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Banks Show Record Profits — Again Subprime Mortgages a Threat

At year's end, Canada's chartered banks were again showing record profits, but the sub-prime mortgage crisis in the United States was shaking investor confidence in the stability of the banking system. The combined profit of the top six for 2007 was \$19.5 billion, up from \$19 billion in 2006.

These numbers were reported in spite of a loss of about \$2 billion resulting from the collapse of the mortgage market in the US. Some Canadian banks had little exposure, while others had substantial holdings.

In early December, expectations were for more losses arising from the implosion of the American housing market. There was no clear idea of the ultimate size of the problem.

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Canada's fifth largest, reported a \$3.3 billion profit, up from \$2.6 billion in fiscal 2006, with a return of 24% on equity, down from an incredible 27.9% in 2006.

However, following a report that its could face significant future losses because of its investments in America's sub-prime residential mortgage market, its stock dropped dramatically, losing \$1.5 billion value in just one day.

The CIBC had over \$9 billion invested in sub-prime mortgages through derivative

contracts, which had a balance sheet "fair value" of about \$4 billion on October 31, 2007.

The bank had problems with Enron costs about two years ago. Moody's Investment Service suggests that CIBC has failed to address risk management problems.

Scotiabank increased its profit over 2006, going to \$4.05 billion, compared to \$3.6 billion last year. Return on equity was 22.0%, slightly down from the earlier 22.1%. Apparently Scotiabank had little exposure to the problem mortgage investments.

The Bank of Montreal recorded a net income of \$2.92 billion, up from \$2.66 billion in 2006, returning 19.8% on equity. Last year, return on equity was 19.2%. BMO also reported limited exposure to the troublesome US mortgages.

TD Canada Trust reported 19.3% return on equity

(20.3% adjusted), with a net profit just short of \$4 billion. Management appeared to be pleased about very limited exposure to losses due to the American credit market problems.

The Royal Bank of Canada reported \$5.5 billion net income, up from \$4.7 billion for 24.6% return on common equity, up from 23.5%. Like the other top earners, RBC had limited direct effects from the mortgage melt-down in the US, though it, too, commented on the general negative effect on other markets.

The National Bank of Canada dropped net income to \$541 million from \$871 million in 2006, with a drop in return on equity to 11.5% from 20.1%. The bank shows much better results on an adjusted basis: \$923 million net income, for a 20.0% return on equity. The NBC has been severely affected by the ABCP debacle (asset-backed commercial paper — also known, loosely as the mortgage melt-down), and the adjusted numbers appear largely to be a reflection of results without the ABCP costs.

— Carl Honor

Nurses Still at Risk — Patients, Too

A year ago, the "UCH" had a report on the perils faced by nurses and patients as a result of inadequate funding for nursing services.

This year, we can report that nurses and patients are still in danger.

For example, in mid-November nurses were attacked and injured in two separate incidents involving two separate patients at the Toronto Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto. In the first event, a nurse had his shoulder broken in an attack in a nursing station by a patient. Another nurse, who was a witness, was also attacked.

The next day, a patient attacked a nurse in a lounge area, breaking his jaw. When the patient then attacked an agency nurse, the first nurse went to her aid. The two nurses and the patient ended up in a nursing station, which security personnel could not enter because the nurses

were unable to buzz then in.

The Ministry of Labour investigated both incidents.

In a survey by the Ontario Nurses' Association last year, 36 % of responding nurses reported abuse on the job, 67% reported verbal abuse, and 11% said they were sexually abused.

The ONA is seeking a change to the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

As for patient safety, 1500 people demonstrated in Brampton, near Toronto, on December 9, demanding better care after two patients died at the new Brampton Civic Hospital in less than a month.

The protesters charged that the state-of-the-art facility, which was officially opened on October 26, 2007, was short of staff and beds, had long wait times, and was inadequately funded.

Amarjit Narwal, 42, died in the hospital after a stroke. A relative told reporters that a doctor ordered a blood thinner over the phone. After some delay a doctor saw the patient and indicated that it was too late to save him. He died 24 hours after being admitted.

Harnek Sidhu, 52, died at the hospital of pancreatitis, 10 days after being admitted. His widow said he waited for 12 hours in the emergency room.

The Ontario government sent in a supervisor to evaluate the hospital, the first one built as a public-private partnership project.

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Sneaky Funding Announcements

When Prime Minister Harper announced that Canada was "launching a global initiative to save a million lives", *Toronto Star* columnist Carol Goar decided to find the catch.

She found three.

First, Canada is not launching the initiative. "Save a Million Lives" is actually an initiative by UNICEF, with several partners, among them Canada.

Second, the Prime Minister announced the commitment of \$105 million with great fanfare, as though it were new money, but it is actually the amount Canada allocates to UNICEF every year

Third, the Prime Minister's announcement in Tanzania was actually a repeat of an announcement he had made at the G8 meeting in St. Petersburg 17 months earlier.

In another instance, at a ceremony with Bill Gates of

Microsoft, Prime Minister Harper announced a commitment of \$111 million to the HIV Vaccine Initiative. Nine months later, AIDS groups in Canada learned that much of the money was coming from them, as funding for their client-services programs was being cut as much as 60%.

Ms. Goar notes that other Prime Ministers have played similar games, including Liberals Paul Martin, Jean Chretien, and Pierre Trudeau.

As she was writing about genuine altruism, as opposed to hypocrisy, Ms. Goar did not

mention a game which is one of the most common. That is to announce in loud tones allocation of an adequate sounding amount of funding for some project, but specify under your breath that the amount specified will actually be provided over several years, reducing the annual amount to an inadequate pittance. Any budget speech provides several examples. The budget speech delivered in March, 2007, includes \$2 billion in incentives for renewable fuel production — *over the next seven years.*

Build More Prisons, House More Inmates

It is reported that Stockwell Day, Public Safety Minister, is studying a report recommending construction of bigger prisons.

The report submitted by Rob Sampson, a former Ontario cabinet minister also recommended elimination of statutory release of federal inmates in favour of earned parole, with prisoners re-

quired to show why they should be released. That is expected to help keep bigger prisons full.

Another measure to eliminate empty space in bigger prisons is trying more young people as adult perpetrators.

Providing services for several types of offenders, the bigger prisons could also take more suspected terrorists.

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Nine Decades of Struggle

Preface

The centenary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada was marked in 1991. In that year, a series of historical articles discussing the development of the Ukrainian Canadian community appeared in *The Ukrainian Canadian*. Thus it has been over fifteen years since readers of our press last had an opportunity to review the highlights of our community history.

