

HERALD ВІСНИК

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Anniversary Celebrated in Vancouver

— Photo: Dan Fung



On May 29, AUUC Vancouver Branch celebrated the 125th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada. The event included a concert and a traditional Ukrainian dinner (borshch, cabbage rolls, perogies, Ukrainian sausage and *khrustyky*) cooked by the Branch's kitchen crew. A report on the event, with photos, is on Page 7.

Medically Assisted Death Now Legal

Parliament has passed a law making medically assisted death legal. That means that doctors, nurses and pharmacists who provide, or help to provide medical assistance in dying will not be charged with a criminal offence — under certain conditions.

It is the conditions in the Bill which resulted in a delay in the Senate and are now expected, sooner or later, to come to the Supreme Court for decision.

The offending condition is the requirement that the patient have an incurable illness and have a “reasonably foreseeable” natural death.

Some opponents of Bill C-14 argue that it does not contain enough protections for the vulnerable. Others oppose the law because the restrictions are too narrow and do not meet the requirements set by the Supreme Court in the case of *Carter v. Canada*.

Dying With Dignity Canada notes that many desparately ill Canadians have been deprived of a compassionate choice.

The Bill specifies a procedure which must be followed. Two health practitioners must approve the request, having ascertained that the patient meets eligibility requirements. There must be a 10-day wait

between the request for assistance and the administration of medical aid to die. Patients must be informed of medical options such as palliative care, and beneficiaries may not administer medical assistance to die.

The Canadian Medical Association has approved the law as robust legislation to ensure that access is not impeded, vulnerable patients are protected, and personal convictions of health-care providers are respected.

Foreseeing that the excluded patients will take a case to the Supreme Court, Sen. Serge Joyal and others urge provincial governments to refer the matter to the Supreme Court, to relieve individuals of the cost.

Trans-Pacific Partnership

There is no unanimity on what free trade agreements have done for, or to, Canada. Some people feel that such agreements are absolutely necessary for a country like Canada, a trading nation. Others argue that such agreements are very beneficial to the corporate sector, but are mainly grief for working people.

The Trans-Pacific Partnership has been the centre of such a debate. On balance it looks to us like another pact to increase the profits of corporations while lowering the living standards and working conditions of the majority of

people in economically developed countries.

The TPP involves twelve countries: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the USA, and Vietnam.

It is some 6000 pages of dense prose designed to benefit large corporations. That is why corporations can sue governments over lost future profits if the governments act to limit corporate activity or do such acts as the raising minimum wage.

The TPP will mean higher drug costs as patent protection for drugs is extended.

The Next Issue

The next issue of the “UCH” will be dated September, 2016. Announcements of events in September or early October, 2016, or articles for the September issue, should be in our office by August 10. Thank you for your consideration.

Wow! What an Age Gap!

The story said something about an older woman loving a younger man. A Canadian visa officer thought that to be improbable, questioned the legitimacy of their marriage, and rejected their spousal sponsorship application.

Of course, it does happen that people marry merely for the chance to come to Canada, so the visa officer was not totally unreasonable in his judgment.

Of course, it also happens that older women love younger men: think cougar, so such an age difference does not automatically mean a marriage of convenience.

Still, such an age difference may legitimately raise a red flag.

So what was the age difference? The visa officer thought it significant: she was 29 and a divorcee, he was only 27. Wow! Two whole years at their age. Shocking! And a divorcee to boot. Definitely not possible with a Bangladeshi groom!

They were married at the end of 2012, and she applied to sponsor him in May, 2013. Rejecting the application took 27 months. The wait for a hearing on her appeal will be some 18 months. The next decision and processing might be 12 more months.

The TPP will end the use of crown corporations to attain societal aims.

Canada would lose control of its economy as regulations on foreign investment would become illegal.

Local job creation strategies like “Buy Canadian” would be considered discrimination against foreign products.

Bovine growth hormone, banned in Canada, will have to be admitted in milk from the USA.

Local food security would give way to international industrial agriculture.

Downward pressure on wages and corporate taxes to compete with low cost areas would make life harder.

It takes so long because the number of officers has been cut back, creating a backlog of 10,400 cases as of March, 2016.

There must be an easier way to get out of Bangladesh.

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Current Eclectic

Canada: Arms Dealer

Writing in *The Globe and Mail* on June 14, Steven Chase reported that, with its large sale of combat vehicles to Saudi Arabia, Canada has become the second biggest arms dealer to the Middle East. (The United States is the largest.)

Canada was previously the sixth-largest weapons vendor to Mideast countries.

Canada has also become sixth largest among all arms-exporting countries. Only five countries in the world sell more weapons and military equipment.

When asked about this new status, the government, through spokesperson Rachna Mishra, replied, "The government of Canada remains firmly committed to introducing more transparency and rigour in export controls."

