

Заклик до всіх зацікавлених осіб



Myroslav Marynovych

Electrical engineer, born in Kiev, in 1949, was an editor for "Tekhnika" publishing house before his arrest. Was dismissed from his job three times for his views and his friendship with oppositionists. In November 1976 became a founding member of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. After searches of the flats of Marynovych and his relatives and interrogation by the KGB, arrested by the KGB for "committing especially dangerous crimes against the state." Has been held in an isolation prison of the KGB in Kiev awaiting trial.

Радянська дійсність вимагає, щоб на Заході групи обозрів допомагали радянським опозиціонерам, забезпечуючи їх добрими правними дорадниками та адвокатами. До темер ми звичайно клопоталися опозиціонерамі після іншого суду та суворого засуду. Але з досвіду відомо, що суворість засуду радянського опозиціонера нераз стоять у відворотному відношенні до того, якого розголосу набрала його справа за межами Радянського Союзу. Вже вже кількох місяців ведеться праця в оборону Мирослава Мариновича та Миколи Матусевича. Союз Українського Студентства Канади (СУСК) тому найняв адвоката, що обороняли цих заарештованих членів Української Громадської Групи Сприяння Віконання Гельсинських Угод (з осідком у Києві). Це — Дж. Б. Померант, К.Р., відомий за свою правозахисницьку працю, та директор Канадської Омілкни для Оборони Громадських Прав. Інших опозиціонерів також обороňуть адвокати з Заходу: Лук'яненка — Дж. Вінер, Гізбурга — Е. Бенетт-Віл'ямс, Руденка й Тихого — Р. Кларк, Орлова — Дж. МакДоналд, а Сергісика — Б. Гол.

Ми звертаємося до всіх, кому лежить на серці доля опозиціонерів у Радянському Союзі, допомогти нам фінансово. Поможіть нам добитися конкретних вислідків. Екслайті Ваші чеки (зазначуючи, що це не оборону Мариновича й Матусевича) на адресу:

Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union
Eastern Office
191 Lippincott St.
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2P3

AN APPEAL TO ALL CONCERNED INDIVIDUALS

Soviet reality requires that assistance be rendered from defence groups in the West in obtaining genuine legal advice and counsel for Soviet oppositionists. We tend to concern ourselves only after dissidents have endured a trial and have been given an extremely harsh sentence. But the extent to which a Soviet oppositionist is punished is often inversely proportional to how well he is known outside the Soviet Union.

A campaign for the defence of Matusevych and Marynovych has been underway for several months now. The Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) has retained a renowned human rights attorney, Joseph B. Pomerant, O.C., to represent Myroslav Marynovych and Mykola Matusevych, arrested members of the Kiev-based Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. Pomerant is the Director of the Civil Liberties Union of Canada and a lawyer of wide repute. Other oppositionists are also being represented by Western lawyers — Lukianenko by Geoffrey Weiner, Ginzburg by Edward Bennett Williams, Rudenko and Tykhy by Remsby Clark, Orlov by J. McDonald.

We are appealing to all those concerned with the plight of Soviet dissidents to aid us with financial support. Please forward your donation (indicating that it is for the defense of Matusevych and Marynovych) to the following address:

Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union
Eastern Office
191 Lippincott St.
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2P3

Допоможіть в боротьбі за справедливість в Україні!



Mykola Matusevych

Historian, born in 1946 in Kiev, expelled from the history faculty of the Kiev Institute of Pedagogy in 1943 for refusing to inform on friends and acquaintances for the KGB. Had difficulty finding employment even as a labourer, and was continuously insulted and harassed by the militia and police for his support of political prisoners. In December 1975 charged with "hooliganism" and jailed for 15 days for singing Christmas carols. In November 1976 became a founding member of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the implementation of the Helsinki Accords. After dismissal from work, searches of his flat and the quarters of his relatives, interrogation by the KGB, was arrested by the KGB on April 23, 1977 for "committing especially dangerous crimes against the state." He has been held in an isolation prison of the KGB in Kiev awaiting trial.

TO THE KGB

An anonymous poet in Europe wrote the following ditty:

As Leonid Illich just did say,
the KGB is here to stay
for we have cadres proud and true
leave our prisoners true blue too
in the name of democracy
we will uphold gerontocracy
Although the state may fade away
the KGB is here to stay

In all the concentration camps
the workers light their little lamps
while Lenin's body turns around
we just carry on and make our rounds
Oh this is where they all are at
our conscious proletariat
for although the state may fade away
the KGB is here to stay.

