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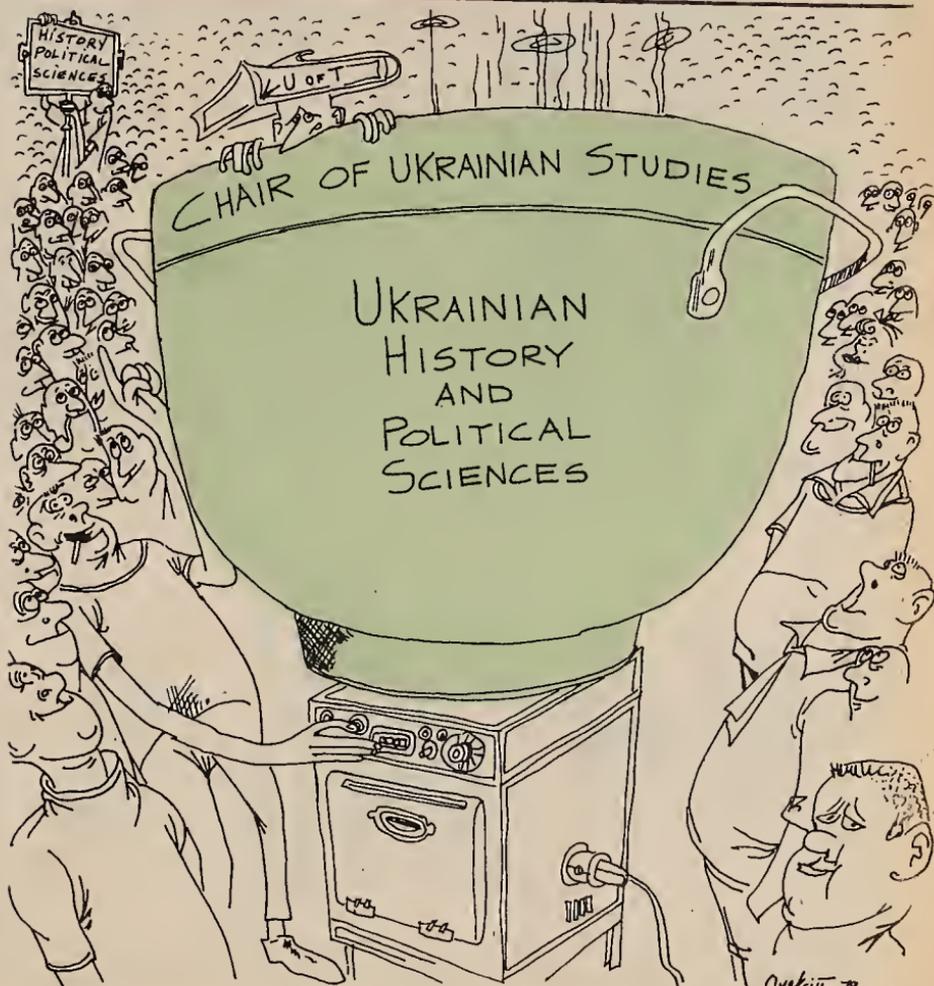
ETUDIANT

November 1979
Vol. 12 No. 58

ГАЗЕТА УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СТУДЕНТСТВА КАНАДИ

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CANADA'S NEWSPAPER FOR UKRAINIAN STUDENTS



U of T Ukrainian Chair a victim of blind expediency

Due to recent developments in the Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies, in this month's Student we are featuring an expanded coverage of this issue. In addition to the article on this page, look for the following:

- guest editorial, p. 2
- summary of issue, p. 3
- chronology of events, p. 3
- background analysis, p. 3

The University of Toronto is playing a game of musical chairs with the Chair of Ukrainian Studies.

At a "Ukrainian Day" meeting, held 28 October at the University of Toronto (U of T), Professor Scott M. Eddie, chairman of the selection committee for the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, told students and members of Toronto's Ukrainian community that the Chair would most likely "lean towards" courses in economics.

This announcement provoked the U of T Ukrainian Students' Club to hold an "Extraordinary Meeting" on 8 November to voice student opinion regarding the Chair, which it had been assumed would house courses in history and political science. Guest speakers at this meeting, held at the U of T's Hart House were the Dean of Arts and Science Arthur M. Kruger, Professor S.M. Eddie of the selection committee, and Mr. Ihor Bardyn, chairman of the Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies Inc.

U of T changes course

Many controversial issues about the Ukrainian Chair were cited at this meeting by Michael Maryn, president of the U of T Ukrainian Students' Club. Mr. Maryn pointed out that the Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies Inc. and the Governing Council of U of T had last March stated in a "Trust Agreement" that the intention of the Chair of Ukrainian studies was "to advance studies of the history, culture and political economy of the Ukraine and Ukrainian Canadians". Reference was also made to the "Letter of Intent, signed by these bodies last February, which states that

The University agrees that the professor appointed to the Chair shall be encouraged to devote his primary effort and time to teaching and research in Ukrainian Studies and that any substantial deviation from Ukrainian Studies shall be compensated for by the University from its own resources.

Applicants for the position, however, were informed by letter that

the Professor of Ukrainian Studies will also be expected to teach one course in the core area of economics (principles, intermediate micro or macro, or trade).

This would severely restrict the number of candidates, since scholars in Ukrainian economic history are "rare birds" accor-



Mirna Kolos

Panel during the "extraordinary meeting" on the Ukrainian Chair. L to R: Prof. S.M. Eddie, Michael Maryn, Dean A.M. Kruger, Ihor Bardyn

ding to Professor George Luckyj of the U of T Slavics Department. Most applicants to date are historians.

Dana Boyko, a fourth year Arts and Science student at the U of T, pointed out to the audience that it would be to the Department of Economics' advantage to house the Ukrainian Chair. The appointed professor would teach an economics course in addition to a course in Ukrainian studies and thus relieve pressure caused by the increased enrolment of students in economics courses at the U of T.

Thus, in an era of increasing educational funding

cutbacks, the Economics Department would profit at the expense of those who independently raised the money to endow a Chair they hoped would provide expressly Ukrainian-content courses in history or political science.

Students poll prospective registrants

A survey conducted during October by the U of T Ukrainian Students' Club among its members and students in the Slavics Department showed that 86.3% of its respondents would take a course in either modern Ukrainian history, politics of contemporary

Ukraine, or history of Kievan Rus. During the extraordinary meeting a hand vote was taken to see how many students would take a course in Ukrainian economic history. Only five students, out of the approximately eighty in attendance, chose this option.

The survey made clear that the establishment of the Chair in the Department of Political Economy would neglect the interests of the students. Professor Eddie tried to accommodate the "unexpected" crowd at the meeting by offering the possibility of a cross-appointment in the Department of History. This suggestion was

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not well received by the majority of the over one hundred people present.

Among the eager participants, and silent observers, sat John L.H. Keep of the U of T Department of History. The professor was asked to comment on the issue of the Ukrainian Chair, but he refused.

The meeting concluded with an extended question and discussion period. The students successfully voiced their opinions and expressed their concern over the Chair's future, but the problem, unfortunately, has not been solved. The fate of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies has yet to be decided.

Bohdan Somchynsky

Prague vs. the Chartist

Lawyer observed Czech trials

The world-wide campaign to free the imprisoned members of Charter 77 — the Prague Ten — continues.

In Canada, rallies were organized throughout November to protest the travesty of justice perpetrated in Czechoslovakia on 23 October. The Prague Ten were all arrested members of the Com-

mittee to Defend the Unjustly Prosecuted (VONS), and six of them were chosen to be tried during October. After a quick two day trial, the judge sentenced the six activists to stiff terms of two to five years of imprisonment, with one defendant receiving a suspended sentence.

In August the Edmonton-

based Committee in Defense of Soviet and East European Political Prisoners (CDSEEP) asked Gordon Wright, a civil rights lawyer active in the Alberta and federal NDP, to apply for a visa to visit Prague in order to observe the legal and political aspects of this trial. He accepted, although the Committee was pessimistic about the chances of Prague granting the visa since the Czech regime had previously refused visas to every other Western lawyer who had applied. To their surprise Mr. Wright was granted a visa, possibly due to an imminent visit by the Czech ambassador to Alberta.

At an interview with Student, Gordon Wright explained the purpose of the visit: "Well, the initial idea was to try to help in the defense to the accused, since the Paris-based lawyers [the Chartists — Ed.] had chosen couldn't get into the country. As we went along we realized I wouldn't be able to get near the accused and so the next best thing would be, if possible, to get into the trial and just observe. If even that wasn't possible then to at least get into the country so that what went on, in and about the trial, could be reported. If even that wasn't possible then the committee that sent me [CDSEEP — Ed.] would have made the effort to get a lawyer and send that lawyer and even if he was turned back at the border, as

was quite possible, it would be that much more of an indictment of the Czech authorities."

In Prague Mr. Wright visited the courtroom, but was unable to get in since the judge, Antonin Kaspar, insisted on holding the trial in one of the smallest rooms in the building, even though there was a larger one standing empty next door. Only some of the defendant's relatives were allowed in. Mr. Wright was able to discuss the situation with some of these relatives and various spokespeople from the Charter 77 movement, including Dr. Hajek, the former foreign minister under Dubcek, and several legal experts.

On his return to Canada the CDSEEP and the Czechoslovakian National Association organized a rally on 21 November in Edmonton, featuring Gordon Wright and Vladimir Skutina, a recently released political prisoner and member of Charter 77. At the rally, attended by approximately 150 people, Mr. Wright presented details of the trial and commented on the nature of the legal proceedings.

From what was communicated to him, Mr. Wright was forced to conclude that the trial was a mockery of justice. Anna Sabatova, Petr Uhl's wife, was dragged from the court-

(LAWYER continued on page 2)



Myroslav Bodnaruk

Gordon Wright at Edmonton rally

Academic myopia

a student view of the Toronto Ukrainian Chair

by Michael Maryn, President

University of Toronto Ukrainian Students' Club

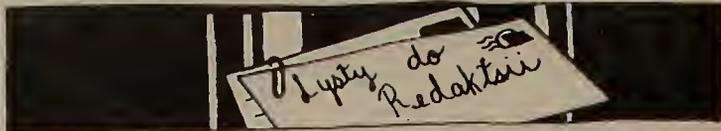
As a student of the University of Toronto and a firm believer in the integrity of that institution, I would like to state that I fully respect the right of the University of Toronto, and indeed the right of all institutions of higher education, to full autonomy in their internal decision-making processes. It never was, nor will it ever be, the intention of the University of Toronto Ukrainian Students' Club to dictate policy to the university in the matter of the Chair in Ukrainian Studies. Such practice would contradict the very fundamental principles that both the university and the Ukrainian Students' Club, as well as the Chair itself, subscribe to; namely, the free and democratic principles on which our society is founded. Concurrently, it is my belief that in a situation of consequence to more than one party, as is this one, involving the university, the Ukrainian community, and the students, the feelings of all concerned parties should be taken into account. Such consideration would not only ensure the long term success of an endeavour as consequential as the establishment of the Chair in Ukrainian Studies.

For these reasons, the University of Toronto Ukrainian Students' Club felt obliged to call an "Extraordinary Meeting, when it was revealed the Chair would be used to teach courses in economics. It was the overwhelming opinion of students that this was not the area in which the Chair would be best served and it was feared that the interests of one group, the Department of Political Economy, were being serviced at the expense of the others — the community, students and the university itself. As economics courses in the Department of Political Economy are grossly underfunded and greatly overfilled, capital wielded by the Chair in Ukrainian Studies would be eagerly received.

But Toronto, with the largest urban Ukrainian population in Canada, should, in its university, encourage the development of new academic and informative opportunities through the Chair in Ukrainian Studies and similar institutions. The possibility that the Chair would be intentionally exploited evoked protest, exhibited at the "extraordinary" meeting, from Toronto's Ukrainian students.

