



"Wiązkowiec" (The Alliancer)

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Mississauga, 6-pokojowy wolno stojący „bungalow”, duża parcela. Cena \$118,900. Janusz BARANOWSKI 532-4441.

Dundas — Tomken Rd. Bardzo ładny 3-sypialniowy „townhouse” w korzystnie położonym kompleksie. Cena tylko \$49,000. Henry KACPRZAK 532-4441 lub 278-6280.

High Park — King St. 2-sypialniowy „bungalow” z bardzo wysoką piwnicą. Domy wymagać remontu. Henry KACPRZAK 532-4441 lub 278-6280.

Okazała. Jeżeli chcesz zostać właścicielem dobrze prosperującego sklepu dokształconego — zadzwon Henry KACPRZAK 532-4441.

High Park. \$139,000. 4-mieszkanie, murywany, wolno stojący budynek do szybkiego sprzedania. Proszę dzwonić — Henry KACPRZAK lub Helena TRUSZKOWSKA 532-4441.

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WYŚCIG POKOJU

Parafadyonowy finansem na ulicach Craystochywo pisał się w czasie 8 etapów Inlet. Lech Piasecki Ekip z Kyt do Często...

Wyniki: 1. Lech Piasecki — 4:15:07 2. Uwe Itaab (Niemcy Wsch.) — 4 sek. straty

3. Rikho Sunn (Zw. Sow.) — 7 sek. straty 4. Aleksander Zinowlew (Zw. Sow.) — 10 sek.

5. Michał Klasa (Czechosłowacja) 6. Anton Nowosad (Czechosłowacja)

Tyśa 9 etapu, z Craystochywo do Warszawy, liczyła 199 km. Już na 80 km od pelotanu n...

Sklep plus apartament 5-pokojowy, niedługo Roncesvalles. Stan HAJDUKIEWICZ lub Piotr EISMONT 532-4441.

Mississauga 3-sypialniowy „townhouse”, garaż, wykończona piwnica. Cena wywoławca \$66,900. Jan GOLJAT 532-4441 lub 623-3087.

Two West Mall, 3-sypialniowy „condominium apartment” plus „den”. W kompleksie basen kąpielowy, korty tenisowe. Jan GOLJAT — 532-4441 lub 623-3087.

Weston Rd. — Jane, „bungalow” — prywatny zakład i garażem. Duża parcela. Po bliższe informacje proszę dzwonić Stan HAJDUKIEWICZ lub Piotr EISMONT 532-4441.

Parklawn — Berry Rd. „Bungalow” 3-sypialniowy. Wykończona piwnica, garaż. Bardzo dobrze utrzymany dom. Piotr EISMONT lub Stan HAJDUKIEWICZ 532-4441.

reprezentacji był więc przynajmniej. Polska wystąpiła w składzie: Jozef Blymarczak — Kozłowski Pawlak, Roman Wojcicki, Karimierz Prazby, Marek Ostrowski, Ryszard Tatarszewski (od 15 min. Dariusz Diekowskiego), Walefmar Matysik, Andrzej Błotnicki, Jan Urbaniak, Zdzisław Boniek, Włodzimierz Smolarek.

Tabela grupy I: 1. Belgia 7,3 7,3 2. Polska 5,3 9,6 3. Albania 3,5 5,7 4. Grecja 3,7 4,9

Mecze do rozegrania: 30 maja Albania — Polska, 11 września Polska — Belgia, oraz we ustalonym jeszcze terminie Albania — Grecja (niezmierni się odbyć przed 11 września br.).

NRD — Luksemburg 3-1. Piłkarze NRD wygrali w Berlinie z Luksemburczykami 3:1 (3:0). Było to eliminacyjne spotkanie mistrzostw świata (strza europejska — grupa IV). Bramki zdobyli: R. K. — 10 min., G. — 19 i 38 min., a Erust (45 min. z karnego); dla Luksemburga — Langers (77 min.).

Tabela grupy IV po tym spotkaniu: 1. Jugosławia 8 pkt. 2. Bułgaria 7 pkt. 3. Francja 7 pkt. 4. NRD 4 pkt. 5. Luksemburg 0 pkt.

CRRL — HONGKONG 1:2. W eliminacyjnym meczu piłkarskim mistrzostw świata (strza azjatycka — grupa IV, podgrupa „A”) CHN, przegrała w Pekinie z Hongkongiem 1:2 (1:1).