The celebration in 2008 of the 90th anniversary of the founding of the institution now known as the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians provides an apt occasion, if one is needed, to review those nine decades, and the history series which begins with this issue is a response to this opportunity. This work will not be a sample of profound original scholarship; nor will it seek to shed new light on the significant issues which the AUUC and its predecessors faced through the years.

The aims of this series are far more modest: to give our younger readers a general understanding of the development of the AUUC and at least a superficial knowledge of the forces which shaped it, and to refresh in the minds of our longer-remembered readers some of the history they already know.

Hopefully, you will find it interesting reading.

* * *

The Pre-History

It is often helpful, in trying to understand the history of an organization, to understand its prehistory. As it happens, the prehistory of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians, coincides very closely with the first wave of Ukrainian immigration to Canada.

In this article, the focus will be on two key elements in the development of the first wave of immigration: its early and rapid urbanization, and the emergence of a political party which gave birth to the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association, the first in the line leading to the AUUC.

Mostly we think of those earliest Ukrainian immigrants to Canada as farmers, taking out homesteads and striving desperately to survive on their marginal land.

In this view, it was largely a question of land. Canada had a lot of land, and wanted it occupied and developed. This country undertook an aggressive campaign to encourage farmers, including the peasants of Western Ukraine, to come to the Canadian prairies.

At the same time, the peasants of Western Ukraine were short of land, and facing great pressure to leave their farms. Many of them, in fact, had no land, or were heavily in debt, and were forced, in either case, to survive primarily as agricultural labourers.

The Ukrainians were pushed by poverty at home to emigrate from Ukraine, and pulled by the promise of plentiful

Note: Spelling is always an issue in writing about the Ukrainian Canadian community, especially its history. In this series of articles, we shall use spellings which have become "UCH" standard current usage.

land to immigrate to Canada.

In large measure, that is a true picture. Certainly pioneers Wasyl Eleniak and Ivan Pylypiw (their names appear in various spellings in different places) came in search of land, when they left the boat in Montreal on September 7, 1891. When they found suitable land, they planned for the arrival of compatriots who would farm it. Pylypiw returned to Ukraine to make the arrangements, while Eleniak stayed in Canada to make further arrangements at this end.

The first seven families, with 33 individuals, settled on homesteads in 1892. Pylypiw, who had been detained in Ukraine, returned to Canada with his own family, and two others, in 1893, and they settled on homesteads.

Except, as Peter Krawchuk notes, almost in passing, in *The Ukrainians in Winnipeg's first Century*, for Yurko Panischuk, who stayed in Winnipeg in 1892 (or perhaps 1893). Thus, from the very beginning



Kyrilo Genyk, a radical from Galicia (Halychyna) organized the Taras Shevchenko Reading Society, in Winnipeg, in 1903, with others who considered themselves socialists. He joined neither the Federation of Ukrainian Social Democrats, nor the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party.

there was an element of urban settlement in Ukrainian immigration

As late as 1896, there were only about a thousand Ukrainian immigrants in Canada, and the majority were nominally on homesteads, though often working in other industries.

Then the numbers soared, due in no small measure to the work of Dr. Joseph Oleskiw in directing emigrants from Ukraine to Canada rather than Brazil, the United States, Western Europe, and other possible destinations (though some continued to choose these other options).

Dr. Oleskiw had foreseen an orderly migration of adequately capitalized, well prepared and capable farm folk, adequately assisted by the government. By the time he died in 1903, the reality was clearly something different.

The majority of immigrants seeking homesteads were illiterate, bringing with them the minimum of means required for entry into Canada and acquisition of a homestead. Aside from making the land available, sometimes with onerous conditions for laying claim to it, the government provided little aid to none at all.

That had important consequences for the course of the integration of these immigrants into Canadian life.

First, particularly in the first few years, while the land was being cleared, the farms were not able to provide for all the needs of families, including farming equipment and animals, various foods, fabrics, and other requirements of life. Leaving women and children behind to clear land, as required to attain and retain title to that land, the men often went to construction jobs and other work in cities and towns, to mining, to lumbering, or to laying railroad to earn the required money.

Second, some of the farmers could not make a go of it, for various reasons. They sold or abandoned their homesteads, and moved into more urbanized settings with their families, all able individuals seeking work of some kind to add to the family income.

Early in their presence in Canada, it can be said that Ukrainian immigrants were making their economic and social presence felt far beyond the farm. This effect was dramatically heightened in years before the outbreak of WWI.

By the time in 1914 that World War I halted most Ukrainian immigration, there were an estimated 170,000 Ukrainians in Canada, according to the *Alberta Online Encyclopedia*. Some 140,000 of them came in the first 14 years of the 20th century, the

number increasing annually! This included not only immigrants, but a growing number of Canadian born (still children at that time, of course).

By the last decade of that period, the majority of Ukrainian immigrants were no longer farmers looking for land. Most of them were men arriving alone, staying in cities and towns, and looking for work in non-agricultural industries.

Many of these men had one of two dreams: to make some money with which to bring the rest of the family to Canada, or to earn enough to be able to return to a viable life in Ukraine by paying off debts and/or increasing land holdings. In spite of Canada's booming economy, these men faced a harsh reality: amassing money was not all that easy.

As the turn of the 20th century approached, city life began in earnest. The first Ukrainian Orthodox church was built in 1897, and the first Ukrainian Catholic church followed in 1898. *The Canadian Farmer*, Canada's first Ukrainian paper published from November, 1903, financed by the Liberal party, and other publications followed.

Organized secular activity started around the same time. Though there may have been an earlier International Literary Group, as noted by Peter Krawchuk, by 1903, in Winnipeg, the Shevchenko Reading Society was formed.

In the same work, Peter Krawchuk notes the opening in June, 1902, in Winnipeg, of Yurko Panischuk's clothing store (remember the fellow who stayed in Winnipeg ten years earlier?) Other businesses followed, though Krawchuk comments that Ukrainian businesses were not numerous before the 1920s.

A male choir existed in Winnipeg in 1904 — it sang at a celebration of Taras Shevchenko's birthday anniversary. In that year, too, the first Ukrainian play presentation



Matthew Popovich, who came to Canada from Ukraine in 1911, joined the Federation of Ukrainian Social Democrats, was an organizer of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party, and remained active in the Ukrainian Canadian progressive movement until his death in 1942.

took place with the staging of *The Argonauts*. The first presentation of the opera *Natalka Poltavka* was in August, 1906.

Only two people arrived in 1891, but in less than 25 years, by 1914, their number had grown to about 170,000, and their impact on the country was tremendous.