It is important that the students' concern not be transformed into disenchantment because of the neglect of some and, what is perhaps even more questionable, the indifference of others. In an attempt to solicit the opinion of the Departments of History and Political Science, the two areas most favoured by students for placement of the Chair, I took it upon myself to speak with the Chairman of the Department of History, Professor W. Callahan, and the Associate chairman of the Department of Political Economy, Professor B. Kovrig, to exchange views on this matter. Prof. Kovrig made it quite clear that his department was not interested in any cross-appointments and that I should be "down the hall" speaking with the Department of History. But, even more disturbingly, Professor Callahan implied that the Chair in Ukrainian Studies would not be very welcome in the Department of History. His justification — "what's the matter with Russian history?" Such a comment leads one to wonder just to what degree the Russian historians extend their influence over the internal policies of the History department. The exclusion of so-called "national histories" from the department of History is not unique to the Ukrainian case, however. The Chair of Hungarian Studies was rejected by that department and came to be housed eventually in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. An odd accommodation, as the Hungarian language is not even Slavic but Balkan. But then, as the time-worn expression goes, "it's all the same to me".

To reiterate, I wholly believe in the rectitude of the University of Toronto. But the questionable attitudes held by representatives of the Departments of History and Political Science, seem to be based more on personal prejudice than academic objectivity. A position unbefitting the realm of scholarly achievement, and certainly not conducive to the furthering of such endeavours. Courses in the history and politics of Ukraine are viable disciplines of study, desirable to students, and enhancing to an institution of higher learning which sets as its priorities the ongoing development of avenues for scholastic accomplishment.



Due to the number of complaints which have been directed towards the Student staff regarding letters appearing in this column in recent issues, we feel it is necessary to restate and make our letters policy explicitly clear for the benefit of those who may not quite understand the nature of a "Letters to the Editor" column and its role in a free and independent press. This part of our newspaper exists to afford our readers the opportunity to do a bit of their own editorializing. The comments and opinions contained within the letters are the sole responsibility of their authors AND NOT OF THE STUDENT STAFF, who may not necessarily be in agreement with them. ALL letters to the editor are most welcome, regardless of their topic or point of view.

All signed letters of reasonable length which comply with Canadian libel and slander laws will be printed unedited (save for purposes of clarity) in this column. We will not print anonymous letters, but if for personal reasons contributors wish to withhold their names or use a pseudonym, this can be arranged. In all cases, however, we require both a genuine signature and a return address.

We regret any misunderstandings which may have arisen in the past, and trust that in the future any comments on, or arguments for or against, individual letters published will be directed to their authors (either directly or through a letter to the editor) and not towards Student or its staff personally.

Lawyer

(continued from page 1)

troom for taking notes. The trial itself lasted only two days with the judge refusing to call any of the witnesses that the defendants provided, while simultaneously preventing the defendants Uhl and Bednarova from arguing in their own defense.

The state appointed lawyers were completely subservient to the judge, knowing that a vigorous defense would lead to their being disbarred. One lawyer opened his defense by congratulating the prosecution on the indictment, and proceeded to explain that he was "a good socialist" and that it wasn't his idea to enter the not guilty plea, but his client had "insisted" on it. He then promptly sat down and read a car magazine for the rest of the trial. It was obviously just a routine case.

As a lawyer, Mr. Wright found it particularly disturbing that the indictment itself was invalid by law. Since the Helsinki Conference, Czech law has been modified to ensure the freedom to disseminate information. Therefore, by law, it was impossible to engage in subversive activity simply by distributing information that could be arbitrarily deemed "harmful to the state." Currently the legal definition of subversive activity is restricted to actual physical acts of terrorism

or conspiracy.

But when Uhl attempted to defend himself by pointing out that his "subversive" activity consisted of merely reprinting official government statements, he was cut short and his objections were deemed irrelevant.

Gordon Wright concluded his presentation by observing that the Czech legal system is theoretically based on the same continental system found in Western Europe. The continental system allows for more initiative by the judge and does not employ a jury. Mr. Wright is of the opinion that this system has simply become a political tool in the hands of the state, to be manipulated at will. Without a jury, which is more difficult to control, the judge becomes an unassailable expression of the state inquisition.

Vladimir Skutina, in a witty and ironic presentation which followed Wright's at the rally, stressed the democratic and national aspirations of the Czech people. He defined the Charter 77 movement as a broad movement uniting many different political tendencies. Concurring with Wright's judgement, Mr. Skutina stressed the importance of Western solidarity actions and related that Chartists felt that without Western protests the trials may have resulted in stiffer sentences for those arrested.

The continued imprisonment of the remaining four arrested VONS activists and the harassment and detention of nine other VONS members, spotlights the need to broaden and continue the campaign in defense of the arrested Chartists. The Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) has positively contributed to this campaign by organizing a cross country tour for Gordon Wright. On Monday 26 November in Toronto, approximately sixty people from various emigre communities and the broader public came to hear Mr. Wright present an extensive lecture. This meeting was organized by the University of Toronto Ukrainian Students' Club, while the next day Gordon Wright spoke to Ukrainian students in Montreal from the Concordia and McGill Ukrainian student clubs.

It is concrete actions such as these that will break down the artificial divisions between various national solidarity efforts. Ultimately the fate of the East European and Soviet oppositional movements will be influenced by the ability of western defense activists to build campaigns that can both pressure the authoritarian regimes involved into releasing imprisoned dissidents and provide a welcome example of international solidarity.

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Please address all correspondence to:

Student
#206, 11751 - 95 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada T5G 1M1
Phone (403) 474-1002

Student is a national monthly newspaper for Ukrainian-Canadian students, published by Kvas Publication Society, an independent collective of Ukrainian-Canadian students interested in developing their identity as Ukrainians in Canada.

Student is an open forum for fact and opinion, reflecting the interests of Ukrainian-Canadian students on various topics — social, cultural, political and religious.

The opinions and thoughts expressed in individual signed articles are the responsibility of their authors, and not necessarily those of the Student staff. Student's role is to serve as a medium through which discussion can be conducted on given issues from any point of view.

Letters to the editor are welcome. We reserve the right to edit materials for publication.

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The U of T Chair: a perilous journey

David Lupul

The idea of establishing a Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto has had a long and arduous history. The first attempts, begun over twenty years ago, succeeded in raising only \$12,000, far short of the \$100,000 goal. However, support for the idea remained, as the Chair concept was strongly rooted in the history of Ukrainian academic developments in Austrian Galicia and Bukovina during the nineteenth century.

Following the political upheavals in Austria in 1848, the Austrian government relented to the establishment of a Chair in Ukrainian Language and Literature at the University of Lviv in 1849, under Professor Jacob Holovatsky and a second Chair at the University of Chernivtsi in 1877. The first Chair in Ukrainian History was realized by the appointment of Michael Hrushevsky at the University of Lviv in 1894. The creation of these chairs were important in both academic and political terms as a recognition of Ukrainians as a people worthy of independent study by academia.

Similar motives governed the attempts by the national executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation (UCPBF) to advance the cause of Ukrainian studies in Canada in the early 1970s. When initial approaches to the Government of Ontario failed to materialize the \$1,000,000 originally promised by Premier Davis for the establishment of a fund for a Chair of Ukrainian Studies, the national executive of the UCPBF in 1975 explored the possibility of obtaining funds from the Alberta Government for an Institute of Ukrainian Studies. The Alberta Cabinet approved a grant of \$50,000 annually, initially for a three-year period, largely thanks to the efforts of Peter Savaryn and Prof. Manoly Lupul. The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) commenced operations in September 1976, centered at the University of Alberta but having a branch office under Prof. George Luckyj at the University of Toronto (U of T).

Apparently, there existed some disappointment in Toronto to the centre of Ukrainian Studies in Canada had shifted westward; in any case, the idea of a Chair at the University of Toronto was revived in December 1977, when Secretary of State John Roberts offered the possibility of federal funding for a Chair of Ukrainian Studies on the same basis as that given to the Chair of Hungarian Studies at the U of T. The national executive of the UCPBF, headed by a new president, W. George Danylyw, met with federal officials and received a commitment from Norman Cafik, Minister of Multiculturalism, to give a grant of \$300,000 out of funds already budgeted for multicultural projects if a matching sum of \$300,000 could be raised by the Ukrainian community.

As early as January 1978 there were reservations registered by several professors to the idea. Prof. Luckyj believed that the ideal location for the Chair was York University, and that it should be in History. He was supported by this position by Professors Danylo Struk and Orest Rudzicki, who asserted that this would help the development of Ukrainian language and literature instruction at York. In the light of subsequent developments, in which the Department of History at the U of T rejected the Chair of Hungarian Studies and left it to be taken in by the Department of Slavic Languages and

Literatures, it might have been wiser to pursue a Chair at York rather than enter into the uncertain climate at the U of T.

Opposition to the proposal was registered from another quarter — the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Prof. Manoly Lupul, the Direc-

tor of the Institute, voiced the objection to George Danylyw that the proposed fund-raising campaign for the Chair of Ukrainian Studies would interfere with the collection of donations for "The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Foundation," which was

originally designed to furnish funds for academic projects which are beyond the financial means of the CIUS. The primary project supported by the UCPBF to this time had been the funding of the publication of the four-volume alphabetical "Encyclopedia of Ukraine" in

English. Prof. Lupul claimed that Danylyw's attempt to raise money for a Chair of Ukrainian Studies would interfere with the

(CHAIR continued on page 11)

Chronological overview of the Chair

Michael Maryn and David Lupul

March 1975

The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation (UCPBF) files a proposal with the Government of Ontario for the establishment of a Chair in Ukrainian Studies.

During a UCPBF banquet, guest of honour, Premier William Davis announces the provincial government will give \$1,000,000 (count 'em) to the community to fund the establishment of the Chair.

Meetings follow between UCPBF members and ministers of the Conservative government. The Dean of Arts and Science of the University of Toronto (U of T), Dean Israel is in full accordance that the Chair be housed in the Department of History.

Initially ministers, complete with their battery of assistants, deputies and secretaries, attend the UCPBF meetings. Soon only assistants and deputies are attending and finally just secretaries. By December 1975, the Chair is shelved. The history of one more election carrot made.

December 1977

Rt. Hon. John Roberts, Secretary of State, implies possibility of federal funding for the Chair in light of developments with Chair in Hungarian Studies.

January 1978

UCPBF meets with Roberts and other government officials to discuss details of Chair. Norman Cafik, Minister of Multiculturalism, undertakes negotiating of financial arrangements. Federal government agrees to give \$300,000 if sum can be matched by the community.

February 1978

A group in Winnipeg submits an application for a federal grant for a Centre of Ukrainian Studies at St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg.

17 April 1978

A conference is held in Ottawa at which an agreement is made that the Foundation would pass a resolution declaring that after collection of \$300,000 for the Toronto Chair, the next \$100,000 collected would be given to Winnipeg to establish a Centre of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Manitoba through St. Andrew's College.

24 May 1978

A letter is received by the UCPBF from the President of U of T, Dr. John Evans, assuring the executive of the University's support for the establishment of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies.

26 May 1978

The campaign for raising funds for the Chair is begun at a banquet in Toronto.

12 June 1978

The UCPBF receives a letter from Norman Cafik formally announcing the availability of a \$300,000 federal grant towards the establishment of the Chair.

20 September 1978

A further resolution is passed at an executive meeting of the UCPBF to incorporate the Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies Committee. The Chair Committee generally agrees that such incorporation is necessary since a permanent body is required in Toronto to take care of the Chair project.

14 November 1978

Due to difficulties encountered by the treasurer of the Toronto Chair Committee with the treasurer of the Foundation, a resolution is passed authorizing the executive of the UCPBF to obtain a charitable tax number for the Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies Inc.