Kuchawka tabela tej grupy: 1. Hongkong 11 pkt. 2. CHN 9 pkt. 3. Makao dla NRD 9 pkt. 4. Brunei 0 pkt. 5. Jiri Skoda (CSRS) — 1:04 6. Uwe Raab (NRD) — 1:16

Miejsca pozostałych Polaków: 21. Paweł Bartkowiak — 5:46 22. Marek Kulas — 5:51 23. Marek Sierżbiński — 6:32 30. Marek Lesniowski — 9:38

Po IX etapie — indywidualnie — 1. Lech Piasecki (Polska) — 32:54:07 2. Andrzej Mierzejewski — 0:45:57 3. Falk Boden (NRD) — 0:54 4. Roman Kreuziger (CSRS) — 0:55

5. Jiri Skoda (CSRS) — 1:04 6. Uwe Raab (NRD) — 1:16 Miejsca pozostałych Polaków: 21. Paweł Bartkowiak — 5:46 22. Marek Kulas — 5:51 23. Marek Sierżbiński — 6:32 30. Marek Lesniowski — 9:38

Po IX etapie — drużynowo 1. Zw. Sow. — 101:55:58 2. NRD — 0:48 3. CSRS — 2:24 4. Polska — 6:22 5. Bułgaria — 12:20 6. Szwecja — 18:42

EFEKTOWNE ZWYCIĘSTWA 4:1 POKŁAD GRECJA. Cóż za wspaniałe metamorfozy przeszła drużyna Antoniego Piechaczka w okresie od przykrego dla nas zwycięskiego meczu w Brukseli 11 maja do dnia 19...

JAPONIA — SINGAPUR 5:0. W Tokio rozegrany został eliminacyjny mecz piłkarski mistrzostw świata „Meksico-86”, w którym Japonia pokonała Singapur 5:0 (0:0).

Tabela grupy IV — „B” (strza azjatycka): 1. Japonia 7,1 9,1 2. KIL-D 2,4 1,2 3. Singapur 1,0 2,9 20. Ryszard Nowosielski — 12:20 21. D. — Singapur. Do da...

szych rozgrywek zakwalifikowała się Japonia.

KOREA PŁD. — MALEZJA 2:0. W eliminacyjnym meczu nastaw zawiązać w pilce nożnej Korea Płd. pokonała w Seulu Malezję 2:0 (2:0).

Mecz rozgrywany był w ramach grupy III (strza azjatycka). Grupa tę wygrała Korea Płd. — 0 pkt. przed Malezją — 5 pkt. i Nepalem — 1 pkt., kwalifikując się do drugiej rundy eliminacji.

PUCHAR ZDOBYWCÓW PUCHARÓW DLA PIŁKARZY EVERTONU. Puchar Zdobywców Pucharów waleczy Everton, który w finałowym meczu rozegranym w Lutferdamie pokonał Rapid Wiedeń 3:1 (0:0). Bramki zdobyli: Ildi Evertonu — Andy Gray (w 58 min.), Trevor Stevica (w 73 min.) i Kevin Sheedy (w 86 min.), dla Rapidu — Hans Krankl (w 85 min.).

Taktykę obu zespołów można było przewidzieć. Rapid zawsze prezentował szybką grę, starając się, szczególnie obroną i próbami szybkich kontrataków.

Anglijski zespół atakował nieustannie bramkę Rapidu, ale nie udało mu się zdobyć gola. Taktykę obu zespołów można było przewidzieć. Rapid zawsze prezentował szybką grę, starając się, szczególnie obroną i próbami szybkich kontrataków.

W Rotterdamie stało się to później niż wielu sądziło. Przegląd meczu w całości potwierdził taktykę obu zespołów. Skuteczniejszą broń dysponował jednak zespół Anglii (wywalczył już ten tytuł).

Przez 60 niemal minut Anstacy skutecznie rozbili ataki Evertonu. W końcu sam popatuli błąd. Sharp przeoczył podawanie do bramkarza i doszedł do Graya, który kopnął piłkę do pastki bramki.

Nie nastąpił po tym wystrzał, nie było chyba stać na atak. W 73 min. obrońcy zespołu popatuli błąd i Steven po rzucie rożnym z najbliższej odległości zdobył urogię gola.

Do bramki Krankla (znakomicie wyjącej na przemy i drybline), wydawało się przez moment, że wiedeński zespół zwyciężył natychmiast odniwierzalem Sheedy. Dużo końca meczu pozostali wtedy etery mity.

VERONA MISTRZEM — JUVENTUS PIĄTY. Zakoczyły się rozgrywki I ligi włoskiej. Tytuł już wcześniej zdobyła Verona, a następnym miesiącem zagry: Torino, Inter i Sampdoria zapewnili sobie start w Pucharze UEFA. Juventus jest piątą i jego miejsce w przyszłoroczych rozgrywkach pucharowych zależy od tego kto zdobędzie Puchar Włoch i oczywiście od wyniku finału P...

GIORGIO VASARI ZYWOTY NAJSŁAWNIEJSZYCH MALARZY, RZĘBIARZY I ARCHITEKTÓW. Praca Vasariego jest pierwszą historią sztuki włoskiej. Zawiera bogate fakty, realia i anegdoty dotyczące wybitnych postaci włoskiego renesansu. Wybrał przedmowa i objaśnienia opatrzył K. Estreichem. 11W, Wwa 1984, s. 606.