Peter Krawchuk, in *The Ukrainian Socialist Movement in Canada (1907-1918)*, suggests that the seed of the Ukrainian Canadian progressive movement was planted very early — in 1896, with the arrival of Kyrilo Genyk, who was a member of the Russo-Ukrainian Radical Party in Eastern Galicia. Genyk was close friends with Ivan Franko, and had been jailed in Ukraine for spreading socialist propaganda.

In 1903, in Winnipeg, Genyk organized the Taras Shevchenko Reading Society, with others who considered themselves socialists.

In 1906, under the leadership of Vasyl Holovatsky, the Shevchenko Reading Society became more active in community political life.

In 1905, the Socialist Party of Canada was formed by the merger of the Canadian Socialist League and the Socialist Party of British Columbia. Krawchuk suggests that the presence of Ukrainian members in the Socialist Party of Canada might be inferred from the formation of Ukrainian Branches of that party in Winnipeg, Portage La Prairie, and Nanaimo in 1907. In November, 1907, the Ukrainian Branches of the SPC began publishing "*Chervoniy prapor*" (Red Flag), which lasted for 18 issues, to August, 1908.

Nine months later, in May, 1909, "*Robochiy narod*" (The Working People) started publication as the "organ of Ukrainian social democracy in Canada and the United States". This paper continued publication to September, 1918, when it was banned by the government of Canada, along with the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party.

Pavlo Krat, Vasyl Holovatsky, and Myroslav Stechyshyn were among the names associated with "*Chervoniy prapor*". They were also associated, with others, with "*Robochiy narod*".

Over time, other associated names were John Navis (who came to Canada from the United States in 1911), Matthew Popovich (who came to Canada from Eastern Galicia in 1911), John Stefanitsky, Yevhen Hutsailo and Danylo Lobay. Not accidentally, many of those same people, and others from the history of that period, were involved with the postwar history of the Ukrainian Canadian progressive movement

In November, 1909, the
(Continued on Page 9.)

UKRAINIAN CANADIAN

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necessarily reflect the views of the Editorial Board.**The Hijab as Newsworthy**

An Editorial by Wilfred Szczesny

In the dark recesses of time past, soon after I joined the staff of Kobzar Publishing, I attended a press conference called by the Toronto Board of Education, as it was then called. In the course of the meeting, the question arose how education could get more press. A journalist from one of Toronto's dailies said words to this effect: "If you tell us that someone has broken windows at a school, it is not newsworthy. If you add that there is public housing nearby, we'll take it from there."

More recently, a young woman from a Muslim family was killed by her father. Reflecting today's hot button topic, the commercial media quickly decided that the murder was the result of a conflict between Aqsa Parvez and her fanatical Muslim father over her refusal to wear the hijab. This view was reportedly derived from media discussions with the teenager's schoolmates.

Discussion ensued of Islam as a religion which represses women, and a discussion followed about the role, if any, of the hijab in Islam.

Then it started to emerge that the hijab really might not have been the problem. Aqsa had sisters who did not wear the hijab. In addition, it emerged that Aqsa, like many teenagers, was having more complex problems at home, and had, in fact, moved out. When murdered, she was only there to pick up some clothing. That happens in families from many religions, cultural backgrounds, social strata — select your favourite criterion.

When I was a teacher in a downtown Toronto school, I became aware that many of the young women students were brought to school by a male relative close to starting time, and taken home by a male relative immediately after school. These students were mostly from Greek, Italian or Portuguese Catholic families in which contact with young men could have serious consequences for young women, and a girl who left home might be beaten. I understand that, over thirty years later, it still happens.

As I recall, there were no great debates at the time, nor are there now, about the repressive nature of Christianity or Catholicism, no ringing calls for the communities to express themselves collectively against violence, no ringing demands that the Christian immigrants sign pledges to adopt "our" values.

Why? Because Christian immigrants from European backgrounds are not the demonized "other", not a monolithic guilty party. We recognize, in their instance, the complexity of cultural, social, generational and other interacting factors — not newsworthy. Ah, but whisper "hijab", and the press will take it from there.

COMMENTARY**Framework of Fairness**

The *Framework of Fairness Agreement* between Magna International Inc. and the National, Automobile, Aerospace, Transportation and General Workers of Canada (CAW-Canada), also known as the Canadian Auto Workers has generated widespread debate.

The big trade-off in the deal, and the focus of the discussion, is the cooperation the CAW gets from Magna in unionizing the Magna factories, mainly in auto parts manufacturing, in exchange for the CAW's contractual obligation not to strike.

CAW President Buzz Hargrove argues that it brings about 18,000 non-unionized workers from some 45 plants into the trade union fold. (The CAW has devoted substantial resources toward unionizing workers at Magna over the years, but has succeeded in organizing only about a thousand worker in four plants.)

Partnership of Business and Labour

Magna International likes the deal because it transforms the CAW from a fighting advocate for the workers into Magna's partner in pacifying and controlling the work force.

In its introduction, for example, the agreement stresses the challenging environment in which the company operates, and asserts that Magna and the CAW have a "special shared interest in continuing to build a more well-rounded, economically and financially successful domestic auto industry."

Magna will contribute to that success by doing the things large, profitable companies do, including "ensuring that operations generate a competitive return for their shareholders."

On the other hand, the CAW will not do the things

unions normally do. Instead of defending and promoting the interests of its members, the CAW will provide "a check and balance for the interests of employees in Magna's Fair Enterprise system" (my emphasis — WS).

The CAW will work hand in glove with Magna in helping the company "generate a competitive return for its shareholders" by: "providing assistance to Magna in the sourcing process"; "facilitating relationships with automotive assemblers and other customers"; "providing access to professional expertise and training from CAW resources"; "helping to establish apprenticeship programs, where necessary, to increase the skill level of Magna production and skilled trades employees"; "leveraging better rates for products and services by using the parties' joint economies of scale"; and "partnering on legislative issues to advocate on behalf of the Company and the automotive industry at all levels of government".

Instead of fighting for its members, the CAW will: build "higher employee morale"; enhance "stronger employee participation and commitment in the Magna production process, to improve quality and productivity, and build a better product for a better price"; enhance "transparency, credibility, and trust in labour relations policies and practices, including the Open Door process, Fairness Committees, Employee Advocates and the Magna Hotline".

The CAW will assist the company to meet its legal obligations by "contributing to the enhancement of effective practices and structures to ensure gender and racial equality in a harassment-free workplace", and "providing CAW expertise in advancing health and safety practices, and addressing environmental issues", and act in public relations for Magna by "partnering on community projects to enhance social and environmental well-being in the communities in which Magna and CAW plants are located."

The CAW will also have a social services role, "providing CAW expertise in the enhancement of effective Well-

ness programs, employee assistance programs, and other measures to enhance the all-round well-being of Magna employees".