The government gave permission for the \$15-billion sale to Saudi Arabia of fighting vehicles to proceed even though

a Global Affairs report warned of worrisome developments in human rights in Saudi Arabia.

Amnesty International, said human rights in Saudi Arabia have "steadily deteriorated" in the previous twelve months.

Freedom House ranks Saudi Arabia as among the "worst of the worst" on human rights.

Cesar Jaramillo, Executive Director of Project Ploughshares, a disarmament group, said that Canadians should be worried that their country is now the second-largest arms exporter to "the most volatile region in the world" today.

Mr. Jaramillo noted that... it is civilians who are often most at risk as a result of arms dealings, in particular to regions engulfed in conflict and notorious for their poor human rights records."

Peggy Mason, who once served as Canada's United Nations Ambassador for Dis-

armament, said that it's hard to justify Canadian weapons exports to any Mideast country. "It has been a bedrock principle of Canadian export control policy ... that Canadian arms exports would not contravene international law, including UN arms embargoes, would not contribute to gross human rights abuses and would not undermine international peace and security.... It is hard to identify even one country in the Middle East to which Canada could export military equipment without potentially violating one or more of these principles."

In the article which is rightly critical of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and the government he leads, Mr. Chase quotes Adam Taylor, "a former Harper government staffer", in support of the sale to Saudi Arabia, essentially because our best friends do it.

What the article does not mention is that the Conservative Party members of the Official Opposition, who now bray so loudly in criticism of the government for proceeding with the deal, brayed equally loudly when they, in government, initiated the sale.

and Lithuania — to be occupied within 60 hours unless the West was willing to station several, heavily armoured brigades in the tiny nations.

Political leaders in the Baltics have complained that the force is too small.

The CSIS report spoke of the Russian government as an increasingly unpredictable Russian regime which is modernizing conventional military capability on a large scale; the state is mobilizing for war."

"Western assessments that Russia is vulnerable to economic collapse and disruptive internal discontent are exaggerated," said the report, titled *2018 Security Outlook*.

"...two years after war erupted in Ukraine, the Kremlin 'appears to be coherent, durable and united' at the centre."

Apparently pressures to date have been counterproductive as, "Russia is adapting to adversity; the economy is deliberately tilted to security rather than economic freedom."

With both sides massing military capability along their shared borders, a conflagration may be a spark away.

current leader of the Conservative Party, couldn't resist. At the annual gathering of the Press Gallery with politicians. She reportedly said, "Stephen Harper loved humanity; it was just people he couldn't stand."

Now, the government has removed pages of Harper material from Google search. Aaargh!

German Coalition Divided

The government of Germany is a coalition of the Social Democratic Party, led by Sigmar Gabriel, and Angela Merkel's conservative Christian Democratic Party.

Since playing such a key role in overthrowing the government of Ukrainian President Yanukovich, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, has consistently supported the government of Ukraine and firmly held to continuing, and even increasing, sanctions against Russia.

In true fashion, a top adviser to German Chancellor Angela Merkel, said it was far too early to discuss the lifting of sanctions against Russia for its intervention in Ukraine. The comment undoubtedly reflected Ms. Merkel's views on the matter.

A few days later, Sigmar Gabriel, who is Germany's Economy Minister, said that the Group of Seven (G7) leading industrial nations should quickly allow Russia to rejoin the economic organization.

"Russia is an important global player and not a regional power," Mr. Gabriel told the Russlandkontrovers.de website.

(Russlandkontrovers.de is the website of the German-Russian Forum, which was founded in 1993 and includes

over 400 leaders from industry, politics and academia.)

Mr. Gabriel said that Russia remained an important economic partner for Germany, and it is particularly important to strengthen international bodies when there were differences to overcome.

He said that Russia was moving in a political direction that troubled Germany in many respects, but that the country's reform process was continuing.

Mr. Gabriel said Russia had repeatedly demonstrated its willingness to participate in constructive dialogue, and it was critical to listen to the reform-oriented voices that existed within Russian power structures.

While there is no indication yet that this difference of opinion will lead to a dissolution of the coalition, Ms. Merkel can not allow much of such public division. The Social Democratic Party will be brought to heel and Mr. Gabriel will find his SDP career prospects curtailed (which is the most probable outcome) or the coalition will eventually come apart.

(Russia, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States made up the G8 until Moscow's membership was suspended in 2014.)

War Danger Rises

The danger of all-out war is increasing as NATO flexes its muscles around an encircled Russia, and as Russia shores up its defences.

Recently Russia has been reported to be moving more of its troops to its western borders.