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ANDRZEJ GRUBBA W TC ZUGBRUECK Najlepszy polski tenisista stowczy, sportowiec roku 1984 — Andrzej Grubba będzie od jesieni tego roku grał w klubie IFN, w zespole TC Zugbrueck. Na kilka godzin przed wyjazdem do Francji, gdzie odbędą się turnieje z udziałem Chinczyków, Grubba powiedział: — Kontrakt z TC Zugbrueck ogłosił Centralny Związek Sportu. Będę dojeżdżał z Gdańska na mecze. Na wszystkie spotkania superligi, a także na mistrzostwa Polski będę zwalniał. W TC Zugbrueck, klubie należącej do miasta Grenzu (15 km od Koblenz), będzie grał także od nowego sezonu reprezentant RFN, Engelbert Hueging. Po zawodach we Francji, razem z Leszkiem Kucharskim wystąpię w Seulu, w dorocznym turnieju Masters. Leszek będzie w ubiegłym sezonie klasyfikacji światowej „Grand Prix”.

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T. DOŁĘGA-MOSTOWICZ ZNACHOR PROFESOR WILCZUR Dwie najbardziej poczytne powieści znanego w latach międzywojennych autora romanów obyczajowych, przedstawiające dramat osobisty znanego chirurga i dzieła miłości jego córki — Marysi. Londyn 1981. „Znachor”, str. 250, cena \$12,00, z przesyłką \$13,00. „Profesor Wilczur”, str. 296, cena \$12,00, z przesyłką \$13,00. Do nabycia w księgarni „Związkowca”, 1638 Bloor St. W., Toronto. Ont. M6P 4A8. Wysyłamy po uprzednim nadesłaniu należności. Czeki lub Money Order prosimy wystawiać na: Polish Alliance Press

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Siberian Exile (8)

At the Abakan Railway Station, efficiently with military precision, most of the human cargo was quickly unloaded and transferred to the nearby school standing empty for summer vacation.

The first wash and bath in twelve days was not only refreshing, but very invigorating and uplifting, both physically and psychologically. The innocent little children, feeling the firm ground under their feet for the first time in days, laughed and played, skipped and jumped joyfully, totally oblivious and unaware of their fate.

The next morning, the deportees were divided into groups of approximately forty people each, and told that later in the day they would be picked up and taken to their final destinations. That afternoon a variety of transports appeared in the school yard. There were trucks and tractor-pulled wagons, horse-driven carts and a train of four carts drawn together by a team of oxen.

The Tarski family had the distinction of being one of the eight families to be taken to exile on the oxen-driven carts. The slow-moving and dumb-looking animals were steady and very reliable. With the city of Abakan out-of-sight, the driver turned the oxen off the gravel road onto the grassy steppes. There was no sign of previously travelled path or anything indicating prior human presence.

The following afternoon, the exhausted men, women and children arrived at Moskva. The Sovhoz, a Russian abbreviation for Soviet Collective Farm, was an amalgam of small wooden houses nestled in the middle of the large grassy steppes, surrounded by the mountain ranges. There was a machine and tractor repair shop, main village office, grain drying shed, communal bath house and a store.

The new arrivals were housed in a barrack-like building with ten small empty unfurnished rooms. Each family was assigned one, larger families two rooms. There was an outdoor toilet, water for cooking, bathing and washing had to be carried by pail from a small creek a quarter kilometre away. Weary from the long journey, people soon bathed in the creek, and by the early evening, all sounded cheerful and aware of the surprises awaiting them.

Fleas, lice and bed-bugs, the scourge of Russia, will viciously attack any newcomer until he acquires the local work environment. Mariusz had earned a science degree in agriculture in Poland, while Magdalena had completed high school and worked briefly in a hospital. Neither had acquired much practical work experience.

Capitalizing on Mariusz' agricultural training the couple were taken to the University of British Columbia's Experimental Farm in Oyster River to see a Canadian farm operation and to discuss potential employment possibilities. Farm Manager Dr. Stan Freyman, himself a Polish immigrant, took an immediate interest in their plight. After evaluating their educational background he suggested they be placed as workers on the experimental farm. With a wage subsidy under our Career Access Program, the young couple was employed within three weeks of their arrival in Canada.

They now live in a house provided by the farm and are both enrolled in an English course for new Canadians in Courtney. They are hoping that 1985 will be an even better year than the last one has been.

ALANCEER

VOL. 3 No. 5 THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1985

Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals

April 12, 1985 The Honourable Mr. Justice Jules Deschênes Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals Station "A" O. Box 1992 Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5R5

Dear Sir: We are the publishers of Związkowiec (The Alliance) Semi-Weekly, the largest circulation Polish language newspaper in Canada.

We have taken up your invitation to express our views about the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals and its potential scope of investigation. We are not writing to advocate a strong position either in favour of or against the proposal to bring to justice war criminals residing in Canada. We are confident that national and local Polish-Canadian organizations, as well as individual Polish Canadians, will see to that. Rather, we wish to draw to the attention of the Commission some of the problems and complexities that are involved in this issue, particularly with regard to determining who should be included in the category of "war criminals".