Dispute Settlement

Worker representation under the *Framework of Fairness Agreement* is not by shop stewards, but by a single CAW-Magna Employee Advocate (EA) per plant, who will be responsible for all operations on all shifts. Though he is called "full time", the EA will be in the production process when not acting as EA. The EA "may perform additional functions" in addition to production and his EA duties, which are: to "support" employees in the early stages of the Concern Resolution Process; to promote a positive interpersonal work environment, using *Magna's Employee's Charter (my emphasis — WS)*, the *Framework of Fairness Agreement* and the CAW-Magna National Collective Bargaining Agreement as guides; ensure that employees get "due process" (the text has the quotation marks — WS) and are treated fairly in disciplinary processes; and work with everyone to "develop continuous improvement ideas to make the division more competitive".

Busy man, that EA, who will also be one of almost 50 members of the Executive Council of the CAW local representing almost 20,000 workers in almost 50 plants; and *ex officio* member of the Fairness Committee in his work place.

To become an Employee Advocate one must have been employed for three years, and pass a screening by a four-member Fairness Committee Panel.

The Employee Advocate and the Fairness Committee are part of the Concern Resolution Process. The Fairness Committee in each plant consists of members selected by employees (one from each department or work area, and shift, and members selected by plant management, with at least half plus one (that is, a majority) being non-managerial members who, even if union members, "are not union representatives nor does their role include the representation of employees". They can only leave the production line, if their Fairness Committee du-
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We invite readers to submit their views in letters to the editor. Letters must be signed. Letters may be edited, but their sense will not be changed.

Ukrainian News Briefs Selected by George Borusiewicz

Prisoners' Rights

Over the past few years, reports have surfaced in the world press that inmates of Ukraine's prisons have occasionally been mistreated.

On December 12, 2007, the Ombudsman of Ukraine, Nina Karpachova, released a statement admitting that there are still problems with living conditions in Ukrainian prisons. In an effort to help solve the problems, she offered to allow the United Nations Organization to carry out joint monitoring of Ukraine's prisons to ensure that prisoners' rights were being observed.

She also commented that Ukraine's prison population had decreased by 21% since 2005.

Inflation Major Problem

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), inflation will be a major economic problem for Ukraine in 2008 (The IMF is an international organization, composed of 185 countries, which oversees the global financial system. It has a very strong pro-capitalist bias).

Inflation in Ukraine climbed to 14.2% in the first 11 months of 2007, far exceeding government forecasts.

In a statement issued last month by Robert Ford, chief of IMF's Europe Department, "Next year and in 2009, measures must be taken to make sure the (inflation) situation does not become worse. *It (the government) could do this by reducing social benefits, because these payments directly raise internal demand and this pushes up inflation.*"

(The emphasis in the last sentence is mine. Translated into simple English, the IMF is telling the Ukrainian government to cut back on the average Ukrainian's income, so that he will have less money to spend on food, medicine, and shelter, and inflation will thus be controlled!

Capitalism has a cash register where it's heart should be!)

Ukrainians Poorer

According to the *Kyiv Post* (an American-financed English-language newspaper), the average Ukrainian lost ground economically in 2007, and will become poorer again in 2008.

According to Ukraine's State Statistics Committee, average salary growth stood at 12.6% in the first 10 months of 2007. The State Statistics

Committee also reported that inflation had risen to 14.2% in the first 11 months of 2007. Subtracting the one figure from the other shows that the Ukrainian man-in-the-street became 1.6% poorer in 2007.

While Ukrainians wallow in the mire of negative pay growth this year and next, their counterparts in the rest of Eastern Europe are expected to receive salary increases which will be higher than inflation by 3%.

Anti-Semitism

A public menorah (a seven-branched candelabrum) and a "Happy Hanukkah" banner were vandalized in a Ukrainian city after politicians complained about the menorah.

The vandalism took place December 8, three days after several local politicians in Cherkassy complained in a local newspaper about the placement of the menorah near a monument to Bohdan Khmelnytsky, a Ukrainian national hero who led a revolt against Polish landlords in the mid-1600s. The revolt included large-scale massacres of Jews.

Alexandr Tuz, a member of Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine party, was quoted in the article as saying, "Jews are uninvited guests both in our city and in Ukraine, and ought to act in a way so that they are not seen nor heard."

Hopak Fighters

They wear long, old-fashioned moustaches, traditional embroidered blouses (*vyshyvanka*), and the characteristic braid (*oseledets*) atop an otherwise shaven head. They are modern-day Cossack fighters.

Now, instead of shooting from horseback and waving sabres, they battle with their hands and feet, the way they believe their ancestors used to.

The hopak, well-known as a Ukrainian folk dance, is making a comeback as a type of martial art. Today, hopak-based martial arts are practised more as a sport, but war songs, festivities, and history often accompany the physical training.

The chief goal, according to trainer Vadym Vasylychenko, is "to bring up a generation of strong, brave, and patriotic Ukrainians."

Throughout it all runs the Cossack principle of independence through military discipline.

The idea of practising the hopak as a martial art was started by Volodymyr Pylat in the 1980s. But "others have diverged quite a bit from his

techniques," says trainer Mykhailo Petechuk.

He continues, "Pylat's idea is absolutely genuine, as he professionally analysed both the fighting and dancing tradition and made his endeavour to restore the whole complex. But he also imposed a philosophy of Ukrainian paganism and a belief in the divine origin of the Ukrainian people. We are not prone to share this pompous legend."

Pylat, himself from Kyiv, traces his ancestry to medieval Ukrainian knights, who in the 16th century had their own coat of arms and supposedly studied karate and other eastern fighting techniques. Together with Myroslav Shukh, a specialist in Ukrainian folk dance, in 1985 he created the Experimental School for the Study and Research of Ukrainian Fighting Culture.

He has also written several books on the subject, and now heads the International Federation of Fighting Hopak, created in 2001.

Teensy Weensy Bikini

Ukraine has always been known as a source of world-class artists, athletes and scientists. But it seems that Ukraine is a world-beater in another category, a category which "bares" much closer study — gorgeous ladies!

In three of the last four years, a Ukrainian *divka* has placed among the top three finalists in the Miss Bikini International contest.

Always held in China, these contests were once banned as decadent and demeaning to women. However, in 2002, the ban was lifted, and China quickly warmed-up to such contests.

In 2004, the lovely first-place winner was Diana Starkova from Kyiv. She went on to become a famous supermodel, earning huge amounts of money.

In 2006, Olena Zhygan from Kharkiv beat 42 other contestants to take first place.

Last month, it was the turn of the Chinese city of Shanghai to host the pageant.