1 March 1979

A meeting of the national executive of the UCPBF and the Toronto Chair Committee is held with Minister Norman Cafik and Drs. Hlinka and Kondra of St. Andrew's College. An agreement is reached promising the Centre for Ukrainian Studies at the University of Manitoba, through St. Andrew's College, by grant of \$100,000 from Toronto Chair Inc.

12 March 1979

Signing of the Letters of Intent between the U of T and Toronto Chair Inc.

29 March 1979

After an intensive fund raising campaign, the goal of \$300,000 is reached. A signing ceremony is held in Hart House at the U of T. Agreements establishing a Chair for Ukrainian Studies are signed — the first between Toronto Chair Inc. and the University of Toronto and the second between Toronto Chair Inc. and the Federal Government of Canada.

March 1979

The Chair Trust Agreement and Letter of Intent stipulate that the Chair is "to advance studies of history, culture and political economy of the Ukrainian nation and Ukrainian Canadians", and that "the University agrees that the professor appointed to the Chair shall be encouraged to devote his primary effort and time to teaching and research in Ukrainian Studies and that any substantial deviation from Ukrainian studies shall be compensated for by

the University from its own resources."

A selection committee, headed by Professor Scott Eddie, is set up to decide Chair's location, review applicants and appoint someone to the position.

28 October 1979

At a Ukrainian Day celebration at U of T, Prof. Eddie announces Chair will "likely lean toward economics". His announcement elicits protest from the community and spurs U of T Ukrainian Students' Club to call an "Extraordinary Meeting" on 8 November 1979, inviting President Ham, Dean of Arts and Sciences, Professor Kruger, Chairman of History Department, Professor Callahan, Associate Chairman of Political Economy, Professor Kovrig, Professor Eddie, and Mr. Ihor Bardyn, President of Chair of Ukrainian Studies Inc., and others to discuss direction of the Chair.

Ukrainian Students' Club asks Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures to circulate survey soliciting opinion of Ukrainian students with regard to placement of Chair and also circulates questionnaire among its own members to determine their stand. Results of survey are announced at Extraordinary Meeting attended by more than 100 students and are overwhelmingly in favour of courses in Ukrainian history and political science.

12 November 1979

Professor George Luckyj resigns from selection committee as a result of Chairman Eddie's implications that Luckyj is acting as a "Ukrainian patriot" and not as an objective scholar. As it now stands, Ukrainian interests are not being represented on the selection committee and no attempt is being made to replace Luckyj.

November 1979

Professor Roman Szporluk withdraws candidacy for Chair "in view of the situation".

Professor Luckyj on Chair: "So far I have been disappointed in the efforts and conduct of both the selection committee and the Faculty of Arts and Science. I still hope that a satisfactory solution by all interested parties is possible."

Mr. Ihor Bardyn on Chair: "Members of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation and the Toronto community have worked hard to realize the two projects, namely the creation of the Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto."

"We have succeeded in establishing the Institute and the effort necessary to establish fully the first Chair of Ukrainian Studies in Canada will be expended. I look forward to the selection of a suitable candidate for the Chair."

"September of 1980 should be a further milestone in the history and development of the Ukrainian community, when, with much expectation, the Chair becomes functional and the professor appointed begins his teaching assignment."

Summary

What is the Chair issue all about?

David Lupul

The proposed Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto (U of T) is designed to create an opening for a professorship "to advance studies of the history, culture and political economy of the Ukraine and Ukrainian Canadians", according to the "Trust Agreement" signed between the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Inc. and the U of T in March 1979. The professor appointed to the Chair will be entrusted with the responsibility of teaching courses at the U of T, as well as conducting research and publishing in the area of Ukraine's historical and political development.

The Chair of Ukrainian Studies was financed by the raising of \$300,000 by the Ukrainian Professional and Business Federation, largely from donations from private individuals in Toronto's Ukrainian community; a matching grant of \$300,000 was obtained from the former federal government before its defeat in the elections last May. The total amount, \$600,000, has been deposited in an endowment trust account at the University of Toronto at about 7% annual interest, yielding \$42,000 per year, more or less.

An appointment is currently being sought at the U of T within the Department of History for a candidate selected for the professorial chair, as almost all of the candidates who have applied for the position are historians. In addition, the majority of Ukrainian students and academics agree that the position is needed most in history in order to fulfill the objectives of the Chair. However, the members of the Chair selection committee do not appear to share this view. Neither does the Department of History, for the ostensible reason that students are adequately served by the existing courses in Russian and East European history.

The deadlock which has developed between Ukrainian students/academics and the Chair selection committee has placed the University administration, which gave the initial approval to locate the Chair at the U of T, in the middle of the two opposing positions, with the difficult task of resolving the question in a satisfactory manner to both sides.

Immigration: winners and losers

Few Canadians realize that our immigration policy is at a crossroads. Are we prepared to maintain a racially non-discriminatory policy even as the source of immigrants shifts dramatically? Are we tolerant and flexible enough to absorb large numbers of non-whites into a predominantly white society without a violent backlash?

Canadians have traditionally prided themselves on an easy-going tolerance of minorities, on avoiding the racial upheavals which have plagued Americans. Yet this tradition is mocked by an undercurrent of xenophobia seldom acknowledged publicly.

Occasionally, this fear and distrust of certain ethnic groups has permitted the government to enact legislation which would bring a storm of protest today. For example, the crippling head tax placed on Chinese migrants in the early 1900s by the Canadian government and their refusal to allow Chinese wives to accompany their husbands contradicts the claim that Canadians are immune to racism.

Even greater hostility met early immigrants from India. In 1910, an angry mob of British Columbians refused to permit a shipload of Sikhs to disembark in Vancouver. To pacify them the Canadian Parliament enacted legislation specifying that any Indian immigrants must arrive on a direct ship from India to Canada. Needless to say, there were no direct ships from India to Canada.

Even as recently as the 1940s, Japanese residents of British Columbia were forced into internment camps in the interior of B.C. and in Alberta. Their possessions were seized and sold, and no compensation has even been paid them. Ostensibly these actions were taken to prevent the Japanese-Canadians from aiding Japan's war effort. If this was the case why were such harsh measures not enacted against the Germans and Italians?

A racist heritage

Such explicitly racist policies were consistent with the immigration policy existing here through most of this century. Passed in 1910, it reflected the prevailing view that Canada was an overwhelmingly white country and should remain so.

In practise, this policy was based on the concentric rings theory, where ease of entry depended on how close one's ethnic group was to the center of the rings. The center ring was occupied by British, white Commonwealth, and American migrants (except black Americans, who were usually barred). After that came the French, Germans, and other northwestern Europeans, then the southern and eastern Europeans, and finally, everyone else.

As long as enough workers could be attracted to Canada from the "traditional sources" to prevent chronic labour shortages, this policy was workable. During the 1950s and early 1960s, more emphasis was paid to job and language skills and restrictions on non-white immigration eased. Not until 1966, however, was the discriminatory policy of 1910 replaced by one of the world's most liberal immigration laws.

A major reason for the changes was that rapidly-rising living standards in Europe were taking off that source of workers at a time when the unemployment rate had fallen below four percent. Aside from economics, however, a major

change in public attitudes had occurred. Many Canadians protested against the old policy which so obviously discriminated against immigrants from the Third World.

The method chosen to erase this past injustice was the adoption of the point system, which is still in effect. To qualify, the potential migrant must score 50 of a possible 100 points based on the following distribution:

- education and training 20
- occupational skill 10
- occupational demand 15
- arranged employment 10
- French and English skills 10
- area of destination 5
- relatives in Canada 5
- age 10
- officer's personal assessment 15

Clearly, the potential for racial discrimination remains, especially in the last category. Another problem — there are still more immigration offices in Europe, Australia and the United States than in South America, Africa and Asia. Thus access is limited for Third World emigrants. Aside from these reservations, the policy is officially blind to all but the immigrant's potential contribution to Canada.

As expected, the 1966 law and the decline of Europe as a

1978 consequently plunged to only one-third that in 1974, the lowest rate of immigration since World War II (see graph).

Meanwhile, the labor force has continued to expand at a very rapid rate. The entry of the tail end of the baby boom and a rising female participation rate have pushed its growth rate over three per cent.

For a brief period, then, Canadians have been spared some hard choices; our reputation as tolerant people is a bit tarnished, but relatively intact.

But for how long? The economy will not be in a slump forever, and a recovery will stimulate a sharp rise in immigration. The rate of entry into the labour force will begin to drop by about 1982 as precipitously as did the birth rate in the 1960s.

An expanding economy threatened with stifled growth because of labor shortages. This is a very familiar problem in Canada as is the traditional response "Bring in more immigrants!" But will this time be different?

There is reason to think so, as can be seen in the following scenario:

Canada's recovering economy begins to attract more immigrants, but a similar recovery in Europe and the

United States means that less than 40 per cent of immigrants come from these areas. Instead, the needed workers arrive from Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, Jamaica and so on. For the first time, a bare majority of immigrants are not white.

Despite a slowly falling unemployment rate, tension builds as the traditional cry "They're stealing our jobs!" rings through the country. This time, however, it is accompanied by ugly incidents of racial violence in the major cities. A backlash builds among a large portion of the population as a move to severely limit non-white immigration gains support. Divisions deepen and become more bitter.

Is this what our immigration policies will lead us to? Many people agree, and point to the race riots and emergence of the National Front in Britain as an example not to follow. Canada, they say, should put up with a little less growth rather than create a serious race problem for itself.

This argument looks plausible, but is guilty of exaggerating the potential for conflict and minimizing the damage Canada would do to itself by adopting a "Keep Canada White" policy. Although some racial clashes

are inevitable, the analogy with Britain is a poor one. Britain's economy is nearly stagnant, its social structure stratified and rigid, its people not used to adapting to large numbers of outsiders. In contrast, Canada's economy is still expanding, its social structure is much less rigid and its people are accustomed to assimilating newcomers.

What are the alternatives?

People who argue that we are unable to absorb large numbers of non-white immigrants also down-play the contribution of immigrants to our social, political and cultural life. Their vision of Canada is an unattractive one: the last thing an already isolationist Canada needs is to retreat into a narrow racist mentality.

Certainly, there is a price to pay for having a non-discriminatory policy, but the question remains: is this enough to convince us to slam the door, to admit that we are not open-minded enough to live with those different than ourselves? To say yes would be a betrayal of one of this country's finest traditions.

Nevertheless, the alternative does not look too attractive either. Must the price of a racially-tolerant policy be violent conflict in our communities?

Fortunately, the long-run future does not look that bleak. While far from perfect, Canadian society has proven it adeptness at coping successfully with the problems of immigration. Over time, Canadians have learned to live

(IMMIGRATION continued on page 10)

source of immigrants has dramatically altered the picture. The table illustrates the magnitude of the change.

Immigration now hot topic

To date, the impact of this change on public opinion has been less than one might expect. To be sure, the immigration issue has been more passionately discussed in this decade than in any since the 1910s. For various reasons, however, the debate has not reached the intensity it might have.

One reason is the cumulative nature of immigration. The change is still very recent: the ten largest ethnic groups in Canada are all white. A perceived threat exists, but it will be a few more years before it is well-established.

A more important reason for the present low intensity of the debate is the woeeful state of the economy. Unemployment has stayed above seven per cent since 1976 and seems poised to jump as the country slides into a recession. The number of immigrant arrivals in

TABLE A
Percentage of Immigrants by Geographical Area

	Europe	Asia	West Indies	U.S.	Latin America	Africa	Other
1956-60	83.9	3.2	0.8	8.0	1.4	0.4	2.2
1961-66	73.5	5.1	2.0	12.5	1.5	2.1	3.7
1967-70	60.6	12.6	5.7	12.5	3.0	2.0	3.3
1971-75	40.6	21.7	9.0	15.0	6.3	4.6	2.8
1978	32.7	28.8	10.3	9.3	18.8	18.8	18.8

Inertia or . . . ?