As Polish-Canadians we believe that we have a unique perspective on war crimes, and consequently a unique point of view to offer in this matter. Of all the European countries affected by World War II, Poland suffered the harshest occupation at the hands of both Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. These two nations jointly invaded and partitioned independent Poland in September 1939. As a result of the deportations, mass murders and concentration camps carried out and employed by both these totalitarian states (which until December 1940 were the best of allies), the next five and one-half years witnessed the deaths of over six million Polish citizens, one-half of them Jews. Auschwitz, the notorious Nazi concentration and death camp -- which was started up for and during the first years of its existence contained primarily Catholic Poles, and Katyn, one of the several sites where the Soviets executed over 15,000 Polish officers and prisoners of war, have become for Poles the telling symbols of the reign of terror carried out by these two regimes.

Moreover, the invasion of Poland was one that was different in nature from the occupation experienced in Western European countries, and in degree from that of other Eastern European countries. The nature of the severity and excesses of the occupation, for the majority of the civilian population life went on in much the same way as before the War, albeit under much harsher conditions. Schools continued to operate, public services and even transportation were for the most part readily available. In Poland, life for the Poles and especially for the Jews, became a tragic and unrelenting nightmare. The initial fury was directed at the Poles. The Polish intelligence and clergy were singled out for immediate extermination. For example, the entire faculty of the renowned Jagiellonian University in Krakow, the second oldest university in Central Europe, was arrested in November 1939 and shipped off to the concentration camp in Sachsenhausen. All forms of Polish cultural life -- organized schools, artistic and religious activities, were outlawed and suppressed. Millions of Poles were systematically deported as slave labour to make room for German colonists. Individual acts of terror towards the Polish people, such as the execution of numerous localities, resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians. Thousands upon thousands of Poles were rounded

up and sent to Nazi concentration camps, where only a small portion survived. Towards the middle of the War, the Nazis began on a large scale the extermination of the entire Jewish population. The Poles, with the second smallest food rations in all of Nazi-occupied Europe, were to be the next in line for this treatment. None of these things occurred in such a pronounced degree in the neighbouring occupied countries, such as the Baltic states, Estonia, the Ukraine, Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania, etc. All of these countries, as did for that matters the occupied lands of Western Europe, had quisling puppet governments which colluded with the Nazis and even produced SS divisions for the German war effort, the largest of which was the Ukrainian SS-Galizia, numbering some 150,000 men. In those countries, national, cultural, educational and religious institutions were allowed to function largely unimpeded.

Poland was the only country in Nazi-occupied Europe that did not produce a quisling government or national SS formations. It was the only country in Nazi-occupied Europe where aiding Jews in any way was, by law and in fact, punishable by death. In other occupied countries persons who did not produce a quisling government or national SS formations, but who risked their lives. However, we are not aware of a single case where someone actually paid with his life. In Poland, there were hundreds of such cases. We refer you to a partial list of these Polish victims compiled with the assistance of the Chief Commission for the Investigation of Nazi War Crimes, in Warsaw, which appeared in the publication Policy - Zgdy, 1939-1945, (Polesand Jews, 1939-1945) edited by Wladyslaw Szlaski, 1971, authored by Stanislaw Wroński and Maria Związkowka.

If there were individual acts of collaboration by Poles who helped the Nazis. It is a fact that hundreds of thousands of Poles were involved in aiding Jews throughout the War in diverse ways, even though their own level of involvement was just marginally higher than that of the Jews, and far far worse than in any other country in Nazi-occupied Europe. It was obvious that they could not save great numbers of Jews. They simply did not have the resources to do so. Many of the very best even members of their own immediate families. The testimony to these heroic actions by the Poles on behalf of Jews is found in the disproportionately large number of Polish names in the Rostock and the Martyrs and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, Yad Vashem, in Jerusalem.

It is, of course, our position that anyone who actively participated in carrying out these atrocities during World War II, whether Nazi or Soviet, should be included among the war criminals under investigation in Canada.

Moreover, there are a number of other factors in the occupation of Poland during World War II that are much less known, where other nationalities and other ideologies were responsible for the deaths of several hundreds of thousands of Polish and Jewish civilians.

During the Soviet invasion of Eastern Poland in the fall of 1939 and later, large numbers of Jewish citizens played a crucial role in the various organs of authority established by the Soviet government. Thousands of Jews flocked to the ranks of the Red Peoples Militia and thereby became the mainstay of the Soviet apparatus of oppression. As a result of this the Polish and Jewish populations of Poles were imprisoned, deported and executed. (See Kazimierz Iranek-Osmecki's *Wie Who Saves One Life*, The Complete, Document

Story of the Poles Who Struggled to Save Jews. During World War Two, Crown Publishers, Inc., New York, 1971, Foreword by Dr. Joseph L. Lichten, page 67).

In the Eastern Polish provinces of Volhynia and Podolia, in the years 1943 and 1944, Ukrainian nationalist groups took upon themselves the task of annihilating the national minorities living in these regions, which they planned to incorporate into a future independent Ukrainian state. This resulted in the murder of up to 200,000 defenceless Polish civilians in the most brutal and gruesome of manners, frequently involving torture and dismemberment. The noted authority on the Jewish Holocaust, Martin Gilbert, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in his comprehensive *Atlas of the Holocaust* (Michael Joseph, London, 1982), speaks of the murder by Ukrainian nationalists in the spring of 1943 of 40,000 Poles living in Volhynia (page 115). For your reference, we enclose an historical outline about this topic taken from the study *Polish Society Under German Occupation, The General Government, 1939-1944* by Jan Tomasz Grosz (Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1979), and a series of accounts of Polish attacks on the Jewish population of this region by Ukrainian nationalists, taken from the publications *Zapomniany lwowski bohater* ks.