(sung to the tune of 'Oh Christmas Tree...' with a Russian accent.)

SOVIET EMIGRE DISSIDENTS REGROUP

On January 23 the Winnipeg Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners and the University of Manitoba Ukrainian Students' Club sponsored a lecture by Adrian Karatnycky on the International Sakharov Hearings in Rome and human rights in the U.S.S.R. Adrian Karatnycky, a journalist and translator, is currently the secretary for the New York Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners. He was recently assigned by Harper's magazine to cover the Sakharov Hearings which were held in Rome November 24-28, 1977. The aims of these hearings were to publicize and bring to the attention of the West specific cases of suppression of human rights in the Soviet Union, in particular freedom of speech, assembly and freedom of movement. Some of the points raised by Mr. Karatnycky are summarized below.

The tribunal was presided over by Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, and numerous journalists, scholars, and political figures came to the hearings, while the largest-ever gathering of Soviet oppositionists in the West was an attendance. This was a prime occasion for Soviet exiles to dabate and discuss among themselves, and although the tribunal itself was characterized by scrupulous attention to fact and

detailed testimony, the "back-room" discussions among the Soviet exiles demonstrated an amazing variety of viewpoints and ideological orientations. More than ever before, one could note an increasingly important political differentiation within the Soviet emigration. As political alliances form and splits occur among the exiles, as they continue to write, travel to various conferences, and have an effect on the policies of Western governments, it is becoming more and more important to understand the ideological trends in their community.

Much of the most stimulating informal discussion came from exiled Soviet scientists, and while there is no general rule, it seems that it is mostly poets and novelists who are the more conservative force, while it is the scientists who are the radicals on the left. The conservative elements, as represented by writers such as Maximov and Nekrasov, are grouped around the quarterly journal Kontinent. Although it claims to be a non-partisan publication, the reactionary politics of its editor and many contributors are well known, and several members of the original editorial board have broken their association with the journal. It is interesting to note that the most

recent emigre intellectuals from the Soviet Union are refusing to cooperate with Kontinent for political reasons, since, contrary to popular belief, the majority of these recent emigre intellectuals can be described as liberals or democratic socialists.

The democratic left, however, is itself surprisingly variegated. Since in the Soviet Union there is little opportunity to exchange political viewpoints, to carry on any wide-ranging debates on political topics, and to act in a political fashion, the oppositionists in the Soviet Union are often forced to create their own ideologies. Consequently many of the new emigrants have elaborately conceived personal world views. The basis for political consensus in the democratic opposition is not a political program of any sort, but an adherence to constitutionality and to international human rights covenants that the Soviet Union has signed. Thus dialogue and tolerance are integral parts of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union. The tasks and

(DISSIDENTS continued on page 11)

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE

Objectives of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies

The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies was established at the University of Alberta in July 1976 to serve the academic needs of scholars in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies in all parts of Canada. Publicly funded without term, the Institute has six objectives:

1. To encourage program development in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies at the undergraduate and graduate levels in Canadian universities.
2. To encourage the study of, and research on, Ukrainian-Canadian and Ukrainian subjects by means of undergraduate scholarships, graduate thesis fellowships, and research grants to university academic staff and to proven scholars under contract.
3. To encourage the publication of
 - a) research on Ukrainian-Canadian and Ukrainian subjects,
 - b) paperback editions of notable master's and doctoral theses,
 - c) paperback reprints of out-of-print and other books.
4. To serve as a national inter-university clearing house for Ukrainian studies in Canada by coordinating program development and avoiding duplication in research and publication.
5. To serve as a resource centre for English-Ukrainian bilingual education in Alberta and elsewhere.
6. To assist in the establishment of creative contacts among professors, scholars, writers, researchers, and librarians in Ukrainian studies, by promoting and organizing meetings, seminars, lectures, conferences, and tours.

Structure

The Institute is under the jurisdiction of the Dean of Interdisciplinary Studies. Policy is developed by the director, assisted by two associate directors at the University of Alberta and the Institute's University of Toronto office. The Advisory Council helps to promote the interdisciplinary dimension of Ukrainian studies at the University of Alberta. The Council of Associates, consisting of the most senior personnel in Ukrainian studies in Canadian universities, helps to implement the Institute's inter-university function.