Ukrainian refugees and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee

Bohdan A. Mykytiuk

President

Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society

A few months ago, with considerable fanfare, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC) headquarters in Winnipeg announced the finalization of its Refugee Sponsorship Agreement with Canada Immigration.

While this agreement may assist the occasional refugee who makes his/her way to Western Europe, it is of absolutely no use to the relatively larger numbers of Ukrainian refugees arriving in Canada who, because they are within the borders of Canada, do not fall within the definitions as spelled out under the Agreement.

This action on the part of the UCC shows just how far out of touch their executive is with the realities of the current

refugee situation as it applies to Ukrainians. It is also an indication of how an impotent central organization can delude Ukrainian Canadians into assuming that the problem is being taken care of.

The Current Ukrainian Refugee Situation

It is extremely difficult for an individual of Ukrainian extraction, living within the East European bloc, to follow a normal, legal process of applying for emigration and subsequently emigrating. For Ukrainians such a procedure in effect does not exist.

The majority of Ukrainian refugees who now make their way to Canada do so by initially coming as visitors and then applying for refugee status while in Canada.

It is at this point that these individuals begin to experience nightmarish problems.

Their applications for refugee status are presented to a "Refugee Status Advisory Committee" in Ottawa which decides whether the person is a "Convention Refugee". If refused the individual goes before an "Immigration Appeal Board". The whole process may take anywhere between nine months

to one and one-half years.

Failing the above, deportation is ordered and the person is returned to his/her country of origin.

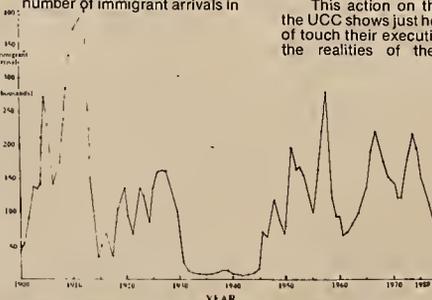
We are currently experiencing a hardening of attitudes by these Committees with the result that Ukrainian cases are being refused. In just the past few weeks three people have been turned down (two from Ukraine and one from Poland) and we expect a further six refusals to follow later this month.

At this point our only recourse is to attempt to get these individuals to a third country, usually to Vienna, Austria, where they can hopefully plead for asylum.

Canadian Immigration bureaucrats tend to discount Ukrainians' special situation and insist on full and strict application of the Immigration Act without taking into consideration the humanitarian aspects involved.

Until we obtain some special dispensation, specifically in the area of facilitating some type of arrangements for internal landing of this class of people, the

(REFUGEE continued on page 11)



This chart illustrates fluctuations in immigration during this century.

Monitoring Group awaits trial

Following the arrests earlier this year of several members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, who are now awaiting trial, four other activists have joined this group: Viacheslav Chornovil, Vasyl Stus, Vasyl Romaniuk, and Iryna Senyk.

Chornovil, the well-known journalist and author of *The Chornovil Papers*, was arrested in 1972 and sentenced to six years of imprisonment and five years of exile; he is now living in exile in the Yakutsk ASSR, in Siberia. Vasyl Stus, a poet and literary critic, has recently been released after five years of imprisonment and three years of exile in Magadan (the Soviet Far East) and is now living in Kiev. Romaniuk, an Orthodox priest, is still serving a ten-year sentence in a Mordovian labor camp; this is to be followed by five years of exile. Iryna Senyk, a nurse who spent several years in Siberia after World War II, is now in exile — she was arrested in 1972 and sentenced to six years of imprisonment and three years of exile.

Psychiatrists investigate abuse in USSR

The World Association of Psychiatrists, which has created a special committee to examine the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes, has begun to investigate individual cases of such abuse.

The first case to be examined is that of Yosyf Terelia, who has been imprisoned in labor camps and special psychiatric hospitals almost continuously since 1962. Terelia has written several documents concerning the persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

ILO supports free unions

The International Labor Office (ILO) has reminded the Soviet Union that all workers have the right to freely set up independent trade unions.

In a recent report on union rights, the ILO asked Moscow for information concerning the arrest and imprisonment of members of the free trade union movement in the Soviet Union, and recommended that Soviet legislation be modified to allow for the creation of independent unions. This follows the Internment of Anatoliï Pozdnickov in a special psychiatric hospital in Dnipropetrovsk on 30 October because of his trade union activities.

New group forms

According to the Lithuanian ELTA information bulletin, published in the United States, a Helsinki Monitoring Group has been formed in the Mordovian labor camps.

This group has already prepared documents dealing with capital punishment, compulsory service in the armed forces, and religious persecution in the USSR. Among the Ukrainians in this group are Levko Lukianenko, Oleksii Tykhy, and Bohdan Rebyrk.

• A Student source who recently visited Ukraine reports that the country is rife with rumours about the nature of the death of the popular songwriter, Volodymyr Ivasiuk, who is believed to have been murdered by the KGB. Of particular interest, however, are the following bits of information, as they were obtained from a close relative of the late composer. He revealed that Ivasiuk was last seen getting into a car with a woman he knew and two unidentified passengers, supposedly enroute for a holiday weekend at a resort in the Carpathian Mountains. The woman involved was a singer in the Lviv philharmonic ensemble who was described as being a "favourite" of high Party officials and state apparatchiks—in short, a Soviet-style groupie. She, not surprisingly, was attracted to the increasingly successful songwriter, with whom she is said to have had a "relationship," and is reported to have been intent on marrying him. Ivasiuk, however, had other plans, as well as a woman he was seeing in Kolomeya. The theory therefore goes that the scorned singer-groupie delivered him to the KGB, preferring to see him dead rather than wed to another woman. Ivasiuk's discoloured father is reported to have exclaimed at the funeral that he would kill the jilted singer "with his bare hands" if he ever laid eyes on her again. The "lady" in question has conveniently dropped from sight.

Other details were also provided regarding events at Ivasiuk's funeral, which several thousand people attended. Among those present from the entertainment world, including singer Dmytro Hnatiuk, were a fast-rising trio called *Marynychi* from Volyn. Based in Lutsk, they have developed a large following throughout Ukraine despite the fact that they have not yet released a record. Besides a singing tribute at Ivasiuk's grave—which is not far from that of Ivan Franko's—one of the members of the group is supposed to have proclaimed, "Slavna zemlia tvoia Ukraina synamy, to vsi u zemli tvoi," a carefully worded ambiguity we translate as "Glorious is your land, Ukraine, with your sons, everyone of them in the earth." A short time later, while driving to Lviv, the trio was involved in a car accident that was attributed to "mechanical failure." Although none of them was seriously injured it makes us wonder if they'll ever get a chance to record....

Ceausescu's migraine returns

Romania's winter fuel supplies are seriously threatened by a wave of unrest in the Jiu Valley coalfields.

Miners are reported to have been holding street demonstrations to demand the release of 2,000 comrades who were sent to labour camps after a strike two years ago.

The 1977 dispute, in which

35,000 miners struck for a week, was the first confrontation between the Government and the miners, mostly ethnic Hungarians, since the Communists took power in 1948.

The Ceausescu regime granted immediate concessions to satisfy grievances over pay, working conditions, mismanagement and food shortages, but the strike leaders were punished and large numbers of troops and secret police were brought into the area.

The latest unrest arose when the miners discovered that men transferred to other jobs had been sent as forced labour to drain the marshes of the Danube delta.

Poles demonstrate national solidarity

Over five thousand people participated in a demonstration in Warsaw on 11 November to mark the 61st anniversary of Polish independence.

The demonstration was organized by KOR and ROP-CIO, the two most prominent oppositionist organizations in Poland. In speeches following the demonstration, some speakers expressed their solidarity with the demands of the Ukrainian, Lithuanian and Belorussian peoples for the extension of human and national rights in the Soviet Union, and condemned the recent trials of Czechoslovak dissidents in Prague.

There have been over 100 arrests in Poland in connection with this demonstration.

• What if they threw a party and nobody came? The Ukrainian press recently missed another opportunity to print beautiful front-page pictures of our beaming community "activists" in the company of Ottawa's leading politicians. Senator Yuzyk and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee were planning to hold a "meet the parliamentarian" night in Ottawa on 31 October; the event would probably have been a typical Ukrainian "extravaganza," with long-winded speeches and endless accolades for the present government. One can imagine some "big fish" occasionally dropping by to flash a few smiles and press some ethnic flesh, while our community notables would be falling all over each other to get their pictures taken in such august company. However, the evening was called off only a few days before it was to take place when it was discovered that very few Ottawa "bigwigs," including the MPs of Ukrainian origin, were keen on attending.

• Despite rumors that the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism (CCCM) was to be "streamlined" and cut down in size, the Conservative government has decided that the membership will remain in the neighbourhood of one hundred. This means that, as before, the CCCM will be an extremely unwieldy and probably inefficient body. The new National Chairman of the CCCM is Norman ("China Clipper") Kwong, a former Edmonton Eskimo teammate of Multiculturalism Minister Steve Paproski. Which just goes to show that old football players never die—they just get new footballs to play with.

• Our curiosity was recently aroused when our attention was drawn to the following item in a column promoting the January edition of *Penthouse* magazine. It's on the last page of this month's issue and reads: "The Devil's Alternative — A group of radical Ukrainians hijack the Dutch supertanker *Freja* on the North Sea and threaten to kill her crew and release the 1 million tons of crude oil she carries if their demands are not met within 30 hours. A desperate countdown begins as two heads of state negotiate to save the crew and ship. In this exclusive *Penthouse* excerpt, Frederick Forsyth, the best-selling author of *The Day of The Jackal* and *The Odessa File*, brings us a riveting tale of international terrorism on the high seas." It has us wondering if all the excitement might not be too much for some of the weaker hearts among senior leaders of the nationalist community, who are sure to pick up a copy of the issue as soon as it hits the newsstands next month—to carefully scrutinize it, of course, for its portrayal of the liberation movement. Could it all just be a KGB plot? Is it true that the leader of the hijackers is named Semyon Bandura? Will KYK try to get the issue banned in Canada if Ukrainians are portrayed in an unfavourable light? We'll keep you informed on how the picture develops....

• WRCUP fieldworker Nancy McRitchie was recently in Edmonton for a few days checking up on the Gateway and seeing what Student was up to. She met with a couple of hardcore Studentists, who briefed her on the current situation in the Ukrainian community as well as the activities of Student, and was last seen, after a meeting in our new office, in a well-known north-end Edmonton bar, surrounded by a group of Ukrainian men. We trust that some socialising occurred in between the discussions of socialist politics....

• Many people are wondering why the Ukrainian Canadian Committee National Executive is so strangely silent about the irregular circumstances of Mr. Bohdan Zajcew's recent coerced departure from Winnipeg's multi-lingual radio station CKUS — almost as if their mouths had been sealed with honey. *Bon appetit!*

• Student has learned that Sophia Rotaru, the popular singer from Ukraine, has tuberculosis of the bones and is presently residing in Yalta, where the climate is more conducive to good health. Her husband, Anatoly Yevdokymenko, formerly of *Chervona Ruta* fame, is said to be playing trombone in a local jazz band while his wife takes her cure and makes appearances with the Yalta philharmonic ensemble. Rotaru, who hails from the Moldavian village of Marshynsk, most recently performed in Kiev with two of her singing sisters, one of whom has abandoned her job as a nurse for a chance at a career onstage. The concert is reported to have been well-received by the critics and the paying public alike.