Stanslaw Franki by Iweta Wacław Szalecki (Home 1982), pages 116-109 and *Romanki Towarzystwa im. Romana Dmowskiego*, vol. II, part 1, "O przeprowadzonej przez Ukraińców rzezi polskiej ludności" ("The Massacre of the Polish Population by Ukrainians") by Jędrzej Giertych (London 1979/80, pages 300-352).

In the Wilno (Vilnius) region, Lithuanian nationalists actively participated in the slaughter of thousands of Jewish citizens. The massacre at Ponary in 1941 was one of many such incidents. (See Martin Gilbert's *Atlas of the Holocaust*, pages 77 and 156).

Again, when the Soviet armies re-occupied Poland in 1944 and 1945, many Jews who held prominent positions were responsible for the imprisonment in jails and concentration camps of many thousands of members of the Polish Home Army (Armia Krajowa), a large part of whom perished.

We have reason to believe that some of the perpetrators of these crimes made their way to Canada along with the large groups of other nationalities who settled here after World War II. It is our position that, if any action is to be taken against war criminals residing in Canada, that should extend to all such persons who participated in these war crimes regardless of their nationality, political affiliation or motivating ideology.

Mr. Pierre Juneau President Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 1500 Branson Avenue Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3J5

Dear Mr. Juneau: The Board of Directors of the Polish Alliance Press Ltd., the publishers of "Związkowiec" (The Alliance) Semi-Weekly, the largest circulation Polish language newspaper in Canada, wish to thank you for your reply and the favourable reaction to our letter of February 18, 1985.

We too trust that statements such as "Poland's Auschwitz" or "Polish concentration camps" will not be repeated on the C.B.C. network in future. We have noted with interest that over the last few months Canadian television, including the C.B.C., has carried a number of programs dealing with the Jewish Holocaust and with Gentiles, such as Raoul Wallenberg, who were involved in saving Jews in other countries under Nazi occupation. The Polish Canadian community would welcome documentaries dealing with the

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The Month of May

It is said that spring "turns the young man's fancy to thoughts of love". The whole human race and all living creatures are deeply touched by this feeling. Particularly in the month of May, the long sunny days, smell of fresh grass and budding flowers after the rain; new green leaves on limping twigs of the white birch trees gently swaying with the breeze; brightly lit meadows, affected by the behaviour and actions of people in the most profound and devious ways.

The kids young calves and spring lambs, running and jumping merrily in the meadows contentedly sucking the mother's teats. These are examples of the magnificence and majestic perfection of God's creation and nature reborn in its finest glory.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Polish Alliance Press, at its first meeting held on April 26, 1985, under the chairmanship of G. Dobrzański, unanimously reappointed Peter Nowell as honorary editor of the Alliance. The English language monthly insert in "Związkowiec". The administration of the newspaper has instructed that The Alliance consist of four pages and appear regularly as an insert in the English language edition of the Polish Alliance Press, Richard Y. Tondorf, Director.

It is nothing else than justice, prompt, secure and inflexible. Until when will the fury of tyranny continue to be called justice, and the justice of the people barbarity and rebellion. The government of a revolution is the despotism of liberty against tyranny. It is easy for the league of the tyrants of the world to overwhelm a man. Last speech to the Convention, 26 July 1794 before being guillotined. Maximilien de Robespierre 1753-1794 French Revolutionary

countless millions of innocent people. The Western powers watching this enormous struggle between the two tyrants, hated by most of their own subjects, particularly the entire world, were not only envious, followed the axiom that "enemy of my enemy is my friend", rendered substantial material help to the fast disintegrating Soviet forces and forged the war alliance against Hitler.

The Soviet and Nazi casualties on the battlefields were small in comparison with the carnage perpetrated by them on the civilian population. The concentration camps, the mass murder of prisoners in the Nazi occupied territories, in its inhumanity and brutality, were comparable to the Soviet "Lagry", slave labour camps, Siberian exile and wanhon murder of countless numbers of victims, including thousands of imprisoned Polish Army Officers in the Katyn Forest, as verified by the Officials of the International Red Cross.

Victory over the Nazis by the allies in May, 1945, created more problems than it solved. The sick and dying American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, befriended cynical Stalin, believing that he alone would be able to placate the influence him with bribery, delivered into the Soviet slavery millions of people of Eastern Europe, including Poland. In spite of this misplaced and unprecedented generosity, Stalin would be swayed, with the Russian troops firmly stationed on the banks of the Elbe River in the heart of industrial Germany and President Roosevelt dead, the Soviets dictated the terms for the shape and form of post-war Europe.