Program Development

The Institute offers no courses or degree programs. It is a national coordinating body for courses and programs in Ukrainian studies offered in various departments at Canadian universities. It also endeavors to initiate programs in underdeveloped areas of Ukrainian studies. Specifically, it is concerned:

1. To expand and strengthen department-based programs of Ukrainian studies at Canadian universities by increasing enrolments, initiating courses in desirable areas, and avoiding unnecessary duplication.
2. To encourage the appointment of staff knowledgeable in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies at various Canadian universities.

Research

The Institute furthers research in five ways:

1. By providing ten undergraduate scholarships worth \$1,500 per year (renewable under certain conditions).
2. By providing five master's thesis fellowships worth \$3,500 per year (non-renewable).

INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR

STUDENT: What has been the response of the Ukrainian community in general and Ukrainian students in particular to the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and is there any room for community input in its programs?

LUPUL: The response of the community in general has been a favourable one, not just in Edmonton but across the country. The fact that the Institute is a publicly funded academic unit has impressed people. I think the community is probably not yet as well informed about the Institute as we would like, but those who do know about it have very high expectations.

Student response has been very good. Applications for financial aid for graduate work have been forthcoming in larger numbers than expected; student participation in our seminar series has been good, and students have generally helped out in the Institute's public programs.

Community input through participation in events sponsored by the Institute has also not been disappointing. I know for a fact that the conference held in Edmonton last September on "Ukrainian Canadians, Multiculturalism and Separatism: An Assessment" the community was genuinely surprised to see the kind of objectivity and frankness with which a Ukrainian institution could approach a perennial Ukrainian problem without ceremony or argument, in very sober and carefully articulated discussions.

STUDENT: As most of the Institute's activity is conducted at the graduate level, of what significance is the Institute to the average undergraduate Ukrainian student, i.e. how can he "plug into" the Institute?

LUPUL: I think it has been psychologically beneficial to students of Ukrainian background on campuses to know that there exists an institution such as the Institute because it is an official recognition of the Ukrainian fact in Canada. From the academic standpoint students can now look forward to an expansion of undergraduate courses in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies, particularly in the areas of history, the social sciences and, we also hope, in the fine arts before long. I am sometimes concerned that while we might be given a warm reception by administrators in various departments in our desire to develop courses, the enrolments,

on which in the final analysis the future of these courses will depend, might not be forthcoming. It is for this reason that we have undergraduate scholarships. Their purpose is to enable students to become well informed about the history and contemporary situation of the Ukrainian people in Canada and the world and, complemented by courses in Canadian studies, if the primary interest is Ukrainians in Canada, or East European and Soviet Studies, if the primary interest is Ukraine itself, it is hoped the individual student will be drawn into a Ukrainian-Canadian or Ukrainian area of specialization at the graduate level.

STUDENT: What is the Institute's relationship to the development of bilingual education programs in Canada? Do you see a reciprocal relationship whereby the Institute assists in the development of qualified bilingual teachers while the bilingual program in turn would ensure a continued interest for Ukrainian Studies in future generations?

LUPUL: There is no question that the Ukrainian bilingual program is one of the most important dimensions of the Institute's work — it certainly takes very much of the Institute's time, and justifiably so. The Institute is only the cap on the Ukrainian educational ladder in Alberta, which begins in the kindergartens and grades one, two and three — the elementary program in the school system. If the Institute, as an academic institution, is to conduct research on Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian topics, by utilizing Ukrainian sources, it seems imperative that in the future there be people who can both speak and read the Ukrainian language.

The Institute's involvement in the bilingual program concerns in large part the teacher dimension. If the bilingual program is to be successful one has to ensure that the teachers in the schools are as well prepared as it is humanly possible. Here the Institute has to ensure that specially tailored courses to improve the level of the teachers' Ukrainian language usage are available and that methodological courses are introduced. Workshops are helpful but they are infrequent and insufficient. It is extremely important for the Institute to see to it that for the first time in the history of Ukrainian language education teachers do not learn how to teach Ukrainian, or in Ukrainian, in classes which are geared

primarily for teachers of French or any other second language.

STUDENT: There exists in North America a somewhat similar center for Ukrainian studies, the Harvard Ukrainian Institute. What is the relationship of the Canadian Institute to the Harvard Institute and is there a measure of cooperation between the two?