• The AND JUSTICE FOR ALL!!! department: Al Pacino would have loved it... The passing and burial of the Very Reverend Monsignor Basil Kushnir, founder of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and community activist, received a voluminous amount of coverage in the Ukrainian press, but nary a word has been heard about the litigation proceedings rumored to be underway dealing with the late Monsignor's, shall we say, rather hefty estate. Our source alleges that as many as five (yes, five) separate wills have been discovered to date. As this odd tale unfolds, the first of all was supposed to have divided the late Reverend's worldly possessions (including a sizeable chunk of developed real estate on the outskirts of Winnipeg) among a number of Ukrainian charitable institutions, groups, organizations, and the Catholic Church. Perhaps not satisfied with its initial allotment upon learning the contents of Will #1, a Ukrainian Catholic school outside Winnipeg had apparently broached the matter with the late Monsignor, and convinced him to up the school's ante by cutting everyone else out. Enter Exhibit B — Will #2. When this turn of events came to the attention of the late Reverend's housekeeper, it is rumored she initiated a little tete a tete with him. The alleged result — Will #3!, with the spoils going to (you guessed it!) the housekeeper! The who, what, when, where, and why of Wills #4 and #5 (if indeed they exist) were not available at press time, but like a dirty shirt (or rumor, for that matter), they're bound to surface sooner or later. As it stands, it seems the late Monsignor either became a rather prolific writer in his last months or we've got a good enough plot to bring Perry Mason out of retirement. See y'all in court!



Mykola Horbal

On 23 October the Ukrainian poet Mykola Horbal was arrested in Kiev.

Horbal had earlier been sentenced to five years of imprisonment and two years of exile for writing and distributing a poem called "Duma". After his release from exile in 1977 he became an active member of the human rights movement in Kiev.



Students initiate new office

Dmytro Jacuta

The Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK), Student, and the Edmonton Ukrainian Canadian Social Services (UCSS) have recently established a collective office in Edmonton.

Entitled the Ukrainian Canadian Information Center (UCIC) (*Ukrainsko Kanadske Dovidkove Biuro*), the office was officially opened on the weekend of 17-18 November. Since then it has become a focal point for Ukrainian student and community action in Edmonton, with approximately fifty people already volunteering their time and services to help support the facility.

The purpose of the UCIC is to provide services and assistance which will be of benefit to the continued growth and development of the Ukrainian-Canadian community. In addition, the three co-operating organisations will direct their own activity through the office.

A new conception

The initial idea of the UCIC was conceived in September of this year when SUSK and Student were forced to look for new

office space since the building housing their previous office was being sold. At that time two possible directions were considered. The first was to approach existing Ukrainian community organisations to determine whether office space would be available in one of their buildings. Sadly, there was no space to be rented in any of these halls, most of which are primarily bingo or dance halls.

The second option was to contact other organisations which would be willing to cooperatively rent commercial office space. The three component organisations of the UCIC decided independently to take part in this venture and an office was found for occupancy at the beginning of November.

The office itself is located on the second floor of the Fairview Building (118 Ave. and 95 St.) in the heart of Edmonton's Norwood district, and near both the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Cathedrals. It is composed of three rooms, one for each component organisation.

Services already in operation

A number of the UCIC's

services are already in operation. The Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, with the help of an Edmonton United Way grant, has established its "bilingual advice program." This service involves having a paid worker in the office every afternoon providing assistance in a number of areas. The Ukrainian Canadian Social Services provides a wide-range of help. Among these, are, translating for seniors and recent immigrants who do not speak English, dealing with government documents and forms for people who would otherwise have difficulty with them regardless of language problems, assisting recent immigrants (from Ukraine, Argentina, etc.) in adjusting, arranging sponsors for immigrants, finding employment for the unemployed, dealing with landlord-tenant problems of Ukrainian seniors, dealing with loneliness and distress problems, arranging legal assistance, dealing with juvenile and drug problems, etc.

Members of both SUSK and Student volunteer their time five nights a week so that the office is also staffed evenings. It is

hoped that the services of the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services can be made available to a wider range of people, including those who work during the day. The new office continues to receive more and more referrals from other social ser-

(OFFICE continued on page 10)

Ukrainian Canadian Information Center #206, 11751-95 Street Edmonton, Alberta T5G 1M1 Phone (403) 474-1002 Offices of: Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) Student, Canada's Newspaper for Ukrainian Students Ukrainian Canadian Social Services

Eastern Confe

What recent Ukrainian community event was communal, constructive, committed, concentrated, communicative, concurrent, comic, confident, complex, consequential, complimentary, conspiratorial, consultative, comradely, consuming, comprehensible, concrete, contumacious, concerted, concerning, conjunctural, contemplative, compen-

sative, contagious, co — and left one with to "Yak" about all ye The Ukrainian Student Union Eastern/Presidents' conference, of course. Held 2-4 Novem Master University in the conference



compiled by Yak

STUDENTSKA

MONTREAL: Both the Concordia Ukrainian Students' Union (CUSU) and the McGill Ukrainian Students' Association (MUSA) have broken out of three or four years of hibernation and are off to a solid year of activity. The clubs' combined membership currently numbers about one hundred and fifty war members. One interesting activity, run jointly by both clubs, is the teaching of Ukrainian dance — lessons are offered Wednesday evenings for the benefit and enjoyment of anyone with the vim, vigour and knees stable enough to endure this uniquely Ukrainian form of sado-masochism.

The clubs recently made front-page news with *The McGill Daily* (15 November) ("Canada's Only Students' Daily") by sponsoring a lecture on campus for John Kolasky. Kolasky spoke on his recent book, *The Shattered Illusion*, which chronicles the history of the Ukrainian pro-communist organisations in Canada. [See the article on Kolasky and review of this book in next month's issue.] Both clubs also recently (27 November) sponsored a forum given by civil rights lawyer Gordon Wright on the Charter 77 trials held during October in Czechoslovakia. [See the article on Gordon Wright elsewhere in this issue.]

OTTAWA: The Ottawa club seems to be making a stronger showing this year than last. This year's president is John Marochko and under his guidance the forty club members have already celebrated their annual "Great Ukrainian Car Rally." The club has held a number of other activities, including a wine and cheese party. There are more serious activities on the roster including a Ukrainian Students' Radio Program. The club was also involved in organising a forum for John Kolasky in Ottawa.

KINGSTON: The Kingston club is off to a somewhat shaky start, having lost their newly-elected president to Osgoode Hall Law School at York University. Undaunted, club members further club traditions with their roughly forty members (or is that forty rough members?).

TORONTO: The University of Toronto Ukrainian Students' Club is riding high on a wave of new interest generated by club president Mykhailo Maryn and company. Maryn's gang have effectively shaken the roots of the University of Toronto establishment through the lobbying power of his one hundred fifty plus members. [See the article on the Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies elsewhere in this issue.] The club has already held several socials, all of which have had amazing drawing power — the 10 October wine and cheese even drew Valentin Moroz. The 16 November "Subota-night *harachka*" (loosely translated as "Saturday-night disease"), held at Toronto's UNO hall, was also a success and went a long way towards reviving the old Toronto cult of "Hellup."

On 18 November the club and the Toronto Ukrainian Professional and Business Club (UPBC) co-sponsored an evening with Nadia Svitlychna, Raissa Moroz and Mykola Buduljak-Sharegin during which over \$1,000 was raised for the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group. [See the article on this evening elsewhere in this issue.] A successful "Careers Night" was held on 22 November, again in conjunction with the Toronto UPBC.

The media is also big with the U of T club. The university paper, *The Varsity*, has consistently covered club events since the beginning of the term. The club also has time available every Saturday at 12:00 noon on Channel 47, Toronto's new multilingual television station. This "Ukrainian Program" recently starred none other than the club big cheese Mykhailo Maryn in its first Ukrainian Student Club feature. Maryn's *Mafia* is said to be behind the affair. The club also publishes a highly informative (albeit with a slight tendency towards character assassination — Ed.) monthly bulletin, the *Obizhnyk*, which keeps club and community aware of important events and developments in the Toronto community. Copies of the *Obizhnyk* will be obtained from the club (191 Lippincott St., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2P3).

York University must not be forgotten! Under the leadership of Michael Kachala, the York Ukrainian Students' Club has grown to approximately eighty members. A large end-of-term party and banquet is being planned at the Seaway Towers, with Ukrainian entertainment being provided by none other than Adam Timoon of Adam's Inn. The club has also recently been visited by Valentin Moroz, and will host a lecture by author John Kolasky at the end of January.

ST. CATHERINES: Although there may be up to fifty Ukrainian students at Brock this year, the club is experiencing difficulty in getting them out to activities. However, club president Valia Prokopenko says that the annual Brock Ukrainian Volleyball Tournament is on as usual. This year it will be held the weekend of 2 February. All clubs are invited to send their best (or a reasonable facsimile thereof, in the case of last year's basement team — "Windsor's Worst") to do battle.

HAMILTON: The McMaster Ukrainian Students' Association has approximately sixty members this year, and is known in eastern Canada as the club with "all the money." Rosalie Prokopenetz is club president this year and is providing the usual wide range of social, cultural and political activities. Club members still bemoan the loss of the "Joy of Freedom" zabava. The zabava was an annual event which had been initiated by the club — until the local Ukrainian Canadian Committee saw a good thing and decided to profit from it by making it their exclusive territory. On a more positive note, club vice-president Marian Iwachiw is to be congratulated on his conference organizing skills, which were put to the test by organising this year's SUSK Eastern/Presidents' Conference.

WATERLOO: The Waterloo Ukrainian Students' Club has about fifty members, from both the University of Waterloo and Sir Wilfrid Laurier University. The club recently had about 250 guests from other Ukrainian Clubs throughout southern Ontario for their annual "Oktoberfest." It also held a very successful Halloween dinner. In the near future, club president Iрка Miszczuk is hoping to bring in a number of speakers as well as organize film nights.

Some grassroots eavesdropping

Ukrainian student life in Toronto observed

There is a strange and awesome phenomenon afoot in that throbbing, sprawling, metropolitan "points east". Left and right, Toronto's Ukrainian students are emerging from their closets of seclusion and despair, throwing caution to the winds and getting involved.

How can this radical development be explained? There are many interpretations, countless theories, but when all's said and done — a lot more is said than done.

"Politics, it's all politics," says Boris Balan, self-appointed Ukrainian Student Club (USC) spokesperson. "It makes me sick. I've had it up to here with politics. Take *tsymbaly* for example. Do you realize what kind of significance *tsymbaly* have for the Ukrainian nation today? Listen, take it from me, *tsymbaly* have been sadly neglected. You can keep your politics. Me, I'm just a small "I" liberal, but I'll take *tsymbaly* every time." It is rumoured Boris is in the process of organizing a worldwide congress of *tsymbaly* players. For more information watch the classified sections of Canada's dailies or call Boris — collect (416) 633-1389 — Ed.

Yet it seems Boris is not unfounded in his sentiments. Politics are reportedly overrunning the club. Members rush around in a frenzy of political fervour, distributing propaganda, circulating petitions, marching on the university administration, chaining themselves to chairs in profound, symbolic gestures, and generally keeping themselves busy.

Members were questioned to determine their motives. Alex Buczynskyy, a budding Beethoven, Henry Miller, and Archipenko combined (with certain anarchistic tendencies) elaborates: "Well...uh...yeah...uh...yeah." His views are supported by the superb journalistic endeavours of USC's back-up team of top reporters — Halyna Perun and her scathing pen, Zenon Chabursky and his biting wit, Andriy Malecky and his thesaurus, who together with Maria Kolos, photo journalist extraordinaire (click...click... and token Erindalian...click...), fight a relentless battle against truth, justice and the party line. (Party? Where? Let's go!)

There are a few ordinary, simple, modest Ukrainian students left in the club, thus far still uncorrupted by the big bad world, i.e., 620 Spadina Ave. But they too exhibit behaviour which at best can be termed suspect.