The failure of the American policy in 1945 had dire consequences for the Western democracies. Today, divided Germany found herself serving two masters. Federal Germany, although officially allied with the West, is the biggest trading partner and supplier of industrial goods to the Soviet Union. The East German puppet regime in Berlin is the most murderous and tyrannical mouth piece of the Soviet policies and propaganda.

The bisterous and bellicose Soviet behaviour, reminiscent to Hitler's Nazis 1937/38, forced American President Ronald Reagan to seek rapprochement and closer ties with West Germany. The recent visit to Hatburg Cemetery, where among the dead, bodies of hated SS troops are buried, raised great fear, concern and criticism of the President in some quarters. The veterans who fought in Europe and witnessed Nazi atrocities, remember well the claim that "the only good Nazi is a dead Nazi", did their utmost to achieve this goal. The President's visit should be viewed as recognition of the good work done by our fighting men.

Future history should recognize and commend the 40th anniversary of the American President to the defeat of Nazis and the end of the war in Europe. Started by Hitler and Stalin on August 23, 1939, when the Nazis and their Soviet partners celebrated with caviar, vodka and schnapps, the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of non-aggression. The secret passages in this accord contained the agreement for the fourth partition of Poland, the Soviet occupation of the Baltic States, parts of Romania and the death camps. It turns were given a free hand in Western Europe. To sweeten the deal and guarantee Hitler's victory in the West, the Soviets agreed to supply the Nazis with oil, timber, grain and other raw materials essential in waging the war.

Hitler's first military successes in the West overwhelmed even the wildest imagination of cynical Stalin. The Nazi war machine, once set in motion, would not stop. The Soviet-Nazi friendship came to an abrupt end when Hitler and his blind quest to create the German Reich lasted a thousand years, attacked his faithful ally and partner in crime, the Soviet Union, on June 21, 1941.

The onslaught evolved into the most terrifying, blood-thirsty gigantic conflagration, consuming and devouring

The warm spring winds of freedom are already gently blowing, gathering strength as they touch the inhabitants on the streets of Warsaw. We should always remember that they are our brothers, and the military might of the oppressor, the Soviet Union, on June 21, 1941.

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# The Battle of Monte Cassino

(An Address by Al MacBain, Q.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. The 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 stand up for freedom and justice.

## 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 inter-national Youth Year programs. Youth Year material that is available, among other things.

During 1985, I am hopeful that the youth in our city will 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 JARUCCI Love met by chance

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 is not desire to readjust post-war national boundaries. This is our agenda, for these actions were also invoked in 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 of their own will 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 unchallengeable 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 the subverting or overthrowing governments perhaps 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 gives 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 expand the IMF.

# 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 the subverting or overthrowing governments perhaps 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 gives 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 participating states stress their determination to promote and encourage the effective exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, all of which derive from the inherent dignity of the human person and are essential to his free and full development, and to assure constant and tangible progress in accordance with the Final Act, aiming at further and greater development in this field in all participating states, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems.

Furthermore, they emphasize that all the participating states recognize in the Final Act the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for which is an essential factor for the peace, justice and well-being necessary to ensure the development of friendly relations and cooperation among themselves, as among all States.

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 Popieluszko: 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 Mierzejewski.

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 exiled 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 the nation 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.

Insofar as the nation's financial state is concerned, Poland 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 move and decided to bring 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 incompetent 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 of preventing the growth of Solidarity, which soon attained the phenomenal 13 million members made up of workers and peasants as well as urban intellectuals, craftsmen and government workers. Even several thousand Communist militiamen joined Solidarity.

Two visits of Soviet Politburo member Suslov to Warsaw and his 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, namely, to liquidate 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, commanded by 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 out 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. The highest authority since it came from the Kremlin, against Father Popieluszko, 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 fact that the perpetrators 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 Western press. The fact that he has an arrest 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 Popieluszko murder was an act intended to bring about Jaruzelski's demise.

### KILLERS CONVICTED, BUT NOT THE HIGHER UPS

The trial is over and the perpetrators convicted, but not the order-givers. That which we saw and heard at the trial is merely the tip of the iceberg — that which was concealed behind the scenes. In fact, the true role of the Soviets, shall never be revealed.

The fact that no riots occurred in Poland after Father Popieluszko's murder is due to the calm requested by the Catholic Church on the part of the women of its head, Józef Cardinal Glomp, grows out of the church's experience of many centuries.

With the realization that Poland had lost its independence when it became a Soviet vassal, the Catholic Church, in all instances, its own existence, its independence, so that, as in the past centuries of annexations and partitions of Poland by Russia, Prussia and Austria, the church could bring support and representation for the nation.

### TWO PRONGED EFFORT BY CHURCH

In its own best interest, as well as that of society as a whole, the church on one hand collaborated with Jaruzelski by helping in the maintenance of order, discouraging demonstrations and riots, while at the same time conducting a battle for adherence to basic human rights for society and pending arrests, terror and police beatings.

In the case of the Popieluszko murder, on the one hand the church severely condemned the act while at the same time it appealed to society to remain calm.

A classic example of how the tradition is solved by compromise comes from its treatment of priests who in their sermons carry on a violent struggle against communism while at the same time defend the dissolved Solidarity organization.