One recent development is the formation of a new NATO force of some 4000 troops in the Baltics in eastern Europe "to deter Russian aggression". A CBC report on June 14, reported that, "The Trudeau government is considering a request to commit hundreds of troops to and take part command" of the new force.

Perhaps coincidentally, the call on Canada came days after the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) issued a report that Russia is "mobilizing for war". The report warned that, "the hard-line policies of Russian President Vladimir Putin are becoming more deeply entrenched and that Moscow is retooling its military for a fight."

The USA, Britain and Germany publicly committed to the force while Canada was still thinking. Federal sources said that, while Canada has not yet made a decision.... an answer could come soon and that Canada "supports what NATO is doing in the region."

Canada is expected to give its answer by the time Prime Minister Trudeau attends the meeting of NATO leaders in Warsaw in July.

While this new force was

being discussed by NATO defence ministers, just under 200 Canadian troops were involved in the massive Exercise Anakonda alongside Polish, Turkish and American forces near a base in Poland.

The Harper government committed Canada to a regular rotation of ground forces for exercises under the NATO's Operation Reassurance banner following Russia's 2014 annexation of Crimea.

The new proposal goes a step further with the creation of four battalions, which would rotate through bases in eastern Europe and the Baltics, and be on stand-by for emergencies.

The contingent would be backed by NATO's highly mobile, 40,000-strong rapid reaction force.

The Rand Corporation, a non-partisan (but not neutral) US think-tank, released a report last winter suggesting the proposed NATO force would be inadequate should fighting take place, allowing the Baltic states — Latvia, Estonia

Pity Harper

Just imagine getting up every day knowing that sometime, somewhere, you would hear another comment or joke about how terrible a prime minister you were, and how terrible the things were which you did. That is now the fate of Stephen Harper.

Even Rona Ambrose, the

Trudeau on Security

To be fair, Justin Trudeau and the Liberal Party made it clear when the Conservatives were proposing it, that, for the most part, they supported the bill known as C-51. Nevertheless, it is disappointing, though not surprising, that the Liberal government has done so little so late to amend that legislation.

What are they doing?

Apparently nothing other than creating a new oversight committee to monitor the 20 or so federal security agencies, among them the RCMP, CSIS and the Department of National Defence.

A report by David Akin, Parliamentary Bureau Chief writing in *24 hrs*, a free daily newspaper, says that the committee will be composed of seven Members of Parliament and two Senators. Each of the members will have top security clearance, but will not have access to certain kinds of information.

The committee will report to Parliament through the Prime Minister, giving the PMO some control over the reports. Public Safety Minister Ralph Goodale indicates that, should any future Prime Minister abuse his or her powers, the committee could speak "very loudly" to Canadians.

The powers given to security services under Bill C-51

are otherwise unaffected.

In a somewhat longer article in the *Toronto Star*, part of a competing chain, Tonda MacCharles of the Ottawa Bureau stresses that the committee created by Bill C-22 creates a stronger committee than other Five Eyes members (Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) have.

According to Mr. Goodale, this bill, which creates the National Security and Intelligence Committee of parliamentarians is the cornerstone of the Liberal government's promise to overhaul national security law.

The committee can report to Parliament — 45 days after the Prime Minister approves its report.

Mr. Goodale indicated that other changes, particularly to terrorist disruption powers, could be made to Bill C-51 following a national consultation which he has initiated.

The busy Mr. Goodale has also announced the creation of a federal office, the Passenger Protect Inquiries Office, to "handle inquiries" from travellers, like 7-year-old Syed Adam Ahmed and a number of infants (among others), who run afoul of no-fly lists. That will take at least 18 months, maybe more.

UKRAINIAN CANADIAN

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Advertising rates available on request.**PUBLICATIONS MAIL REGISTRATION No. 40009476***Signed articles represent the viewpoint of the author, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editorial Board.***Trumping the GOP****AN EDITORIAL by WILFRED SZCZESNY**

It's hard to imagine that Donald Trump is serious about being the next president of the United States of America.

It's even harder to imagine that a party would actually choose him as its candidate.

Nevertheless, apparently many people, both in Canada and the USA, fear that Mr. Trump will be the Republican candidate. Many of them even fear that, in November, he will be elected.

He certainly looks like the probable nominee. On the other hand, some rather influential people are working hard to stop him. They may not succeed, but if they do, the Republican Party may end up in shambles. Mr. Trump will fight with everything possible to win the nomination, and if he loses he may well launch his own third party bid, taking many Republicans with him.

I will say not "if", but "when", Donald Trump becomes a candidate for president (Can he be bought off?), whether for the Republicans or as an independent or third party candidate, I shall lose no sleep.

I am reminded of the candidacy of Barry Goldwater, the anti-Communist champion in a Cold War election. Mr. Goldwater also created fear in the hearts of many concerned citizens. Bags were packed for a move to Canada.