Forty finalists from around the world took part in the swimsuit and evening gown competition at a prestigious club in Shanghai. The finalists also paraded in their national costumes.

The winner this time was not a Ukrainian, but a woman from Venezuela.

Second place went to a lovely from the Czech Republic.

Third place went to a beautiful Ukrainian woman — Vlada Yevsyeyeva.

Considering that each of the

forty finalists was chosen as one of the most attractive young women in her own country, a third place finish is an accomplishment worth treasuring!

Bribing The Media

Under the motto "We can't be bought", television journalists are fighting for change, after some broadcasters succumbed to bribes from politicians during the last elections.

Politicians now are increasingly using monetary incentives to influence the news coverage in their favour.

The most recent parliamentary elections, on September 30, 2007, were the last straw; never before had so many reports by national broadcasters on political topics been paid for, according to independent observers. Unprecedented sums flowed from political party secret coffers into those of the television broadcasters, said Victoria Siumar from the Kyiv Institute for Mass Information.

A two-minute public relations report cost around \$5000, while a broadcast with a live appearance by a politician went for \$50,000 to \$70,000. A total of between \$200 million to \$300 million was paid to broadcasters during the campaign.

As stated by journalist Yegor Sobolyev, "Paid news reports usually force lies onto the viewers, which some of them may believe".

Human Development Index

Each year since 1990, the United Nations Human Development Report has published the Human Development Index (HDI).

The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and enrolment at the primary, secondary, and tertiary level), and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power).

According to the HDI 2007 report, Ukraine ranks 76th out of 177 countries. Ukraine, therefore, falls into the "medium development range".

At 76th spot, Ukraine ranks lower than its immediate neighbours, Russia (67th) and Belarus (64th).

However, Ukraine's current ranking, or how it compares to its neighbours, is of lesser importance than the following overwhelming fact — Ukraine dropped 20 places in its

ranking when it switched from socialism to capitalist independence! After 16 years of capitalist independence, the people of Ukraine still have not regained the HDI level that they enjoyed in 1990!

Sitting On A Bomb

Closing down a Ukrainian coal mine that has been the scene of three deadly accidents in recent weeks would lead to an explosive accumulation of methane gas under the city near which it is situated.

If the mine is shut, "half of Donetsk — the entire Kyivsky district — will be sitting on a bomb," said Chairman Yurym Zvyahilsky, the chairman of the mine lessee board.

"By running ventilators and doing mining work, we are maintaining not only underground safety. If the mine is closed, we'll get a second Chernobyl, one can say," he said.

Zvyahilsky said calculations by research institutes proved his point.

"This will be happening in the basements of buildings, and not somewhere on the outskirts, but here, in the centre of the city," he said.

On November 18, 2007, the Zasyadko mine near Donetsk became the site of the worst coal mine accident in post-Soviet Ukraine. A methane explosion claimed 101 lives.

On December 1, another explosion rocked the mine.

On December 2, still another explosion took place, killing another 5 people.

Scores of people were injured in the three blasts.

Ten bodies still remain in the depths of the mine.

Blokhin Resigns

Oleg Blokhin, coach of Ukraine's national soccer team, resigned after failing to take his team into the finals of Euro 2008. Blokhin and his assistants quit during a meeting with the executive committee of the Ukrainian Football Federation.

The 55-year-old coach had said several months ago that he would resign if his team failed to qualify.

A former soccer star himself, Blokhin played in the most games for the former USSR national soccer team, winning 112 cups for the Soviet Union and scoring a record 42 goals.

He was named European Player of the Year in 1975, after leading Dynamo Kiev to the European Cup Winners' Cup, a feat he and the club repeated in 1986.

**Ukrainian
Page
Submitted
Separately**

**Ukrainian
Page
Submitted
Separately**

Winnipeg Festival Choir Concert



After the concert, Brent Stearns presented a bouquet of flowers to conductor Myron Shatulsky as a token of the group's appreciation.

AUUC Winnipeg's Festival Choir presented its first full-length concert at the Ukrainian Labour Temple on December 2, under the theme *Songs of My People*, with an audience of 100 paying spectators. The concert was built around two sets of Ukrainian songs, but there was also Scottish, English, French Canadian, and Aboriginal material, as well as three numbers by a mandolin ensemble composed of all nine choir members who play mandolin-family instruments.

Myron Shatulsky not only directed the choir and mandolin group, but also provided choral and instrumental arrangements. He was solely responsible for the programming of the concert, did the graphic design for the posters, programs, and tickets, and attended to numerous production details.

For a concert of this length, most of the selections in the choir's repertoire had to be "worked up". Two new songs were premiered.

The Wild Goose by W. Hemsworth (arranged by M. Shatulsky) is a composed folk song about logging in Northern Ontario. The melody and story-line were taken by the men, with Walter Stefaniuk doing a solo on one of the stanzas. The arrangement captured both the masculine vigour of the workers and the loneliness of the wilderness in which they worked.

The other new song was a gamble which paid off. *Un Canadien errant*, a homesick French Canadian lad, remem-

bers his homeland with wistful fondness.

Thematically the song is very appropriate for a hall built by and for immigrant families, and has the same appeal as, for example, Shevchenko's poems of exile.

The problem was that no one was very certain how French is to be pronounced. Four different soloists, all relatively inexperienced in that role, were coached in French by Lydia Hedrich.

A simple accordion accompaniment by Nancy Grodzik and Myron Shatulsky's decision to seat himself and let the song proceed without a conductor lent a kind of homespun sincerity to the plaintive song, which overcame whatever difficulties there may have been in rehearsal.

Soloists for this popular number were Jeanne Romanoski, Walter Mirosh, Cheryl-Anne Carr, and Brent Stearns.

Myron Shatulsky has brought the choir to a high level of achievement. Most notable is his work with the male sections, who are capable of singing with confidence, spirit, and testosterone.

The most successful numbers in the program were those with male soloists (Harry Stefaniuk and Walter Stefaniuk) or with a strong male melodic line.

Also very successful were the choir's full-throated renditions of Ukrainian standards.

The concert showcased the musical talents of choir members. Cheryl-Anne Carr pro-

vided her own drum accompaniment as she sang *Drum Song*, a Cree love song. Her voice has clarity, tenderness, and extraordinary power.

The Cheremosh Trio (Constantine Kostaniuk, Harry Stefaniuk, and Brent Stearns) performed their most popular number "*Oy po hori, po hori*". This group, on their own initiative, continued male ensemble singing of Ukrainian songs during years when the prospects for choral music at the Winnipeg hall seemed poor, and by all appearances they are irreplaceable in their *joie de vivre*.