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 Popieluszko was slated to be sent to Roue for further studies.

In addition to its regular functions the church has been able 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 sainted workers such as Jan Józef Lipski followed by discussions, seminars conducted by intellectuals such as the late Father Jerzy Popieluszki, 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 nations are to provide the 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 would 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. In 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 tightrope performer. Cardinal Glomp is making every effort to maintain his balance. He 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 Glimp." 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 the struggle against his leader, contributed greatly to the failure of the Popieluszko murder to provoke riots. His receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize enhanced his prestige and made him into an international symbol.

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# 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" scribbled 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 superintendant in a small apartment building on Echo Drive so that he can continue working on his surreal 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 and things on which 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 says. "The human symbolic past, the unconscious realm about which Eliade, a Romanian philosopher of religion, and Jung wrote has been diminished by the logic of the general to undertake dialogue and to establish cooperation with society. Efforts should be made systematically to instruct Jaruzelski that the main condition for lifting the remaining American sanctions against the re-establishment of the 'most favored nations' status to Poland as well as the extension of trade credits is to renew the dialogue with the nation with the intention of actually arriving at an understanding. Without these steps he cannot count on any U.S. assistance."

During the above mentioned August 17 remarks at the White House, President Reagan recalled that the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the Soviet Union guaranteed in the Yalta Agreement that the Polish nation shall have free and unfettered elections — and this agreement continues to be valid in this manner. The President wanted to emphasize that the key element affecting the situation in Poland is all of Polish society and not the Soviet-imposed Communist system and dictator Jaruzelski.

After the Popieluszko trial Jaruzelski may succeed in conducting a purge of the secret police a getting rid of the "hardheads" while retaining his present position. Perhaps we should make him aware of the well-known American baseball adage: "Three strikes and you're out!" If at this time but his efforts do not meet with Kremlin approval, then he may be forced to share the fate of previously fired party first secretaries, Gomułka, Gierek and Kania. Should he, however, achieve success in reaching an understanding with the church and society, the resulting Polish resurgence would force the Soviets to acquiesce and to even abandon thoughts of intervention. Poland then would be able to take one step forward in the direction

realized he wanted to be a practicing artist when he was 19. At that time he suffered from an attack of paralysis, was hospitalized and as part of therapy was introduced to ceramics.

After a stint as a cartographer and during his student years at the University of Lublin he became involved with a theatrical group called *Prosz*.

The group did not use conventional props or acting methods and tried to make the audience as involved in their own work as the actors. Kozłowski did posters and the lighting for the group before taking a brief trip out of the country to Holland in 1978.

In Nijmegen he worked in the atelier of Joseph Bossaert, a Belgian original and exhibited in Nijmegen and Amsterdam.

"For the first time I felt that my drawings had found an audience. It is nice when you are drawn to your inner world and talking in depth to those who draw art must find his own way, one can't go with fashions. It is only when your inner world changes that your art will change."

At present Kozłowski's inner world is dependent on 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.

"Here I find artists seem interested in making pure art whereas in Poland the emphasis is on communicating ideas."

He notices other differences between a North American sensibility and a European one. "Maybe it is because of our tradition of seeing the dance of life in the dance of death, but drawing subjects which relate to death seems natural to me. Here people give reluctant to face it, they seem scared to death of death."

Kozłowski sees a future for himself as an artist in this country. He is taking courses in silkscreening at Ottawa University. He has done some painting and is working on a book which he hopes will find his own surreal niche in Canadian society.

By Nancy Beale  
"The City"

# 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 employed an average of 243 members per week. 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 to their office located at the Esplanade Howard and 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.

Christ Kowale-Koc-Guska  
Eg. Adelman

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

Mr. Korbiński a veteran of three wars, 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 negotiated with the church and 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.



# Roman Smolak THE STATE OF POLISH SCOUTING IN CANADA

May 6, 1985

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.

Among the projects being sponsored by the Federal government is a weekend conference for the youth of the Canadian Polish scouting movement to be held on July 1, 1985, at Kaszuby, Ontario. Some of the suggested topics to be discussed by participants include the social values upheld by Polonia; the socialization practices for teaching the Polish language and culture; solving the organizational problems and improving the communication network.

The substantial grant that the Polish Scouting organization has received ensures that all potential leaders in the Polish scouting movement, right across Canada, have the means to attend and benefit from this unique educational experience. A conference that will highlight the movements' organizational successes, while reviewing areas which still need improvement, is long overdue. Even more important is the opportunity for youth to discuss and learn the more valuable leadership skills required for the achievement of scouting goals.

The mandate of this conference is by no means simple to achieve. The neglect by Polonia to provide such leadership conferences for youth in the past has worked against the development of good leadership or a strong voice for Polish Canadians of

the second generation. The proposed topics indicate socialization issues which should have been dealt with years ago. To discuss topics like what it means to be Polish in Canada, or how to better organize the scouting system, places the burden of decision making and responsibility for the organization on the backs of our inexperienced youth.