Peter Wowk, an engineer (need we say more) can be spotted around campus humming "Syny Ukraina", quoting from Kobzar and wearing embroidered shirts, socks and some even claim "gachis".

Sonia Holland, an executive member, is still reading all required course material and submitting essays on time. And let's not forget Myra Pastyr, vice-president, who behind a smiling, placid exterior hides a sordid passion for a career of nihilistic indulgence on the stage. Taras Pidzamecky, a small "d" Dontsov enthusiast, battling to set YOK back on the "right" track. Danya Bojetchko,

who is rumoured to have put the pressure on Pierre to resign in order to clear the way for herself. Tanya Tarapacky and Marko Janischewsky, whose subversive discourses have yet to be decoded:

Tanya: "Skob!"

Marko: "Skob?"

Ludmila: "Skob?"

Tanya's Shanta, whose vast experience with the telephone network may yet inspire her to choose a career with Bell. A mysterious blonde first year nursing student, whose Florence Nightingale front is just a cover-up to infiltrate the internal workings of the club and convert the few remaining pacifists to permanent ongoing devolution.

That Machiavellian lady's man, Mike Getz, who is still working on it, and the born-again nineteenth-century populist, Sonia Maryn, dauntlessly peddling *Obizhnyk* and *Student* while proclaiming the "power of the printed word". And Vera Hutzuliak, club treasurer, who hasn't been heard from since last month's very successful pub night.

And then there's the man behind it all. It's president, M.M. The mastermind who claims there is a method to his madness: "What do you mean you can't change human nature?"

So continues the saga of USC, Toronto 79/60. Spellbinding, enticing. The facts are unaltered. Only the names have been changed to protect the innocent. None of whom belong to USC.

by Bedwyn Sands

student life

ember 1979

Mathew Tymofienko

conference charts course

contagious, contentious left one with something "about all year?"

the Ukrainian Canadian Student Union (SUSK) in/Presidents' Conference of course. On the 24 November at McGill University in Hamilton, the conference brought

together over twenty students, representing eleven Ukrainian Student Clubs from across Canada, in an effort to assess SUSK activities since the August Congress and outline concrete objectives for the remainder of the term.

Attendance was not as high as is usual for SUSK Eastern (or Western) Conferences, since

the conference was designed as a combined Eastern and Presidents' conference with greater emphasis being put on the latter aspect. The aim was to consolidate channels of communication between the SUSK national executive and its constituent clubs, rather than provide a thematic conference for the community in which it was held. A travel subsidy was provided by SUSK to facilitate the attendance of at least one delegate from all its member clubs in Canada.

The conference was structured in a usual conference manner — sessions during the

(CONFERENCE continued on page 11)



McGill years of membership activity, offered support and... (member) of Olasky history (member) 77 trials where in

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LONDON: Peter Bloch is confident that as Ukrainian Student Club president at the University of Western Ontario he will be able to maintain the upward momentum the club has been experiencing, despite the numerous problems plaguing it. The club is already planning their annual Christmas dinner for out-of-town students, and Ukrainian Students' Week, to be held in February and organised in conjunction with the local Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Valentyn Moroz will speak at the university during this week. There are forty paid club members.

WINDSOR: The University of Windsor Ukrainian Students' Club is composed of only a small group of people numbering about twenty diehard souls. But under the always amiable influence of that eastern immigrant, Peter Filipowich, the club is moving along smoothly. (In a recent letter Peter signed himself "that sweet and innocent gay from Windsor," but we're sure he meant "guy".) The club has established good relations with the Detroit Ukrainian student community and is well into its schedule of volleyball games, vodka and *kobvassa* parties and other things which we are prohibited from mentioning here.

SUDBURY: Reports from Sudbury indicate that all intelligent students have left town to attend university. No self-respecting Ukrainian student would be caught dead at Laurentian. As such, we have reports from our faithful supporters in Sudbury that there is no Ukrainian Students' Club there, at this time.

THUNDER BAY: Lakehead University has apparently sunk into the deepest crevices of Lake Superior's dark inlets (shades of Gordon Lightfoot!). But if anyone wishes to start a Ukrainian Students' Club there, we'll help them. Contact SUSK in Edmonton (206-11751-95 Street, T5G 1M1).

WINNIPEG: The one hundred and thirty members of the Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Manitoba are into their third consecutive week of brainstorming. Now that the local Ukrainian Canadian Committee has given them \$2,000, they have to think of ways to spend it during their "Ukrainian Week," scheduled for February. The club also held a successful social recently at the Shashkevych Hall. Both the Ukrainian Students' Club and St. Andrew's College have hockey teams entered in the university intramurals. Taras Maluzhynsky, club president, reports that the teams are doing very well — but he is a biased source, as he is on one of the teams.

REGINA: The Regina club is once again active after four years of inactivity. Traditionally a weak area for SUSK, Regina appears to be reaching out and attempting new things. Brian Welykholowa is the new club president, and was one of the six people from Regina who attended this year's SUSK Congress in Montreal. The club is having a little trouble establishing itself and its natural base of activity, be it social, cultural or other. SUSK hopes to offer them all the help it can in building a strong club that will serve the special interests of the University of Regina Ukrainian students. There are about thirty members in this new club.

SASKATOON: The University of Saskatchewan Ukrainian Students' Club has just elected Melody McLean as their new president. A club that was a bit weak organisationally during the last couple of years, it is off to a solid start with an initial membership about fifty people. But they seem to get all the worst breaks. For example, their 22 November social was cancelled because of the liquor board strike in Saskatchewan. However, *koliada* is already being planned, and members of the club are hoping their throats (not to mention their livers) will last. They plan to hit every house in the city.

EDMONTON: The month of November was ushered in with a Halloween social which featured original costumes, good attendance, and the usual number of casualties. Music was provided by "Trembita." This event was followed closely by an information night on 22 November, during which club members were plied with free chili and beer. Upcoming events include a hayride and a *zabava*, Christmas carolling, a ski-trip to Kimberly (B.C.), and co-rec curling. The club is also expanding its activities by trying to provide community services such as Ukrainian-English interpreting, and by establishing language-study sessions aimed at improving members' conversational Ukrainian. And on Friday evenings, from 6:00-7:00, you can listen to a program of Ukrainian music presented on CJSR university radio.

The club now has over one hundred paid members, which is quite a feat considering that membership costs one \$10. George Samoil is said to be responsible for this. Only he could have the talents to do something like that and organise a successful beer and chili party.

CALGARY: The Calgary club was unable to elect an executive in September of this year, but members of the club are still working together and did send Allan Chornohus to the Presidents' Conference held recently in Hamilton. It is hoped that by the time *koliada* and Ukrainian Week (which is always a large success at the U of C) roll around that a new president can be elected. Allan is looking for all the help and ideas he can get.

VANCOUVER: Former club president Nadja Wojna was not able to give a very positive report on the Alpha Omega Ukrainian Student Society while at the SUSK Congress in Montreal this August. The club has apparently fallen apart, although some people may be still interested in such activity. Without a lot of help and support from the local Ukrainian community, the club may be gone by January. This would indeed be tragic, since the Alpha Omega society was one of the charter members of SUSK at its formation in 1953. The SUSK Vice-President for Western Club Development will be visiting Vancouver in the near future, but the club's survival depends much on local community support. Last year the club numbered about twenty members, many of whom were out-of-towners.

Access List

A directory of Ukrainian student contact persons across Canada

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Montreal</p> <p>Concordia University
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Valiquette
Brossard, Quebec
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2 Hill Heights Road no. 56
Toronto, Ontario
M8Y 1Z1 (416) 233-0188</p> <p>St. Vladimir Ukrainian Institute</p> <p>620 Spadina Ave.
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2H4
Contact Person: William
Kereluk
Office: (416) 923-3318
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Danylo Myhal
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107-St. Andrew's College
475 Dysart Road
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R3T 2M7 (204) 269-0027</p> <p>St. Andrew's College</p> <p>Jim Dale
c/o St. Andrew's College
475 Dysart Road
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R3T 2M7 (204) 269-3565</p> <p>Regina</p> <p>University of Regina</p> <p>Brian Welykholowa
605 Inver Crescent
Regina, Saskatchewan
(306) 522-0306</p> <p>Saskatoon</p> <p>University of Saskatchewan</p> <p>Melody McLean
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S7H 3C2</p> <p>Mohyla Institute</p> <p>Lana Kotelko
Kamenari Student's Assoc'n
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4828 Montana Cr. N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
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University of British Columbia</p> <p>Nadya Wojna
11480 Railway Ave.
Richmond, B.C.
V7E 2B9 (604) 277-6756</p> <p>Victoria</p> <p>University of Victoria</p> <p>Contact Person:
Joyce Kopan
2950 Donald St.
Victoria, B.C.
V9A 1X8 (604) 385-7836</p> |
|---|--|

The fusion of identity: ethnicity and feminism

Myrna Kostash



a column of music review
by Bohdan Zajcew
The annual "state of the art" address

Welcome, all revellers in the wonders of the waxen world and delighters in the delicacies of Ukrainian discography (who are to be considered a separate and distinct entity from discomaniacs), to our first attempt at Ret Sends Ya, an open forum of discussion on contemporary Ukrainian music, brought to you by the good folks at Student. As a new monthly feature in Student, this column hopes to devote itself to new developments in the field of contemporary Ukrainian music, regularly reviewing the latest releases on the North American continent as well as from Soviet Ukraine, and generally keeping one and all up to date on what's happening. Hopefully, Ret Sends Ya may serve to generate some discussion and may even spur some to take a more critical look at the state of the art.

In making any sort of an assessment of contemporary Ukrainian music, from the outset one must differentiate between the music being churned out in North America and that which manages to make its way out from behind the Iron Curtain. Contemporary music from Soviet Ukraine is still by far more sophisticated and more uniquely Ukrainian than what we hear being produced at home. Despite the constraints of social realism demanded by Soviet authorities, technically inferior recording facilities and techniques, and distribution methods which at best could be termed archaic, established groups — Kobza, Arnika, Smerichka, and more recently Vizerunsky Shliakhiw, Charivni Gitary, and Svitiaz — have managed to leave a distinct and favourable impression with most of their listeners. These groups have attained a unique synthesis of the traditional folk idiom and contemporary stylizing. Granted, North American influences are discernable in the music from Soviet Ukraine, and many of these influences are at least five years out of date. Still Vizerunsky Shliakhiw singing "Marika" will always be closer to my heart and strike me as being more Ukrainian than Syny Stepiw belting out "Iz syrom pyroho".

Contemporary Ukrainian music produced in North America — an art form triggered by the release of Rushnychok's first album back in the early seventies — has ranged in quality, barring a few exceptions, from uninspired banality to glitzy mediocrity. It's been with us for well nigh onto ten years already, and we may have thought we'd heard it all — from so-called Ukrainian folk rock to Ukrainian disco. (Sorry fans, nothing as of yet on the Ukrainian punk rock scene.)

The singularly most lacking element in almost all North American contemporary Ukrainian musical endeavours to date has been what is perhaps most instrumental in all Ukrainian music — an expressive and true reflection of one's reality and environment. This quality is abundant in our rich heritage of Ukrainian folk songs or *narodni pisni*. Whether it be a *pcbutova* or *lirychna pismnia*, expressing either happiness or sadness, love or pain felt at love lost, these songs were always reflective of their time, place, and psyche of origin.