However, at the polls, Americans showed Mr. Goldwater the door in no uncertain terms.

Donald Trump may do better. He may get 30% of the vote. The American people who rejected Barry Goldwater so clearly have as much sense now as they had then. In the face of the Trump threat, they will turn out in record numbers to vote against him. Many voters who have no love for Mrs. Clinton, including most supporters of Bernie Sanders, will hold their noses and vote Clinton to prevent a disaster called President Trump.

That does not mean that anyone should become complacent. The opposition to Donald Trump must run an energetic campaign to remind voters daily that there is a danger which must be opposed.

If the ugliness of Donald Trump is allowed to fade and he is elected, any honeymoon will be brief. Like Ivan Franko's painted fox, Mr. Trump will be unable to suppress his true nature. When the fox exposed himself, he lost; when Mr. Trump reveals himself, America and the world will lose.

Will that happen? I sincerely doubt it. The weaknesses of America, like being bullied by the National Rifle Association or the Tea Party, conceal underlying sense.

If the Republicans play the Trump card, the voters will trump the GOP.

COMMENTARY**Apologies Don't Cut It**

Canada's Native People have received apologies from governments in this country. Judging by their reactions, such events serve some useful purpose. Perhaps that starts with acknowledgment of harm done, validation of the negative feelings of those who have been wronged.

Some of the value of the apologies must be lost when subsequent actions do not reflect sincerity, when the spirit of the actions which led to the apologies seems to continue.

How much value can be left of the apologies to Canada's Native People, given the continuing problems with action?

The problems are not a secret.

Here is an example from the newspapers the day before the "UCH" went to press.

Finally there was an inquiry into residential schools, and many victims of the system gave testimony. Then a conflict arose concerning the disposition of the documents.

In 2014, a judge ruled that the records would be destroyed in 15 years, unless survivors chose to archive them with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation at the University of Manitoba, a permanent repository for records related to the residential schools. In April, the Ontario Court of Appeal upheld the judge's decision.

The federal government has appealed to the Supreme Court, asking for a ruling that the materials be considered "government documents" which are to be archived with the federal government.

Instead of allowing survivors to decide the fate of their testimony, the deeply personal stories Native People told of their suffering, the government wants to have the control.

Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada wants to retain the documentation and testimony in perpetuity, and use them only for settling compensation disputes, unless permission is given.

Other examples of unfair treatment abound.

There is the case of Grassy Narrows, dating back to 1970. That was the year when massive dumping of mercury into the English-Wabigoon river system was revealed.

Specialists from Japan identified health issues in the area as Minimata disease — mercury poisoning. The government of the day refused to accept the diagnosis. Nevertheless, commercial fishing was banned in the area, gutting the entire economy.

Instead of cleaning up the river system, the government set up a building-size freezer filled with frozen fish.

Not until June, 2016, did the

provincial government start to look at cleaning up the mercury pollution, which a scientific report says is possible and must be done. Now, while people are being poisoned by mercury in the Wabigoon, the government will spend some time deciding on the best method. Perhaps in a year or five there will be remedial action.

There was fast action, however, in ejecting a group of young people from Grassy Narrows from the visitors gallery of the legislature because the slogan "Water is sacred" on their T-shirts was political and, therefore, not allowed.

Another flash point is Attawapiskat First Nation, a Cree reserve of some 2000 people on the west coast of James Bay. The community has experienced a crisis of suicide attempts by children.

Traditional Cree lands have precious resources, like diamonds and chromite, but the big mining companies like DeBeers, whose Victor Diamond Mine is 90 kilometres west of the community, provide little help.

Aboriginal people do not receive the same level of health care and medical services as people who live off the reserve.

In mid-June, the federal government announced an allocation of \$69 million over three years for indigenous mental health services. The money is to fund urgent mental health needs while a new health accord is negotiated between the government and indigenous leaders.

Also in mid-June, the federal government reacted to a January finding by the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal that the government was discriminating against children on reserves in providing child welfare services, for which the government budgeted \$71 million this year.

First Nations advocate Cindy Blackstock estimates the need at closer to \$200 million.

Water, education, housing, destruction of conditions for traditional living off the land, are just a few of the additional issues.

Apologies don't cut it.

From Our Readers

Thank you for your very informative newspaper. It provides news that is not readily available about Ukraine, and corrects misinformation.

Wonderful editorials.
— **Natalie Kehoe**
Edison, NJ, USA

The Federation of Russian Canadians — Alberta, at a membership meeting held April 24th, agree to donate two hundred dollars (\$200.00) to this

excellent paper. We are happy to support a paper that is presenting the views of working people and supporting the peace movement.

The news about Ukraine and political happenings in the world are presented well, and we would never see this in other papers.