Elected officers, parents and older scout leaders have left a great gap in clearly defining the goals of the Polish scouting movement and in achieving these goals. It is a great disappointment to see that the job of filling that gap has been left to the youth.

Organizers of the weekend conference are being asked to evaluate an institution, which, if it were to be done properly, would require professional social scientists several years of study and discussion.

How can we explain this present state of affairs in the Polish community? In order to understand the complexity of ethnic heritage education we need to discuss what choices face the immigrant in Canadian society and the relation of families to their ethnic community organizational network. Having defined the movements' organizational family and the ethnic community, we can then describe the perceptions held by Canadian Polish youth.

The greatest challenge that faces each immigrant upon arrival to Canadian shores is how to establish a foothold in a foreign country, which would enable him to provide enough resources for the fulfillment of his and his family's needs. The second and equally crucial challenge is that of the degree to which grant assimilate to dominant Canadian practices and what

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 to 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 is that they do not wish to pursue interests or customs that may attract unfavorable 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 society while preserving 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 tumultuous state of affairs that they 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 for the preservation and development of a Polish Canadian culture.

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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 Polonia. It is 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.

On the contrary, the meaning of Polishness to many second generation Polish Canadians has a deep and long resonating aspect to it. The meaning includes ties to the "old country", its political history, and its attempts to shake free of Communist hegemony. Ties to the Polish Catholic church, its symbols, rituals and language; ties to the Polish culture, the customs, the foods.

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 rituals are to be expected 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 from 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.

# 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 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 gov-

ernment of the Polish People's Republic is bent on denying the entire population their constitutional and internationally guaranteed 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 community centre 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.
- Imperial 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 Wynia 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 demolished. 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.

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.

It is now 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 447-7908.

Richard Gilbert  
Alderman — Ward 3

Irena Wojcik-Gabon

# "W moje strony"

Częstochowa, Kraków, August 17, 1984

We were warned that a pilgrimage to Our Lady of Częstochowa was in progress and that we should keep our eyes on our valuables. Some of Poland's biggest thefts occur here at Our Lady of Częstochowa and one such theft did occur as we descended down the stairs inside the famous Shrine. What a frightening experience; Priest Fathers yelling, nuns ringing bells for general alarm.

What can be said about the Shrine and the Black Madonna and Jasna Góra that has been said or written before? It's a beautiful and well-kept Shrine to Our Lady. The architecture is supreme and is complemented by the Pope of Peace, John Paul II's various pilgrimages around the World and which are displayed in photographs enclosed in glass in the main foyer of the Shrine. These truly display the Polish people's pride and honour that the Pope comes from Poland. It's also a confirmation of their strong faith.

We are very fortunate to be here before Mass during which time a trumpet sounds, the curtains are opened and we view the Black Madonna. There are several stories that go back as to how the painting of the Virgin Mother became black and these are most interesting but not conclusive.

We are also fortunate that being part of a Tour we can get into the main church and participate in part of the Mass right in from of the altar and the Black Madonna. Our tour is cut rather short and we are disappointed as we are led to the "store" where we can purchase souvenirs. So in some ways the trip was both rewarding and disappointing.

cent to the factory chimneys look like nuclear stations and the air is so polluted one has difficulty in breathing, as the chimneys continuously send up smoke. This was originally agricultural land turned industrial, although some agricultural land does remain in the immediate area.

It is very unusual for us to see this mixture of agricultural-industrial usage of land. We see huge combines, thrashers on large farms owned by the "państwo" working the land; on the other side of the highway there's a small farmer and his family cutting down his crop with a scythe. People are working the land too, putting it to use and gathering the harvest. There are cows, goats and sheep tied up at

the roadside feeding, and in many fields we pass by the hay and wheat are already stacked in piles and a black cat sits and waits outside the stacks for mice. Finally a live stork — "biaćmień" — and he wasn't carrying a baby in his beak or sitting on top of a roof. There are also quite a number of white ring-tailed doves-symbols of peace. And two varieties of turkeys. I am most pleased at this time because I see the people at work in the fields. This is in direct contrast to the dusty, polluted cities with people, mainly tourists. The attitude out in the country is quite different, too. It's more relaxed and very very relaxed. It's been a full day and I can't get over the contrast in life-style and attitude of the people in the country.

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# 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. Father Popieluszko's murder only confirms the commitment and obligation that Poles around the world must have by continuing to take 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.

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 emerald 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

# Green green green

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 not be heard  
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

By Alderman  
Chris Korwin-Kaczkowski

# Congratulations

Solemnly dressed  
exquisite  
and new  
You came  
Gave us congratulations card  
and arms  
expressing feelings  
Sincere  
wishes on your lips  
On red paper  
ambiguously arranged

words  
moved my heart  
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

Driving through Katowice we see more of the steel industry. In the coal mines of Silesia a huge conector, miles long, takes raw steel to the main. The conector is approximately 80 feet above ground. The twin towers adja-

an ambassador is an honest man, sent to be abroad for the good of his country.

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

John Masefield

By Alderman  
Chris Korwin-Kaczkowski

By Alderman  
Chris Korwin-Kaczkowski