LUPUL: Well, the relationship with Harvard has been very good. Harvard's approach to Ukrainian studies is quite different, however, from ours. They deal with graduate studies primarily in three areas — language, literature and history — and have no clearly defined orientation towards the study of the Ukrainian fact in the United States. This is a very important difference, for the Institute in Edmonton very clearly has, at least as a coordinate responsibility, the study of Ukrainians in Canada.

Harvard also tends to fund research which is sometimes referred to in the academy as "pure research." The Institute in Edmonton is more interested in what might be called "practical research" — research which can be published for use in classrooms at the post-secondary level. These publications need not necessarily be textbooks but could be very useful as supplementary materials. The Canadian Institute is therefore geared not so much to the scholar in Ukrainian studies as to the student in Ukrainian studies.

This may also partially explain why the Institute is concerned with the bilingual education program on a practical level. Harvard could be concerned with bilingual education, because it has a linguistic dimension, but it would be concerned with it from a more theoretical standpoint.

STUDENT: I believe that one of the Institute's proposed projects was the establishment of a student exchange program with the Soviet Ukraine. Has anything to this end been achieved and does the proposal include Eastern Europe as well?

LUPUL: Yes, we've had available, since July 1976, two travel-study bursaries in the Ukraine, another center prominent in the settlement of Ukrainians in Canada. I think one might interpret the existence of this program as an indication of the Institute's intention to concern itself with the Ukrainian

INSTITUTE OF UKRAINIAN STUDIES

6. Sponsors regular interdisciplinary (non-credit) seminars at the University of Alberta and the University of Toronto, attended by staff end students. Attendance of colleagues at nearby universities and of scholars in the community is encouraged, preliminary to developing similar seminars regionally.
7. Organizes the annual Shevchenko lecture, sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Men's Club in Edmonton.

Bilingual Education Within an Interdisciplinary Framework

A special concern of the Institute is to help bilingual education programs by coordinating the work of faculties and departments of education, school systems, teachers' associations, private vernacular (*ridne shkole*) organizations, and parental organizations. Particularly important is the preparation of personnel at the university level knowledgeable in Ukrainian studies in all disciplines, complemented by East European, Soviet, and/or Canadian studies to meet the growing needs of English-Ukrainian bilingual immersion classes, *ridni shkoly*, university faculties, government departments, and the Ukrainian-Canadian community. A comprehensive "Ukrainian Language Resource Centre" containing teaching materials produced in North America and Soviet Ukraine is being developed in the Institute. The Institute also organizes summer school and extra-mural classes in Ukrainian studies, especially for teachers, first at the University of Alberta and, in time, wherever Ukrainian is taught in public and separate schools.

Research Grants (See also section on Research)

The Institute invites applications for grants to conduct publishable research of an advanced nature, especially on Ukrainians in Canada, in the following areas: education, history, the humanities, law, and the social sciences. Application forms are available on request. Grants are not given to subsidize publications which the Institute has not commissioned or approved, or for work commissioned by a commercial publisher. Nor are they awarded for work intended primarily for use in the public schools.

Graduate Thesis Fellowships (See also section on Research)

The Institute invites applications for master's and doctoral thesis fellowships in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies in the following areas: education, history, the humanities, law, and the social sciences. The fellowships are to aid students to complete their theses, and awards are made only in the thesis year of an academic program and only for thesis work. Only in exceptional circumstances may an award be held concurrently with other awards. Application forms are available on request. Applications must be received by January 31 with notice of award normally given early in March.

Student-Travel Bursaries (See also section on Research)

The Institute invites applications for a year of study in Ukraine or in other centres significant in the history of Ukraine or of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. Applications in education, history, the humanities, law, and the social sciences will receive priority. To qualify, students must be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants enrolled in a graduate program in any Canadian university or elsewhere. Only in exceptional circumstances may an award be held concurrently with other awards. Application forms are available on request. Applications must be received by January 31 with notice of award normally given early in March.

R — DR. MANOLY LUPUL



Makuch

situation in other parts of the world.

At the Institute's suggestion, the University of Alberta put forth to federal representatives at the Mixed Commission hearings, held very recently in Ottawa, the proposal that there be an exchange of both students and staff between the University of Alberta and the University of Kiev under the 1971 Canada-USSR exchange agreement, and also that the University of Alberta library receive documents bearing on the

Ukrainian emigration to Canada, particularly in the pre-WW I period. My understanding is that both proposals were well received by the Soviet representatives and we await future developments.