Keep up the good work.
— **Dr. Jack Tarasoff**
Chairperson,
FRC — AB

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Edmonton AUUC, Trembita Ensemble
www.ukrainiancentre-edm.ca

Regina AUUC, Poltava Ensemble
<http://www.poltava.ca/>

Taras Shevchenko Museum:
www.infoukes.com/shevchenkomuseum

Vancouver AUUC
<http://www.auucvancouver.ca/>

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<http://ult-wpg.ca/>

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Plus G.S.T.

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.

Winnipeg Dance School Closes Season

The children of Winnipeg's AUUC School of Ukrainian Dance appeared in their season-end recital on May 21 at the Ukrainian Labour Temple before a proud and enthusiastic audience of family and friends.

The group, under the direction of Cheryl Ann Carr, assisted by Che Maddin Carr, is

comprised of seven dancers – five girls and two boys – ranging in age from three to eight years.

Dressed in attractive Ukrainian costumes, they performed three dances – a girls' dance, a boys' dance and a brother-sister duet.

The dancers showed that they had learned much on

those Saturday mornings from September to May.

They impressed us with their newly acquired dancing techniques.

The girls gracefully stepped and span, and the boys amazed us with their *pre-shitky*, and their ensemble work revealed an ability to move as a group with a strong feeling for the rhythm.

The occasional misstep and memory lapse only added to the charm of the performance.

The recital was followed by a Beatrix Potter-style tea party at which fancy sandwiches, ornately decorated cupcakes, and fruit punch were served.

The performance was repeated on May 29 at Doors

Open, an annual event which invites the public to visit and tour buildings of historical significance in Winnipeg. At Doors Open, audiences were treated not only to performances by the Festival Choir Orchestra and the Winnipeg Mandolin Orchestra, but also by our young Ukrainian dancers-in-the-making.

— Koren Kaminski

— Photo: Len Kaminski



**IVAN FRANKO
MUSEUM**

200 McGregor Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2W 5L6
(204) 589-4397

Free Admission by appointment only



Part of the Winnipeg AUUC School of Ukrainian Dance, at the season-end recital on May 21. They also appeared at the Ukrainian Labour Temple during Doors Open on May 29.

Annual Festival of Mandolins a Big Hit!

On Saturday, May 14, the annual Festival of Mandolins, highlighting the musical abilities of the Winnipeg Mandolin Orchestra, was held at the Ukrainian Labour Temple in Winnipeg. This year's show drew a crowd of new faces

— Photo: Glenn Michalchuk



Conductor Annis Kozub played a violin solo in the theme from *Schindler's List*.

and old friends.

The WMO's recent performances alongside popular local choral group Camarata Nova have sparked an increased interest in the orchestra throughout the community. It was wonderful to see the hall and the balcony full of mandolin enthusiasts of all ages and walks of life!

The orchestra performed a diverse selection from their repertoire ranging from traditional Ukrainian folk tunes to bluegrass and film music of various genres. The calibre of the performances demonstrated the hard work and creativity with which Conductor Annis Kozub and individual orchestra members approach their craft.

Musicians Fred Redekop, Don Zueff, Annis Kozub, Duncan McGregor and Corey Ticknor were featured as soloists throughout the show.

True to the usual Festival of Mandolins format, a guest performer was on the bill. Lindsey White, a folk rock singer-songwriter performed



The Winnipeg Mandolin Orchestra, conducted by Annis Kozub, performed a diverse selection from their repertoire ranging from traditional Ukrainian folk tunes to bluegrass and film music of various genres.

four songs from her recent album *Renegade*. Lindsey is an up-and-coming artist from Winnipeg who was designated one of the CBC Manitoba Future 40.

Special thanks to Ilena Zarembo (our host for the evening), Eugene Semanowich (the Labour Temple's sound technician), and irreplaceable and ever-appreciated volunteers.

— Emily Halldorson



Lindsey White, a folk rock singer-songwriter performed four songs from her recent album *Renegade*.

— Photos, above and below: Kumaran Reddy

Generous Gift to Shevchenko Museum

In February, 2016, Bill and Ann Malnychuk made a generous donation of their Ukrainian collection to the Shevchenko Museum.

The gift includes two major limited-edition lithographs by the Ukrainian artist H. Kazakov, presented to Bill Malnychuk by journalist Bill Biley in 1988, during one of his visits to Canada. They are named *Statue of St. Vladimir Overlooking the Dnieper*

River in Kyiv and *Mariinsky Palace near the Ukrainian Parliament Building in Kyiv*.

Additionally, there is a beautiful winter landscape painted by a Ukrainian immigrant to Canada, the self-taught artist M. Terebenetz.