And yet, having listened to the output of contemporary Ukrainian music on our continent over the last decade, one cannot help but feel that the overwhelming majority of the musicians are trapped in a time and space not of their own making. Hence, the environment they reflect in their music is not their own. Any sort of true synthesis between the musical roots that form the foundation of contemporary Ukrainian music and the reality of existing as an urban Ukrainian in North America of the seventies is lacking. The latter reality remains virtually unexplored by contemporary Ukrainian musicians, whether in Canada or in the United States. Constrained by financial and market limitations, lack of access to wide-exposure media outlets, and perhaps a genuine fear or disinterest of venturing into and redefining the parameters of what we have come to know as Ukrainian "pop" music, most Ukrainian musicians now find themselves wallowing in a rut of self-induced mediocrity.

In order for a culture to survive, it must constantly change — grow, expand, and adapt, re-evaluate, and re-define itself according to its surroundings. As an integral cultural component, music must undergo the same process. The traditional *narodna pismnia* retains its validity today, but simply adding electrical instrumentation and percussion is not a sign of tremendous progress. We have yet to discover within our ranks those who will popularize and stylize Ukrainian music to the extent that Alan Stivell has revived Celtic music, or that Steeleye Span has recreated the traditional musical forms of the British Isles.

Like it or not, Ukrainian bands in the Rushnychok vein are by and large little more than a dolled-up version of Peter Picklyk and the Rhythm Aces. While Ukrainian polka music is in itself a valid musical expression, it finds itself out of context and out of time as we approach the eighties. By the same token, the dressed-up 1-2-3 polka sounds of Rushnychok clones fall out of time as well. Viewed in the proper perspective (their music was basically a reflection of a sense of isolation, of existing in Ukrainian ghettoes on the fringe of North American society), their contribution should not be belittled. But those first musical efforts of the early seventies which were to signal a coming revolution in Ukrainian pop music were deceiving, in the final analysis what resulted was an ongoing dismal *putsch*.

As times change, realities change, and our new reality is to exist as Ukrainians in a largely urban North American setting, being influenced (although not necessarily changed) by all which the latter entails. To reflect this environment in contemporary Ukrainian music is by no means an easy task, but nonetheless an essential one. The cerebral qualities of our music, as opposed to its sheer physical presence, must be considered. Hopefully this will become a direction more frequently explored as we enter the eighties.

Next issue: a review of Promin's debut release. Good news and good sounds from south of the 49th....

"What was your book about?" "Ukrainian Canadians. The first Canadian-born generation." "What about them?" "For one thing, I tried to write about the community as a feminist — isn't that a contradiction in terms?"

Ethnicity, Feminism. Popularly believed to cancel each other out. We think of the ethnic communities — Italian, Japanese, Pakistani, for example — and decry the status of women within them. Ethnicity: patriarchal families, phallic religions, the *chador* and the bound foot, arranged marriages, continual pregnancy, wife-beating. For a woman to celebrate, to insist on, her ethnicity is for her to embrace her oppression.

Yes and no. Yes, for the above reasons; for the reason that ethnically, as long as it is an immigrant and beleaguered culture, can be a conservative, defensive, repressive and even reactionary force. This can go on for generations, for as long as the group assigns primacy to nationality.

For the child there were no negative consequences attached to being ethnic. For the young woman there were, and I could see them coming.

Ukrainianness. Preserving the culture. The culture: transmitted by institutions. The institutions: the church, the language school, the family. The Ukrainian family: authoritarian father, the dutiful (God bless her!) mother, the respectful children. This was, of course, an ideal. Nevertheless I intuitively figured out that at the heart of this ideal, of the concerned attempt to preserve identity and resist assimilation, of the revivalism that is ethnic pride, lay the oppression of women. To be a "good" Ukrainian I would have to renounce my ambitions for action. Out There in anglo-land. To serve "my people" in their struggle for cultural specificity I would have to maintain the so-called tradition of the Ukrainian woman: she goes straight from her father's house to her husband's, she devotes her time to the rearing of Ukrainian children

that confronts every ethnic woman. To save ourselves from anti-woman ethnic culture we take on the assimilationist culture of the ruling class male. The WASP. The racist, the chauvinist, the colonialist. It's called becoming a Canadian.

On my way to personhood I repudiated my class and ethnic origin (they are inseparable in the first couple of generations), I ridiculed my community, women included, I refused any historical memory. It's called self-hate.

Impasse. To defend herself from Coca-Cloization the Ukrainian woman must subvert her feminism. To defend herself from Cossackery, she must subvert her nationalism.

Yet today I call myself an ethnic feminist. In Edmonton there are many women who are simultaneously ethnic and feminist militants. Each has her own biographical route to that dual consciousness but certain experiences are common to us all. Political radicalization in the sixties: through support for the national liberation of the Algerians, the Cubans, the Vietnamese, we learned to take seriously the national aspirations of the Ukrainians too. (It was another instance of my self-hate that I celebrated the Cuban struggle, say, but thought that Ukrainian resistance to Soviet imperialism was ludicrous.) Through the ecology and counterculture movements, through Pro-Quebec campaigns, through Red Power and Black Power, through union struggles, through regional consciousness, through the movement for the liberation of women we developed a coherent critique of patriarchal capitalism and its culture and ideology (including a suspicion that anglo disparagement of ethnic social relations had a racist tinge to it). As feminists we discovered that a history of women's heroic accomplishments in Ukrainian and Ukrainian Canadian society had been suppressed. There was an alternative model to the "good" Ukrainian woman.

Through the hullabaloo around multiculturalism policies we discovered that not every element of the ethnic community had been bowdlerized and co-opted. From the history of radicalism in Canada we learned that our people had fought back as farmers, workers, teachers, artists, as well as nationalists. In other words, all kinds of experience and awareness came together to convince us that not only was it possible to act from a fused base of radical ethnicity and feminism, it was necessary.

The ethnic without feminism is up against the patriarchal Man. The feminist without ethnicity is up against the colonialist Man. Either way, it's up against The Man. But the radical (i.e. anti-capitalist) ethnic feminist is potent and doubly critical. If you don't believe me, think of the women of Quebec. Better still, think of Viet Nam.

Granted, ethnicity is not nationality. But let's not quibble. In this time of mounting ideological and economic assaults on the lives of women, the ethnic and the feminist are engaged within us to fight the good fight.

(reprinted with permission from the December 1979 issue of BroadSides).



I was a girl in the Ukrainian-Canadian community in Edmonton. In the Greek-Orthodox part of it, that is (Catholics were held to be more Roman than Ukrainian and the Communists were — hiss! boo! — internationalists), which asserted itself as the only credible and authentic representatives of Ukrainianness. The prepubertal me accepted this as normal (wasn't everybody a Ukrainian?) but the adolescent rebelled: the language embarrassed me, the church infuriated me, the culture bored me. At age fifteen I severed all identification with the Ukrainian Canadians as a group and took up Anglo-American culture with a vengeance.

There were many reasons for this but the one that interests me here is the incipiently feminist motivation of breaking with ethnicity at adolescence.

(for this the mother must be constantly in their attendance, or they will be socialized by the anglo world) and the keeping of a Ukrainian home (needlework, bread-making, ritual observance), she provides her Ukrainian husband with an oasis of serenity, deference and loyalty, and she goes to church, there to be reconfirmed in her chaste, selfless and complacent Ukrainian identity.

I turned and ran. In retrospect, I dropped out of the Ukrainian community as an act of self-preservation. The fact that I have since gone on to become a feminist, a writer, a socialist, a Canadian nationalist, only confirms what I instinctively understood then: I had to choose between ethnicity and personhood.

Yes and no. No, because it's not that formulaic. There is a heart-breaking contradiction

Soviet dissidents: plus ça change . . .

Sonia Maryn

High Park, Toronto, November 1979. A few thousand miles and more than half a century removed from the place and time that Lesia Ukrainka lived and wrote. But commitment knows no boundaries. While children play, joggers jog and cars cruise through the park on a Sunday afternoon, Nadia Svitlychna, in a simple modest tribute from a dissident to a poet, lays a bouquet of flowers on the Ukrainka monument in High Park. Two worlds meet. Time and place are erased. A moment is crystallized.

But we are late. Raissa Moroz and Nadia Svitlychna turn away from the monument, bound to past and present, to one another, to their struggle and that of those left behind. We hurry to the car. Nadia Svitlychna, Raissa Moroz and Mykola Buduliak-Sharegin meet with the Ukrainian community 18 November 1979, at Toronto's St. Vladimir Institute to speak about the dissident movement in Ukraine.

The meeting has been organized by the University of Toronto Ukrainian Students' Club and the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Toronto. More than 300 people have crowded into the auditorium to hear the dissidents speak.

Nadia Svitlychna is the first to address the audience. She appeals for support of the dissident movement, stressing the need for community commitment and the importance of supporting young people (and especially students) who are leading a serious campaign in defence of political prisoners. She gives an historical account of the Kyiv Helsinki Monitoring Group, recalling the day, three years ago, when leading Ukrainian dissidents gathered together on a November evening and took upon themselves the uncertain task of monitoring the implementation of the Helsinki Accords in Ukraine. Although they never demanded more than the rights guaranteed them by the Soviet constitution — rights that had been doubly ensured by the Soviet Union's ratification of the Helsinki Accords in 1975 — members of the group were arrested, one by one, sentenced and incarcerated. Mykola Rudenko, the founding leader of the group and Oleksa Tykhy were jailed within a year of the group's formation. More arrests followed: Lev Lukiyanenko,

Myroslav Marynowych, Mykola Matusevych, and more. The unyielding repressions spurred Oles Berdnyk, Rudenko's successor to demand, in protest, "who will be next?" His appeal was cruelly answered when he, and many since him, met the same fate for a "crime" of words alone.



Nadia Svitlychna

But the Soviets fear words. And so they have again arrested the 38 year old poet, Mykola Horbal, who has already served five years of imprisonment and two of exile for writing the poem "Duma". This time Horbal is not charged under the nefarious article 62 — "anti-Soviet agitation and propagation" — as he was in 1972. As Raissa Moroz points out, the Soviets' tactics are changing. Horbal is charged with attempted rape. Similar trumped up charges of hooliganism and assault are common occurrences in the KGB's unrelenting suppression of free thought and expression in Ukraine. Moroz appeals to the public to act now on behalf of Horbal. To write letters of protest and publicize the injustice being done him before he is sentenced again. She underscores the importance of wide-scale protest in the west as an influencing factor in the Soviet's treatment of dissidents, citing the case of her own husband, Valentyn Moroz, who, she believes was saved from a term in the dreaded Serbsky Institute only because of immediate opposition from large numbers in the west.

Moroz stresses the necessity of similar action to aid Horbal. Although not of the Helsinki Monitoring group,

Horbal is a strong sympathizer and close associate of the group and for this reason subject to the reprisals of the KGB. She urges the public without delay to publicize Horbal's case by writing letters of protest, circulating petitions, and entreating the support of government ministers.

Moroz also concentrates on the need for a public outcry against the hypocrisy of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Moroz emphasizes the importance of educating the public at large and especially officials and athletes who will be taking part in the Olympics, on the reality of the Soviet Union and especially the state of political prisoners who alone number roughly 20,000 out of the staggering estimate of five to seven million prisoners in the USSR.

Moroz's statements are later elaborated on by Mykola Buduliak-Sharegin, who himself spent ten years in penal camps and prisons before his release in the fall of 1978. In addition to speaking out at the North Atlantic Assembly, earlier this year, Sharegin has also testified during September at the Third International Sakharov Hearings in Washington D.C. Being intimately acquainted with camp life as well as the notorious practices of the Vladimir Prison and Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry, he speaks of forced manual labour which, in many instances, involves the manufacture by political prisoners of products exported to the west: Steering wheels, suspension systems and other parts of Soviet cars, radio components and electric motors — all for export — are made by prisoners often chained to their work areas.