The mandolin ensemble included six of the seven former Winnipeg Mandolin Quintet players, so the ensemble had a lot of experience behind it. Still, some members had no background in small ensemble playing without a conductor, and the group as a whole had had only three rehearsals. Their three instrumental numbers worked well from a programming point of view, because many people like the

sound of a pure mandolin ensemble, reminiscent of earlier times.

Dale Rogalsky, a pianist for the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, made her first appearance as piano accompanist with the Festival Choir. She had formerly accompanied the Lesya Ukrainka Choir. Her performance showed much experience in working with choral conductors and vocal soloists.

The Festival Choir is in its third season, and now numbers 21 participants.

In the fall of 2004, Winnipeg AUUC Branch was challenged by the expectation that the Branch would be sending choir members to take part in the 2005 national festival in Regina.

The problem at the time was that the branch had had no formal choral program for a decade, since the disbanding of the Druzhba Women's Choir. All the choral work at the hall in the intervening years was done by the Lesya Ukrainka Choir under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Senior Citizen's Club.

Branch President Lily Stearns, with the help of Carmen Ostermann, who was the Branch's cultural liaison person with the festival committee, brought some people from the Lesya Ukrainka and the long-disbanded Druzhba choirs together, as well as some new people, and a strong Winnipeg representation to the national festival choir was achieved.

When the national festival was over, Winnipeg Branch realized that the foundations had been laid for a new choir, and the Festival Choir was born.

A number of people earned credit for work done. The publicity chores were shared by Carmen Ostermann, Myron Shatulsky, and Lily Stearns. Ticket sales were coordinated by Lucy Nykolyshyn. Lydia Hedrich was MC, as well as coordinator of the elegant refreshments which followed the choir's heartfelt and powerful rendition of "*Reve ta stohne Dnibr shyrokiy*" with which the concert ended.

— Brent Stearns



Nine choristers and their conductor, including six of the seven members of the disbanded Winnipeg Mandolin Quintet, performed in a mandolin ensemble.

JoKe TiMe

An independent woman started her own business. She was shrewd and diligent, so business kept coming in. Pretty soon she realized she needed an in-house counsel, and so she began interviewing young lawyers.

"As I'm sure you can understand," she started off with one of the first applicants, "in a business like this, our personal integrity must be beyond question." She leaned forward. "Mr. Peterson, are you an honest lawyer?"

"Honest?" replied the job prospect. "Let me tell you something about honest. I'm so honest that my dad lent me fifteen thousand dollars for my education and I paid back every penny the minute I tried my very first case."

"Impressive. And what sort of case was that?" she con-

tinued.

He squirmed in his seat and admitted, "My dad sued me for the money."

* * *

The real difference between fat and thin people is that thin people:

avoid eating popcorn in the movies because it gets their hands greasy;

nibble cashews one at a time;

read books they have to hold with both hands;

become so absorbed in a weekend project they forget to have lunch;

fill the candy dish on their desks with paper clips;

lose their appetites when they're depressed;

throw out stale potato chips;

think its too much trouble to stop at a special store just to buy chocolate;

get into such interesting conversations at cocktail parties that they never quite get

to the hors-d'oeuvre table;

have no compulsion to keep the candy dish symmetrical by reducing the jelly beans to an equal number of each colour;

think that topping brownies with ice cream makes too rich a dessert;

bring four cookies into the TV room instead of a box.

* * *

Three buddies die in a car crash, and they go to heaven to an orientation.

They are all asked, "When you are in your casket and friends and family gather around, what would you like to hear them say about you?"

The first guy says, "That I was a great doctor of my time, and a great family man."

The second guy says, "That I was a wonderful husband and school teacher which made a huge difference in our children of tomorrow."

The last guy replies, "I would like to hear them say, 'Look! He's moving!'"



Harry Stefaniuk is one of the male soloists with the Festival Choir of the AUUC in Winnipeg.

Nine Decades of Struggle

(Continued from Page 3.) Ukrainian Branches of the Socialist Party of Canada held their own convention, at which they formed the Federation of Ukrainian Social Democrats.

While the next five years were eventful, and often strife-filled, for the FUSD, the Canadian working class movement, and Canadian po-



Coming to Canada from the United States in 1911, John Navis (Ivan Naviziwsky) became one of the active builders of the Ukrainian Canadian progressive movement over several decades.

litical life generally, our interest here is to trace the continuity in the life of Ukrainian Canadian social democracy as the foundation of the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association approached.

In January, 1914, an Ontario-Quebec conference of the FUSD decided to rename the party the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party, and shareholders turned the "Robochiy narod" Association (official publisher of the paper) over to the USDP.

Then came war. In August, 1914, the USDP expressed its opposition to the war as an imperialist war provoked to serve the class interests of the capitalists, a position it maintained until the government of Canada banned the organization in September, 1918. "Robochiy narod" reflected that position, and was also banned.

With the advent of World War I, in 1914 the dreams came to an end, or were (at least) suspended. Immigration



Construction of the Ukrainian Labour Temple in Winnipeg was complete in February, 1919. The sketch is taken from *The Ukrainians in Winnipeg's First Century* by Peter Krawchuk, translated by Mary Skrynyk, and published By Kobzar Publishing Company Limited, Toronto, 1974.

from Halychyna and Bukovyna, part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire with which Britain (and therefore Canada) was at war, came to a halt.

Beyond that, WWI brought a period of repression to Ukrainian immigrants, who were suspected as enemy aliens.

Many Ukrainians were interned in concentration camps as enemy aliens. Even larger numbers were required to report regularly to officials, much like criminals on parole. Ihor Bardyn wrote in the *Almanac of the Ukrainian National Association* for the Year 1992 that "Over 80,000 were classified enemy aliens, disenfranchised and almost 6,000 imprisoned in 26 internment camps throughout Canada." The property and other assets of the internees were confiscated. Most of those interned were foreign-born, poor, single men, but there were some Canadian-born, Bardyn writes, and a few families, including some with children.

Discrimination was rampant, resulting in loss of employment (meaning a loss of income and impoverishment to the point of desperation). Children as well as adults were subjected to bullying and even beatings. Those who had attained citizenship were deprived of many citizenship rights, including voting rights.

It could have been worse. The size and importance of the community served to mitigate the attacks on the Ukrainians. In 1914, imprisoning 80,000 Ukrainian people, not to mention the many others who were listed as enemy aliens, would have been a tremendous challenge. Replacing them in the labour force, whether in agriculture (with the demand for grain strong and prices high) or in other industries (production of war supplies was booming), particularly at a time when hundreds of thousands of men were going to war (casualties alone — dead and wounded — numbered some 240,000 in the war) would not have been easy.