The Museum also received, from the Malnychuks, traditional Ukrainian pottery, carved wooden items, Ukrainian Easter eggs (pysanky), glass and porcelain figurines,

embroidery, dolls, books, albums, films, and archival historical documents.

Bill and Ann donated to the Museum numerous times in the past. The Malnychuk family papers and documents from the time the family arrived in Canada are on permanent display in the immigration section of the Museum. Farming implements from Ann's parents' (the Kulebas) farm form part of the priceless collection of artifacts from the settlement of early Ukrainian pioneers.

The Museum also has, in its permanent collection, several

beautiful, colourful Western Ukrainian-style rugs, runners and pillows donated by Bill and Ann. One of the rugs was

recently on display during the Shevchenko Museum's Ukrainian Tapestry exhibit in November. (Continued on Page 11.)



Bill and Ann Malnychuk made a generous donation to the museum.

Winnipeg Mandolin Orchestra Plays at Winnipeg Beach

— Photo: Emily Halldorson



On Saturday, June 4, the Winnipeg Mandolin Orchestra performed a full-length concert as part of a fundraiser for the Winnipeg Beach Legion Ladies' Auxiliary. Mandola player June Miller is a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary and has participated in organizing the event for the last couple of years. After the concert, a hearty home-cooked dinner and tasty desserts were served. A silent auction and 50/50 draw also contributed to funds raised to support the Legion's activities.

The afternoon of music, food and friendship is among the many fundraisers

organized by the Ladies' Auxiliary, which directs money raised to the branch and a variety of community endeavours, ranging from scholarships to an annual hot dog day for students at Winnipeg Beach School, to supporting Evergreen Basic Needs (a non-profit that serves the less-advantaged), the Deer Lodge Centre, the Women's Resource Centre, the seniors resource centre and more. Its volunteers also assist veterans at home and at healthcare centres.

— Emily Halldorson

Doors Open at Winnipeg's ULT

Story Photos: Dennis Lewycky



The Winnipeg Mandolin Orchestra, conducted by Annis Kozub, performed to an enthusiastic perogy-eating audience.

On Sunday, May 29, Winnipeg's Ukrainian Labour Temple took part in the annual Doors Open event presented by Heritage Winnipeg. Heritage Winnipeg is a non-profit, charitable organization that promotes the restoration, rehabilitation and preservation

of Winnipeg's building heritage. During the two-day event, dozens of Winnipeg buildings open their doors to people who are interested in the architecture and fascinating history of our city's many old buildings, including banks, movie theatres, churches,

houses, museums, a jail, the Manitoba Legislative Building and, of course, the Ukrainian Labour Temple.

The oldest building at this year's event was the St. Boniface Museum, which is also the oldest building in the city and the largest oak log



The Festival Choir, conducted by Vasilina Streltsov, and accompanied Anna Khomenko entertained with a diverse repertoire.

structure in North America. It was built between 1846 and 1851 as the convent of the Grey Nuns, and was also used as Western Canada's first hospital, a school, an orphanage and a retirement home.

At the Labour Temple, volunteers took groups on tours of our Hall throughout the day. The architecture and history of the building continue to fascinate anyone who has the opportunity to see and explore it. The many rooms and hidden corners of the building are always interesting to newcomers. Areas such as the stage and backstage which are characteristic of a past era, the projection room, the dressing rooms with their many costume pieces and props from

long-ago plays, the former print shop, and the retro lunch counter. In addition to the tours, as an added bonus, all of our cultural groups performed: AUUC School of Folk Dance, Yunist Dance Ensemble, Winnipeg Mandolin Orchestra and Festival Choir all presented a varied program.

Doors Open is a free event, but donations are always accepted with thanks. Refreshments were sold throughout the day: perogies, soft drinks, coffee and cake.

Many thanks to all of our volunteers, organizers, performing groups and tour guides. We look forward to Doors Open, 2017.

— Tusiya Kozub

46th AUUC National Convention

The Association of United Ukrainian Canadians is gearing up for the 46th AUUC National Convention, scheduled for Winnipeg on October 8-10, 2016.

Several AUUC Branches have already selected their delegates, and others have plans to do so immediately after their summer break.

Some Branches have begun preparing special resolutions on public issues, and one proposal for Constitutional amendment has already been submitted.

The AUUC National Committee is scheduled to meet in Winnipeg on July 16-17. Preparations for the Convention are expected to be the centre of attention at that gathering.

At the 45th AUUC National Convention, the organization found itself under financial pressure. Consequently, the AUUC was forced to reduce its level of activity.

Those difficulties have recently been resolved, allowing the AUUC to consider the di-

rections in which to direct its programming. A key consideration will be opportunities for growth.

No doubt the Convention will also consider and debate the best management of its assets, including funds generated by the sale of land in Alberta and Ontario.