Sharegin charges that many souvenirs, trinkets and medals for the Moscow Olympics are being made in camps by prisoners of conscience whose "crime" was the propagation of the very principles the Olympics have traditionally stood for — "free and friendly intercourse among nations". Sharegin urges the public to speak out against what he views as the most deplorable sham since the 1936 Berlin

Olympics, which whitewashed Hitler's Nazism the way the Soviets hope the Moscow Olympics will whitewash their system.

Sharegin also encourages Ukrainians in the west to support political prisoners actively by staging manifestations, holding demonstrations, and writing letters directly to prisoners in the camps. He



Raissa Moroz

claims the show of solidarity and continued moral support have a tremendous positive effect in terms of prisoner morale.

All three dissidents call upon the public to uphold morally and materially the members of the Kiev Helsinki Monitoring Group and their representatives in the west. They call for a massive publicity campaign to focus attention on the Madrid 1980 Conference, a conference being held next fall to review the implementation of the Helsinki Accords, in order to pressure the Soviets, through world scrutiny, to honour the conditions of the Helsinki Accords.

Indifference to the plight of the Kiev Helsinki Monitoring Group, to Ukrainian dissidents and to thousands of political prisoners on the part of Ukrainians in the west is both reproached and challenged in the appeal that forms Nadia Svitlychna's closing words: "If we do nothing, then what kind of Ukrainians can we be?"

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(continued from page 6)

vice agencies, indicating the need for this unique service. An automatic telephone answering machine will soon be installed to handle calls during hours when the office is not staffed.

Community orientation

Both SUSK and Student will provide information to anyone on matters relating to Ukrainian courses at various universities, scholarship opportunities, student accommodation, travel, and employment. For example, students considering

moving to another city for university can get information from SUSK, as well as students considering travel in Europe. In most cases either the information or the people in the city who have it, can be provided.

Two additional projects related to the UCIC are being planned by SUSK for implementation in the near future. The first is the implementation of a Ukrainian Students Legal Service in January of 1980. It is hoped that this would be in conjunction with the Student Legal Services of the University

of Alberta Law School. If successfully implemented in Edmonton it could become a prototype for other cities as well. The second project for implementation some time in 1980 would be a service providing information in English on a nation-wide basis on the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian question to anyone who needs it. This would include researchers, writers, community organizers, politicians, national groups and many others.

The new office will have a wide scope of activity, but it will also need a wide base of support. Please do not hesitate to write, call, or drop in. People will always be welcome at the UCIC, whether wanting to volunteer help or seeking it.

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Refugee

(continued from page 4)

problem as described will remain with us.

The UCC remains silent

Other ethnic groups have fought hard to obtain representation on the "Refugee Status Advisory Committee" and the "Immigration Appeal Board", both of which make crucial decisions relating to refugees. The Ukrainian Canadian Committee has shown no such interest, nor has it done any government lobbying to this effect. In fact, it would appear that this executive is not even aware that such committees exist.

However, it is not that the UCC has not been informed of the plight of refugees; indeed they have received letters, telephone calls, and briefs on the subject matter. Recently on 20 October, during the Annual UCC Conference in Toronto,

these topics were again raised and a summary of related problems presented with a plea for urgent action.

Nothing is being done. The UCC executive continues to choose to remain silent on this discriminatory treatment of Ukrainian refugees. It shows no intention at all of taking any corrective action.

It therefore falls on the general membership of the UCC to write, phone and otherwise pressure these individuals into action. Action which should be in the form of serious government lobbying, both in Ottawa and at the Member of Parliament level across the country.

Failure of the UCC to react should call for a rigorous reassessment of management policies and the competence of those in charge of this coordinating body.

Immigration

(continued from page 4)

with an amazing diversity of people, and this augers well for the future. The process whereby new groups in society are absorbed may be a slow and painful one, but it is ultimately effective.

Throughout Canadian history, one finds instances of ethnic groups which have at first been feared and despised, but have eventually been accepted. For instance, the thousands of Irish who fled starvation at home in the 1840s were met with signs like "No Irish or Dogs on These Premises" and exploitation at the hands of their English and Scottish predecessors. With the passage of more than a century, the Irish have integrated themselves so completely into Canadian society that some of the early stories sound like fantasy.

The Ukrainians who were so important to the agricultural settlement of the West during the period 1900-30 endured similar hardships, largely due to the wide gulf between the culture of Eastern Europe and that of Canada. Two generations later, the still-popular Ukrainian jokes are one of the few traces of a prejudice which is mostly past history.

The most dramatic example of a group which has moved from being largely disliked to being widely accepted is the Chinese community. Scorned and exploited mercilessly after their arrival as railway workers, Canada's Chinese were only tolerated on the condition that they keep quiet and do the dirty work. Today, poverty and discrimination persist, yet the Chinese have successfully penetrated the mainstream of Canadian society, a remarkable achievement in light of the past.

The group which has suffered the most in terms of

resentment and discrimination in the 1970s is undoubtedly the East Indians. Most of the community is recently-arrived, and the difference in looks, customs, and religious preferences for many has provoked hostility in the white majority.

This hostility is usually expressed in vicious ethnic jokes, social ostracism, and other forms of harassment, but violence has played a part as well. As the community expands and becomes more visible, more turmoil seems likely.

Over the years, however, the same process which has

worked for other groups will begin to occur. As the East Indians (especially in the second generation) adopt more and more Canadian customs and as personal relationships with the majority flourish, tension will slowly start to ease.

Ultimately, of course, prejudice is never completely eradicated. Attitudes are slow to evolve, and many newcomers from such places as the West Indies and Africa may find acceptance slow in coming. Learning to live with different people is frustrating and even dangerous.

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Conference

(continued from page 7)

day and socials in the evening. The usual hotel room scenes, with heated political discussions in one corner counterbalancing intensely pragmatic pillow-fights in the other, abounded.

But in the final analysis, the conference participants left with more than just a lack of sleep and irritated livers. A concrete plan of action for the next few months was drafted, one which if realized will consolidate Ukrainian student activity in Canada.

Heading the list was the decision to appoint a person to the vacant position of "Executive Coordinator" on the SUSK national executive. This individual would be assigned the role of an "academic liaison officer" charged with monitoring and investigating, in conjunction with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies, the state of Ukrainian studies at the university level. This person would provide "student input" into the development of such programs, since the student body is the most important target audience for them. The importance of such a position is underscored by the current controversy surrounding the Toronto Chair.

Culturally, the conference decided to investigate the criteria used by the Taras Shevchenko Foundation for disbursement of grant monies, as well as to attempt a joint cultural workshop for eastern Ukrainian Students' Clubs in the coming year. Also, in a motion fusing politics and cultures, delegates resolved to investigate the feasibility of launching a Canadian concert tour commemorating the life and works of Volodymyr Ivasiuk, the Ukrainian composer who recently died in Ukraine, reportedly murdered by the KGB.

In defence work, the possibility of sponsoring a national tour for lawyer Gordon Wright, observer at the recent Prague trials of Charter 77, was discussed. This has since been realized by Wright's appearance at forums in Toronto and Montreal sponsored by SUSK and the local Ukrainian Students' Clubs. [see article elsewhere in this issue — Ed.]

The conference also decided to approach Petro Vins, recently released Soviet political prisoner, with the proposal of organizing a tour to publicize the activities of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring

group. This tour would also be designed to manifest support of arrested student dissidents in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. A tour by Vins, himself a student, could initiate defense work in support of Ukrainian student dissidents prior to the convocation of the Helsinki Review Conference, to be held November 1980 in Madrid.

A proposal to proclaim February 1980 "Ukrainian Students' Month" was also adopted. Individual Ukrainian Student Clubs would be encouraged to hold "Ukrainian Weeks" during this month to promote the awareness of Ukrainian culture within the Ukrainian community and the general Canadian community. More immediately, a calendar will be produced by SUSK for distribution by member clubs during the upcoming *Koliada* season.

In Ukrainian community affairs, concern was expressed that adequate financial means be secured to afford a travel subsidy for SUSK delegates to the next congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC), scheduled for October 1980. A strong SUSK presence is vital for what may be a critical point for the UCC.

The conference also restated its position on the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS) a world-wide "coordinating" body, which had been formulated at the 19th SUSK Congress in 1978 and which suspended SUSK participation in CeSUS until such time as it adheres to basic democratic principles. As CeSUS has called a congress for February 1980, the next SUSK Presidents' Conference (scheduled for 3 - 5 January 1980 in Montreal) will decide on SUSK's participation. Meanwhile, the conference indicated to CeSUS, represented by Lev Figol, its opposition to both the timing and manner of convention of the congress. A *minimum* prerequisite for SUSK participation, beyond adherence to democratic principles, would be staging of the event during the summer, a more convenient time for student travel.

An ambitious agenda indeed, with many obstacles along the path to its fulfillment. One hopes that the plans formulated in Hamilton will not remain merely optimistic proclamations which the delegates left behind to be duly publicized — and promptly forgotten.

Chair

(continued from page 3)

Foundation's fund raising drive and therefore make it impossible to maintain the publication schedule for the Ukrainian Encyclopedia and other proposed publications. He also objected to Danyliw's proceeding with the Chair proposal without any consultation with the CIUS, which had been entrusted with the responsibility of co-ordinating research, publications and program development in Ukrainian studies in Canada.

A complicating factor was the entry of St. Andrew's College at the University of Manitoba into the picture. A group headed by Mr. Justice Solomon from Winnipeg were also submitting an application for a grant from the federal government for a Centre of Ukrainian Studies to be established at St. Andrew's College. The Foundation decided to call a meeting in order to reach a settlement of the question as to whether the federal grant of \$300,000 should go to Winnipeg or Toronto. The meeting, held in Ottawa in April 1978, resulted in an arrangement in which the Foundation promised that after collecting \$300,000 for the Toronto Chair in Ontario, the next \$100,000 collected would be given to Winnipeg to establish a Centre of Ukrainian Studies at St. Andrew's College.

This solution to the issue would only be effective if the UCPBF could raise the \$300,000 for the Chair and an additional \$100,000 for St. Andrew's College in short order. At the end of May 1978, a fund-raising banquet was held to start the campaign for raising funds for the Chair. It was a successful event, attended by prominent personalities in the Ukrainian community, and close to \$100,000 in pledges was obtained for the Chair.

The fund raising campaign continued over the summer and autumn of 1978. By November 1978, it was still not clear whether the committee could raise sufficient funds to take advantage of the federal government's offer before the upcoming federal election in the spring of 1979. However, with the incorporation of the committee as the Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies Inc. and their obtaining a charitable tax number for the corporation, the goal of \$300,000 was finally reached — by March of 1979.

An agreement was signed between the Toronto Chair Inc. and St. Andrew's College on 1 March 1979 promising the proposed Centre for Ukrainian Studies at the University of Manitoba a grant of \$100,000 from the Toronto Chair Inc., which paved the way for the official signing of the Letters of intent between the University of Toronto, the Government of Canada and the Toronto Chair Inc., on 29 March 1979.

A selection committee

headed by Professor Scott Eddie, was set up at the University of Toronto to decide in which Department the Chair of Ukrainian Studies should be located and to review the qualifications of the applicants for the position. They are ultimately charged to appoint the candidate who best fills the objectives of the Chair "to advance studies of history, culture and political economy of the Ukrainian nation and Ukrainian Canadians."

The recent development which has led to the great concern among Ukrainian students and academics took place on 28 October 1979, when Prof. Eddie announced that the Chair would likely be placed

within the Department of Political Economy, with the professor filling the Chair being asked to teach courses in general economics as well as Ukrainian political economy.

Events since this time [described by Dania Bojetchko and Michael Maryn on pp. 1 and 2 of this issue respectively as well as in the chronology accompanying this article — Ed.] have indicated the degree of concern prevalent among Ukrainian students and individuals in Toronto over the final realization of the Chair. Complicated by the resignation of Prof. George Luckyj from the selection committee, the Chair's future is, at this point, uncertain.

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