Repression and discrimination notwithstanding, life went on. The Ukrainian Social Democratic Party continued to function, and at its second national convention in September, 1917, it decided to build a Ukrainian Labour Temple in Winnipeg.

The USDP called a mass meeting for March 1, 1918. The 168 people who attended were enthusiastic about the proposal to build a Ukrainian Labour Temple, and donated \$3717.00 toward the project. The Ukrainian Labour Temple Association was formed for the specific purpose of owning the Ukrainian Labour Temple, which would house the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party, its press, and its other activities, including performing arts

In August and September of 1918, there were arrests of the members of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party. On September 25, 1918, the government banned *Robochiy narod*, along with other publications, and the USDP, along with other organizations, in a move against "anarchy and Bolshevik propaganda". The

USDP and the paper had consistently opposed the war (which ended weeks later) as an imperialist war, and supported that revolution in Russia (against which Canada, with other countries, sent an expeditionary force).

The Ukrainian Labour Temple Association, however, was not banned. Construction of the Ukrainian Labour Temple was completed in February, 1919, at a cost of \$72,000.00, a king's ransom at the time, and the building was officially opened on February 24.

In the next decade, the ULTA, which had been built with donations from across the country consolidated its position in Winnipeg. Beyond that, however, it set out on a path of growth across Canada, involving farming localities as well as cities and towns, rapidly expanding its performing arts and other cultural activities, building new institutions, and continuing along its road of social activism in a left wing political context.

That decade will be explored in the next instalment of this series.

— Wilfred Szczesny



Most of the 6,000 Ukrainians from the Austro-Hungarian Empire who were interned were foreign-born, poor, single men. Members of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party were among them.

Sustaining Fund Donations

Alex Lysak, Edmonton AB	\$200.00
AUUC Thunder Bay, Thunder Bay ON	100.00
William & Ann Malnychuk, Mississauga ON	100.00
Myron & Olga Shatulsky, Winnipeg MB	100.00
Dianna & Lawrence Kleparchuk, Vancouver BC	70.00
Amil Tropak, Edmonton AB	70.00
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<i>In memory of my husband Bill Galange</i>	50.00
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WE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE THESE CONTRIBUTIONS AND THANK THE DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROSITY. IF YOUR DONATION HAS NOT APPEARED ON THE PAGES OF THE "UCH", WATCH FOR IT IN FUTURE ISSUES.

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Tell Us Your Story

In this year of the celebration of the 90th anniversary of the AUUC, we invite you to write your story about the AUUC, a story which is somehow special. Perhaps your first contact, or how you joined, or a special AUUC person, or, or... Send (a) picture(s), if you can.

**Submitted
separately
as a .pdf**

Who, What, When, Where

Calgary — Malanka will be held on Saturday, January 19, 2008, at the Ukrainian Cultural Centre, 3316 - 28 Avenue SW, Calgary. Cocktails at 6:00 p.m., Ukrainian traditional food at 7:00 p.m., a concert program at 8:15 p.m., and dancing to a live band from 9:00 p.m. For tickets, phone the Ukrainian Cultural Centre at 403-246-1231, or Kay at 403-289-4792. Admission is \$40.00/person; AUUC members — \$30.00/person.

Edmonton — AUUC Annual Malanka will be held at the Ukrainian Centre, 11018-97 Street, on Saturday, January 12. Cocktails at 5:30 p.m., dinner at 6:00 p.m., with a floor show and dancing to live music to follow. Admission: \$30.00/person. Call (780) 424-2037.

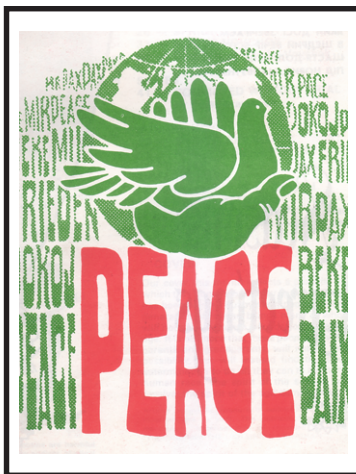
Regina — The Poltava Ensemble of Song, Music and Dance will host **Malanka** Ukrainian New Year's Celebration at the Regina Performing Arts Centre, 1077 Angus Street, on Saturday, January 19. Cocktails and appetizers at 5:00 p.m., supper with a Poltava Ensemble performance at 6:30 p.m., dance to The Fivor Show at 9:00 p.m. Admission — \$35.00; dance only — \$15.00. 18 years and under must be accompanied by an adult. For tickets call the Regina Performing Arts Box Office at (306) 779-2277.

Toronto — Toronto AUUC Branch will host a **Movie Afternoon**, starting at 1:30 p.m. on Sunday, January 13, at the AUUC Cultural Centre, 1604 Bloor Street West. The musical "Zaporozhets za Dunayem" will be screened, sweets and coffee will be served, and a wide variety of used videos will be on sale. Admission is free, but donations will be gratefully accepted.

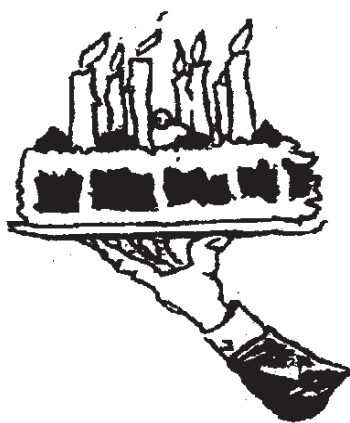
Vancouver — Vancouver AUUC Branch presents an "Old Fashioned Malanka" Ukrainian New Year's Celebration at the Ukrainian Cultural Centre, 805 East Pender Street, on Saturday, January 19, with cocktails at 6:00 p.m. and dinner at 7:00 p.m., followed by dancing to a live band from 9:00 p.m. Admission is \$37.00/person, with limited seating available. For information and/or tickets, call Dianna at (604) 879-2089.

Winnipeg — Enjoy a North End Social, with dancing and refreshments, on Saturday, January 12, at 8:00 p.m., at the Ukrainian Labour Temple, Pritchard and McGregor. Admission: \$10.00/person.

Readers of the *Ukrainian Canadian Herald* are invited to submit items of interest to the progressive Ukrainian Canadian community for free listing in this column. The deadline for material is the 10th of the month preceding the month of publication.



Happy Birthday, Friends



The **Edmonton AUUC Senior Citizens Club** wishes a happy birthday to the celebrants of January:

William Chomyn
Eva Doskoch
Sam Fomuk
Victor Horon
Rose Kereliuk
Harry Nykoliw
Jed Olienyk
Mary Romach
Bill Uhryn
Peter Zariwny

May you have good health, happiness and a daily sense of accomplishment as you go through life.