The Convention will fulfil its traditional duties, such as electing the National Committee members.

The 46th AUUC National Convention may be a pivotal point in AUUC history.



Guests signed up for tours of the Ukrainian Labour Temple, led by volunteers.

Vancouver AUUC Celebrates Anniversary

— Story Photos: Dan Fung



The entire cast of *Baba Yaga*, the folk tale, with original choreography.



The junior Druzhba Dancers' syncopated rhythms and tambourine hits were evident in "*Kozachok z bubnamy*".



The Barvinok Choir, with director Beverly Dobrinsky, opened the concert.



Audrey Moysiuk delivered the "Tribute to the 125th Anniversary of Ukrainian Immigration to Canada".



Dovbush Dancers' "*Hulyanka*" was very enthusiastically received by the audience.



Dovbush women displayed elegance and grace in "*Pleskach*".



The Barvinok Children's Choir delighted the audience with their three songs sung in Ukrainian.



"*Dzhyhunets*", by the senior Druzhba dancers, was a gold medal winner at the BC Ukrainian Dance Festival.

Fortune brought us a lovely sunny day on Sunday, May 29, to celebrate 125 years of Ukrainian life in Canada.

We celebrated not only with a concert and dinner, but also with a historical display of our oldest photos, dating back to 1923, accompanied by a display of books written about our history in Canada, the book of Shevchenko poetry translated into English and French, and copies of the *Ukrainian Canadian Herald*.

Best of all, we had five special guests – members and participants of long standing over the age of 85, namely: Hannah Govorchin, Rene Hoshowsky, Helen Wishinski, Pauline Wishinski and Sonia Worobetz. These are people who can still remember some of the early times and the struggles that people went through to find a better life in Canada.

A tribute to our pioneers was prepared and presented by Audrey Moysiuk, as she introduced our special guests and dedicated the concert to the memory of our pioneers.

After an introduction by our talented Mistress of Ceremonies Libby Griffin, the Barvinok Choir, led by Beverly Dobrinsky and accompanied by Elaine Joe, sang two traditional Ukrainian songs – "*Zore moja vechirnyaya*" (My Evening Star), words by Taras Shevchenko, and the Cossack song "*Hey sokoly*". Elaine Joe usually accompanies the choir on the piano, but this day she played accordion for several numbers. Delightful!

The Dovbush men portrayed macho spirit with "*Kyivskiy parubky*" (Young (Continued on Page 12.)



Market Day in the village.



The Prince meets Vasilisa's family at the village market.



Villagers and merchants at the village market.



While in the forest Vasilisa meets the mushrooms on her way to get candles from the witch Baba Yaga.

Welland AUUC Spring Concert/Banquet

As a young girl, I remember attending concerts with my father every weekend – or so it seemed. I remember being at various AUUC events often – regularly, if not weekly. He performed in several different ensembles, both choirs and orchestras.

My children only remember attending concerts at one place – AUUC Welland Branch – as my dad has been a member of the Welland Mandolin Orchestra for over 20 years now. We don't attend as often as we did, or as often as we should, but these AUUC events have allowed my children and me to form a deeper connection to our Ukrainian heritage.

If you've never been in the Welland Ukrainian Labour Temple itself, it's big and small at the same time. The floor space isn't very big, but the ceilings are as high as the sky. It's old, with lots of nooks, and what feels like secret passage ways. It's wooden and warm.

On the afternoon of May 15, the vibe in the hall was even more charming than usual. This may have been the result of the weather. We had been enjoying nice

weather in Southern Ontario in the weeks before the concert, but, the week of the concert, the weather suddenly turned cold. Nevertheless, the hall was decorated for spring. Winter was left outside when the sun streamed through the windows, across the bouquets of flowers on the tables and around the hall, and onto the warm wooden floors.

Unfortunately for my family, I haven't learned to cook our favourite Ukrainian dishes, so we look forward to the food as these events. This time dinner was even better than I remembered. All eight of the friends sitting at our table went for second helpings of perogies, mashed potatoes and roast beef with gravy, and cabbage rolls. I suspect we were not the only table to do so!

Maybe we would've all gone back for thirds if it had not been for the heaping plates of assorted desserts placed at each table to enjoy during the upcoming concert.

As good as the food was, the concert was the main event, and it did not disappoint.

This concert was unique, as we got to enjoy the music not only of our own Welland Mandolin Orchestra, but also of members of the St. Catharines String Orchestra, a classical ensemble, led by Laszlo Szolosi.

They performed a program of music designed just for this occasion, which included a selection of folk songs from around the world, in addition to a couple of classical selections. There were a pair of Czech selections, a Mexican number, and a couple of American songs, including the theme song for *The Civil War*, "Ashokan Farewell" by J. Ungar, which featured the violin section, and "Danny Boy".