STUDENT: The Institute has stated that, while developing programs in all fields of Ukrainian studies, it intends to specialize in the study of Ukrainians in Canada. Briefly, what has been achieved to this end so far and what major projects are proposed for the immediate future?

LUPUL: Our first publication in the area of Ukrainians in Canada will be a study by Frances Swyripi (currently a research assistant in the Institute) on what has been written on Ukrainians in Canada in the English language. Other projects include the translation of the memoirs of Vasyl Chumer (who for many years was a very prominent leader of the Ukrainian community in Edmonton), a statistical compendium on Ukrainians in Canada (1891-1971), a study on the development of Ukrainian-Canadian cinema and film production, an annotated bibliography of Ukrainian literature in Canada, and a study on Ukrainian emigration from the Austro-Hungarian empire to Western Canada (1896-1914). Another very important concern in the area of Ukrainian-Canadian studies, which has still to be formalized, is a union catalogue on Ukrainian-Canadian holdings in both the English and Ukrainian languages in various public and private libraries.

One might also mention the conference held in September 1977 in Edmonton on "Ukrainian-Canadians, Multiculturalism and Separatism: An Assessment" which discussed seriously from various viewpoints the Ukrainian reaction to the entire question of national unity in Canada. Contemplated for September 1978 is a conference at the University of Ottawa on the contemporary social situation of Ukrainians in Canada, with special emphasis on social structure, class, and mobility.

(LUPUL continued on page 10)

Undergraduate Scholarships (See also section on Research)

As part of its program-development function, the Institute provides annually ten undergraduate scholarships worth \$1,500 each for an eight-month period of study at any Canadian university to deserving students interested in an undergraduate degree with a major in Ukrainian studies, consisting of a combination of at least five full courses in a three-year Arts program in Ukrainian, East European, Soviet, and/or Canadian studies (depending on whether Ukraine or Ukrainians in Canada is the main concern) and at least eight full courses in a four-year Arts or Education program. The amount is intended to cover tuition fees and to subsidize the cost of room and board beginning in the first year. Scholarships of \$500 to students residing at home will increase the number of scholarships available. Application forms are available on request. Applications must be received by January 31 with notice of award normally given early in March.

Translators

The Institute requires competent translators of Ukrainian scholarly works into English and/or French in the fields of education, history, the humanities, law, and the social sciences. Contracts will be negotiated on the basis of a professional fee structure. Inquiries should be accompanied by a curriculum vita.

The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Foundation

The Foundation, like the Institute, was conceived by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation when its executive was in Edmonton (1973-75). Today, the Foundation, with letters patent and a tax-deductible number (0540221-21-25), is the Federation's national project.

The main purpose of the Foundation is to provide the Institute with additional funds to enable it to undertake projects which are beyond the Institute's budget. More specifically, the Foundation will:

1. enable the Institute to publish the four-volume alphabetical "Encyclopaedia of Ukraine" in English, now being prepared by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Sarcelles, France, and the Institute's Toronto office;
2. enable the Institute to publish at least two union catalogues of library holdings, including the largely uncatalogued private libraries of the largest Ukrainian-Canadian cultural and educational centres and the catalogued extensive Ukrainian holdings of the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and the Harvard University Library. One catalogue would deal specifically with Ukrainian Canadians;
3. enable Canadian universities to hire permanent academic staff in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies on a cost-sharing basis;
4. provide matching grants to university libraries in Canada where Ukrainian studies are in the embryonic stage;
5. enable the Institute to purchase valuable rare collections of documents, manuscripts, and books for deposit in its library;
6. negotiate with various governments for grants to support the Institute's objectives;
7. meet important needs such as the development of a series of high quality educational teaching aids on film about Ukrainian culture, which do not come within the Institute's academic framework as a university institution.

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KLYMCHUK

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Soviet Union; however there exists no reason for his not retelling in the West his obviously fabricated story. Moreover, there is absolutely no reason for Klymchuk to refuse to meet and discuss particulars of his experience with the British students (notably the N.U.S.), who spent vast amounts of money and effort in what to them was a principled and democratic defense of a case in which an abrogation of human rights occurred.

Most recently, information has been obtained that Klymchuk is now prepared to reveal his experience in detail — to a large London daily for \$12,000 fee!