The **Toronto AUUC Senior Citizens Club** extends best birthday wishes to January celebrants:

Anne Krane
Rose Nedbailik
Eva Rayko
Mike Stefiuk

May good health and happiness be yours in the coming year!

The **Vancouver Seniors Club** wishes the best of health and happiness in the coming year to January celebrant:

Larry Kleparchuk

Enjoy your day with family and friends!

The **Welland Shevchenko Seniors** extend a happy birthday wish to January celebrants:

Norman Boucock
John Kukoly
Joe Panetta
Annie Perehinchuk
John Sitak
Sandra Sitak
Mary Wasylenky

May the coming year bring you all the best in health and happiness!



JOIN US!

Join us for a new season of AUUC activities! Each Branch has a unique schedule of events and activities. To discover what we have to offer, contact the AUUC in your area:

AUUC NATIONAL OFFICE

National Executive Committee AUUC
595 Pritchard Avenue
Winnipeg MB R2W 2K4
Phone: 800-856-8242 Fax: (204) 589-3404
E-mail: auuckobzar@mts.net

VANCOUVER BRANCH

Ukrainian Cultural Centre
805 East Pender Street
Vancouver BC V6A 1V9
Phone: (604) 254-3436 Fax: (604) 254-3436
E-mail: auucvancouver@telus.net

CALGARY BRANCH

Ukrainian Cultural Centre
3316-28 Avenue SW
Calgary AB T3E 0R8
Phone: (403) 246-1231

EDMONTON BRANCH

Ukrainian Centre
11018-97 Street
Edmonton AB T5H 2M9
Phone: (780) 424-2037 Fax: (780) 424-2013
E-mail: auucedm@telus.net

INNISFREE BRANCH

c/o Mike Feschuk
Box 216
Innisfree AB T0B 2G0
(780) 592-2127

VEGREVILLE BRANCH

c/o Lil Humeniuk
Box 481
Vegreville AB T9C 1R6
Phone: (780) 632-3021

REGINA BRANCH

Ukrainian Cultural Centre
1809 Toronto Street
Regina SK S4P 1M7
Phone: (306) 522-1188

WINNIPEG BRANCH

Ukrainian Labour Temple
591 Pritchard Avenue
Winnipeg MB R2W 2K4
Phone: (204) 582-9269; Fax 589-3404

OTTAWA BRANCH

c/o Robert Seychuk
24 Attwood Crescent
Ottawa ON K2E 5A9
Phone: (613) 228-0990

SUDBURY BRANCH

Jubilee Centre
195 Applegrove Street
Sudbury ON P3C 1N4
Phone: (705) 674-5534

TORONTO BRANCH

AUUC Cultural Centre
1604 Bloor Street West
Toronto ON M6P 1A7
Phone: (416) 588-1639; Fax 588-9180
wilfredszczesny@netscape.net

WELLAND BRANCH

Ukrainian Labour Temple
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Festive Reflections



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Call Clara at 905-732-4716
or write to: Ukrainian Labour Temple
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Welland ON L3B 5C5

Framework of Fairness

(Continued from page 4.) ties require it, with the prior agreement of their supervisor. The employee members must have three years work, with a good disciplinary record and a commitment to the Employee's Charter, the *Framework of Fairness Agreement* and the National Agreement, as well as good communications skills

The *Framework of Fairness Agreement* outlines a dispute settlement process called a Concern Resolution Process which is very different from the normal trade union griev-

ance procedure.

In the first stages, the employee is responsible to make use of the Open Door Process by talking formally or informally to a list of people from the immediate supervisor (preferred by the company) through a Fairness Committee member, all the way up to General Manager, a formal Fairness Committee hearing and finally the Hotline. The Hotline is individuals employed by the company to try to settle disputes.

If that fails, the "concern" may go to a Concern Resolu-

tion Subcommittee of the Employee Relations Review Committee and then to the full ERRC. The ERRC is three CAW and three Magna executives who normally meet at least quarterly to talk about how the company and the industry are doing. If the problem is still not settled, it goes to compulsory arbitration. Long before that, the employee is toast, all the fairness baffle-gab notwithstanding.

Company Union

Critics point out those 18,000 new CAW members will pay dues to a union which will not support them in their grievances, that Magna's workers will pay into a strike fund which they will never access, and that Magna workers will find the CAW acting as an agent of the company and shareholders' interests rather than a representative of the workers and their interests.

The Fairness Committee of management and employees selects the Employee Advocate, and all the EAs form the Executive of the local, so the workers do not directly elect their own leaders.

The Employee Advocate is actually a facilitator, so the worker with a grievance has no one in his corner.

Committees, from the Fairness Committee to the Employee Relations Review Committee, have one duty: to make Magna more profitable.

The role of the CAW is to collect dues and strengthen Magna.

Sounds like a company union to me.

— Wilfred Szczesny

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United Ukrainian Canadians
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* Dancing

* Entertainment

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 2008

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Cocktails: 6:00 p.m.

Dinner: 7:00 p.m.

Dancing to a Live Band: 9:00 p.m.

ADMISSION: \$37.00 (Limited seating available.)
Information and tickets: (604)879-2089



*To All Our AUUC
Branches and Friends
May your New Year be filled
with the blessings of peace and
happiness throughout the year!*

AUUC Welland Branch

*To all members of the AUUC,
cultural forces and friends
across Canada,
we wish that all the joys of the
Holiday Season surround you
and yours with the promise of
peace for 2008.*

Pauline, Maurice Warick and family.

*Season's Greetings
to all members and friends.
With best wishes on the road
to a prosperous, peaceful and
Happy New Year — 2008!*

AUUC members and friends
Thunder Bay, Ontario

*May 2008 bring you
good health, happiness,
and prosperity!*

AUUC Toronto Branch



Season's Greetings!

Веселих Свят та щасливого Нового Року!



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*To All Our Members and Friends
in the USA, Canada, and Ukraine —
May PEACE and GOOD HEALTH
Prevail in the New Year — 2008!*

UKRAINIAN AMERICAN LEAGUE
NEW YORK, NY — USA

*To each and all of you,
the Edmonton Seniors
extend their best wishes
for the season
and a hope for good health
to thoroughly enjoy the gifts of each day
of the coming year.*

Веселих Свят і

Щасливого Нового Року!

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

*WITH VERY BEST WISHES
FOR A HEALTHY, HAPPY 2008!*
Bill and Marie Harasym, Toronto



SHCHASTLYVOHO NOVOHO ROKU



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EXTEND**

**To all AUUC members, friends, cultural directors and performers
In Canada, and Ukraine, the greatest of successes
And warmest of wishes in this AUUC 90th Anniversary Year,
2008.**