
- Ingersoll Oil Limited
- John Labatt Limited
- McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Limited
- Merrill Lynch Canada Inc.
- Olympia & York Developments Limited
- Trilon Financial Corporation

These corporations will buy one or two shares of value \$5 million each for which each partner will receive, among other things, the following benefits:

- a share in the profits from the operation of the stadium
- exclusive advertising rights inside the stadium
- preferred supplier status for materials and services
- an corporate box and six preferred parking spaces

The difference between what these companies are investing in the stadium and its estimated \$150 million cost will be made up by a \$30 million contribution from Watazko and a \$30 million contribution from Metro property-tax payers.

Metro taxpayers will be contributing a lot more than the \$30-million dollar grant. Most of the site of the proposed stadium is presently owned by Metro. Its development value is \$17 million. This will be a gift to the domed stadium project.

On the site now is the water pumping station for downtown Toronto. This will have to be cleared if there is an interruption in the supply of water to the downtown — affecting fire protection, hospital safety, heating, and cooling — Metro

could be faced with massive claims for damages, which will cost Metro taxpayers a lot of money. Metro taxpayers will lose millions a year in tax revenue. Property taxes will not have to be paid on most of the stadium. Metro property-tax payers will be making a massive contribution to a project that is essentially a commercial enterprise, set up for the benefit of a few major corporations. Unlike these corporations, Metro property tax payers will get nothing back for their contribution.

The proposed domed stadium

Taxpayers are paying too much

Metro taxpayers will be making a massive contribution to a project that is essentially a commercial enterprise, set up for the benefit of a few major corporations. Unlike these corporations, Metro property tax payers will get nothing back for their contribution.

Section 112 of the Municipal Act says that a municipality must not give a grant to a commercial enterprise. Metro's contribution to the stadium is therefore illegal and five other Toronto aldermen asked the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) — which has to approve Metro's grant — to hold a public hearing on the legality of the grant.

We also asked for a public hearing because there was no proper chance to object to members of Metro Council about Metro's contribution, or to express public opposition to it. Only three working days elapsed between the time of the announcement of the proposal and the time Metro Council made its decision.

The OMB refused to grant a public hearing. Instead, they approved the \$30 million grant and the other contributions by Metro taxpayers. This matter is so important we will now be appealing the decision of the OMB to the Ontario Supreme Court. Someone has to try and protect Toronto's taxpayers.

This is so clear that a lot of companies would have been interested in buying an interest in the proposed domed stadium and getting a share of the benefits. If the financing had been handled properly, the stadium could have been built without a penny from the taxpayers.

If you want to object to what is going on at City Hall concerning the financing for the domed stadium, please give me a call at 447-7008.

Richard Gilbert
Alderman — Ward 3

REFLECTIONS

The past year was a very busy and eventful year for the people in Poland and for Poles living in Canada. Clearly the death of Father Popieluszko, who was a Solidarity activist, was the most startling event for Poles in 1984. His murder reminds us once again that the present Communist government of Poland will go to any length to ensure that the Solidarity Movement is never revived in Poland as a recognized body.

Our leaders and intellectual thinkers have failed to recognize these feelings in order to make them important and personally meaningful. Without an acceptable means for their expression, these sentiments and ideas lie dormant in the hearts and minds of many Canadians. Eventually, few occasions are associated with Polishness. If realising tenet is to be embraced from Canadian Polish Scouting, then greater input and energy must be sacrificed by the adults of this community. Only greater participation and stronger guidance from adult leaders will be expected this organization's effectiveness. To shrug this responsibility onto the shoulders of young people without the proper support can only spell the continual demise of Polish culture in Canada.

By Alderman Chris Korwin-Kaczmarski

commitment to fight for the rights of my brothers and sisters in Poland. It is a renewed commitment all of us should make in the New Year. A good and true Pole is an individual that cares for not only himself, but for his family and the people of Poland. The year 1984 has also been a special one for Poles living in Canada. The visit of his Holiness Pope John Paul II has made us very proud. His visit has strengthened our faith in God and our pride in our Polish heritage. For many of us, it was a moving event I will remember to the end of my life. The Monument of Pope John Paul II unveiled recently in the heart of the Polish community will be a reminder to all of us of his great visit. I was very proud to be part of this worthwhile initiative by being part of the Monument Committee. We must be grateful to all of those who contributed financially to ensure the erection of this great Monument of His Holiness.

In Canada, the year 1984, brought continued support for the Solidarity Movement and for those individuals who were on a hunger strike in order to be unified with their families. 1984 has given us the challenge to make a stronger commitment throughout 1985 towards our common cause.

By Alderman Chris Korwin-Kaczmarski

CONGRATULATIONS

Solemnly dressed
exquisite
and new
You came
Generosity
and softness of your hands
Tears in my eyes
Impatient kisses
Awake
of the reality of the whispered
emotions
Tonight
the evening for two
will have a very special name

Verdant pigments brushed on canvas
To imitate a seascape scene
High rolling hills drenched in rain
Nature's color card of varied shades of green
Jewels of overall and jade
To please a lady fair
Attest man's pleasure
With his favorite hue
FROM THE PAST
Pray tell me old oak tree
All the secrets you have learned
From those who spoke
beneath your boughs
These past one hundred years
If you should grant this wish
of mine
Perhaps some far off day in time
I'll be as wise as you
A CONQUEST FAILED
They sat on the sand
Watching the stars
While the surf sounded
Gently on their ears
Soon they turned
And faced to kiss
How proud he felt inside
Another conquest added to his
Her sister broke the spell
"Jean Tommy has arrived"
The girl quickly disengaged
And ran to meet her love
The boy she left behind

Sat staring into space
Suffering a serious wound to his ego
DREAMAGERS
We call them leeches
While they still fantasize
We who are their parents
rationalize
Sometime we hear them cry
at night
Better not to try lest we upset
them more
Perhaps it's just a dream that
torments them so
Morning comes and their
troubles are renewed
Shall we speak or is it wiser
to refrain
From using words that may
hurt
No now is not the time for
saying
Let's use the voice within our
mind for praying
Lord please help our child be
happy
A SECOND LOOK
I never really looked at
flowers till now
With one hand on my brow
I sit here wondering how
The roses set before me
Seem so special now
They surely weren't arranged
Somehow I find it strange
All but one have bloomed
That lone bud will open soon