Fabrication of the conditions leading to his trip to the Soviet Union, fulsome praise of the Soviet Union, vitriolic attacks on the Ukrainian emigre community, contemptuous disregard for the considerable defense effort on his behalf by British students, and finally his disgusting opportunistic move to sensationalize his experience compel one to review Klymchuk's case for its concomitant political ramifications.

The Soviet disinformation department has attempted to vilify the Ukrainian emigre community, as a whole, as some sort of hysterical and reactionary entity and create the illusions of intensive collaboration between this community and the opposition movement in Soviet Ukraine, using as links cretinous and malicious liars such as Andrij Klymchuk.

One must of course acknowledge the strong element of solidarity between emigre Ukrainian elements and the opposition movement in Ukraine and their real and mutual attempts to establish contact for cooperation. One must concurrently deny however, all insinuations that any subversive liaison exists between reactionary emigre Ukrainian elements, and therefore by induction, a reactionary opposition movement.

To concoct such fallacious schemes of collaboration, or to

THIS

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Group and the Socialist Students' Alliance, which founded the Committee to Defend Andrij Klymchuk." May I make it quite clear that the Committee was formed under the auspices of the N.U.S.; other interested parties were then invited to participate. Amongst the Committee members were the Ukrainian Students Union, the Committee in Defence of Soviet Political Prisoners, Hull University student representatives, Andrij's parents and Member of Parliament. It is totally misleading to suggest that the Committee was formed by the N.U.S., IMG and SSA; one of the main reasons for organising the Committee on an "ad hoc" basis was to discourage any one group from making political capital from the case.

The article goes on to say that "... the activities of these groups ... stands in contrast to the silence maintained by the emigre nationalist organisations." It was accepted at the time by both the Committee and the Ukrainian community at large that Ukrainians should maintain a low profile to avoid exacerbating the situation. It would have obviously reinforced the Soviet case against Andrij had large numbers of Ukrainians demonstrated against his imprisonment; to the Soviets this would have been tantamount to an admission of guilt.

It was claimed that those groups which remained silent were those who only take up cases from which they hope to gain political capital. It is surely very naive indeed to assume that groups such as the IMG and SSA do not do this themselves! These groups were in fact explicitly warned at meetings of the Committee to refrain from using the Klymchuk case for their own political ends. As a concrete example, one group placed an advertise-

DISSIDENTS

(continued from page 3)

challenge facing the oppositionists are so wide that political differences are often laid aside to cooperate in fighting for democratic rights.

Nonetheless, such individuals such as Kronid Liubarsky, Valery Chalidze, Pavel Litvinov, V. Turchin, and Leonid Plyushch can be broadly classified as belonging to the Soviet dissident left. All of the above have a scientific background, and this is no accident. Scientists play a critical role in the Soviet dissident movement, and their left-wing activism is largely a result of their desire to have a consistent and systematic view of society. Science has often been a refuge for the most talented and critical minds in the Soviet Union who want to enjoy open intellectual inquiry, although this island of security has ultimately proved to be illusory; the contradictions of the system have proved to be inescapable, and many scientists, with a natural inclination towards social and political experimentation, are drawn to the left. Because of the relative intellectual "isolation" of most true socialists in the Soviet Union, however, and the resulting introspection of their thinking, some have difficulty in getting used to Western socialist

thought and politics. V. Turchin, a very interesting recent emigre, says that his language has very little in common with the jargon of the left in the west. What he argues for is a radical reappraisal of an entire system of concepts, believing that "without such a reappraisal, without a renewal of the profound ideas that are at the basis of the socialist movement, attempts at radical forms of socialism will continue to lead to totalitarian conclusions. It is this that is at the roots of our arguments with the left."

It is very important to realize and understand the variety of views among Soviet oppositionists in the West, especially since the Western-

media tend to greatly exaggerate the importance of certain prominent individuals such as Solzhenitsyn. The human rights movement in the Soviet Union includes a diverse range of people with varying political and economic views and interests, social and class backgrounds. At the moment many of the most talented Soviet writers, artists and scientists are in the West, and they will have a significant contribution to make to the development of Western intellectual thought. They will be taking a more and more active part in our cultural and political debates, and their ideas can only strengthen and enrich us.

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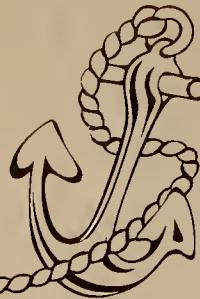
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