The orchestra's skill was highlighted by the syncopated rhythm of the Slovakian "Morning Song", as they masterfully executed the complex

timing.

As a special treat, the orchestra marked the 125th anniversary of Ukrainians in Canada by playing "Bandura". The emotional swell of the violins, put a new spin on a familiar Ukrainian folk song.

By the time the mandolin orchestra took the stage, the St. Catharines String Orchestra had already treated the audience to quite a show.

The first selection, "Hey Sokoly", featured a vocal duet by Wilfred Szczesny and conductor Rudy Wasylenky. This duo always sounds marvellous together, and today was no different. The audience was captivated, as well, by their later duets: "Chervona ruta" (The Red Rue), "Smuhlyanka" (Dark Skinned Girl) and "Kozatskomu rodu nema perevodu" (Nothing Like a Cossack).

Mr. Szczesny was also heard in the solo number "Osinye zoloto".

The orchestra was in top form. Joy Edwards, on accordion, gave a powerful performance. Her solo during "Centennial Tribute" was filled with intensity.

Margaret Card joined the orchestra to sing "Golden Earrings" – wearing gold earrings herself! By the end of the number, the audience was singing along, as they did again during Ms. Card's renditions of "Hey Good Lookin'", and "Oh Lonesome Me".

Overall, the orchestra was in top form. I hope that Mr.



The St. Catharines String Orchestra, conducted by Laszlo Szolosi, played a varied program of seven numbers, plus the "Kalinka" finale.



The Welland Ukrainian Mandolin Orchestra of the AUUC, conducted by Rudy Wasylenky, included eight vocals in its program of ten selections.

Wasylenky decides to record another album soon, while the orchestra has what seems to be a perfect balance of players.

The concert ended the orchestras coming together for Rudy Wasylenky's arrangement of "Kalinka". They blended together beautifully, though they had not practiced together beforehand.

There was a nostalgic mood at the event. I was certainly feeling nostalgic, and my children were too, judging by the stories they told, during the week leading up the event, of their memories of concerts past.

Not only was there a sense of togetherness and unity throughout the sold-out crowd, but there was also a sense excitement, beginning with anticipation of a delicious dinner, and ending (for all intents and purposes) with a sing-along to favourites old and new.

Now we can all anticipate the next event when we can enjoy fabulous food and entertainment with family and friends.

— Zorya Szczesny



Conductor Laszlo Szolosi played lead violin with the St. Catharines String Orchestra.



Vocalist Margaret Card had the audience singing along during her three songs.



Wilfred Szczesny sang in five of the ten numbers on the program.



Welland Conductor Rudy Wasylenky added his voice to four of the program numbers.



Sound technician John Manning made last-minute adjustments



Diners enjoyed a delicious home-cooked traditional meal, featuring roast beef.



In the interlude between orchestras, AUUC Welland Branch Vice-President Clara Babiy and Branch member Bill Lukan thanked the audience, the workers, and the musicians for participating in the event.

Ukrainian Miscellany

Waning Support for Sanctions

In early June the French Senate voted in favour of a resolution designed to end European Union sanctions imposed on Russia in 2014 over events in eastern Ukraine and Crimea. The proposal called for a “gradual relief” of the restrictive measures.

The vast majority – 302 senators – voted for the move, with only 16 voting against the lifting of the sanctions.

The motion, designed to pressure the government, was non-binding. The decision about the sanctions, due to expire on July 31, will be made by the Council of Europe, in

Brussels.

In late April, 55 members of the French National Assembly supported a similar resolution, submitted by 85 French MPs.

Thierry Mariani, a member of the centre-right Republicans Party, who initiated the parliamentary debate, said that anti-Russian sanctions should be lifted because they only cause harm. “We are demanding that the sanctions be lifted because they are totally ineffective and they are dangerous for our economy,” he reportedly told the Assembly.

The French agricultural sec-

tor is among the parts of the economy injured by the sanctions.

In just one year, it was reported, just one region alone, Veneto, lost over €600 million (\$679.8 million) due to the slump in exports to Russia.

A number of other countries in the EU also appear reluctant to renew the sanctions. Among them are Italy and Hungary, who have said that there could be no automatic extension of EU sanctions. Agricultural producers in both countries have been hard hit by the war of sanctions.

Some prominent European policy makers and businesses have emphasized that sanctions have proven pointless and economically damaging for all parties.

However, the sanctions have some supporters who strongly urge retaining the sanctions until the Minsk peace agreement is fully implemented; for example, German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier reportedly said, “The sanctions are there to ensure a political solution.”

Poland’s position is that lifting sanctions would weaken the EU’s position vis-a-vis Russia.

Ukraine’s response to the declining support for sanctions has, of course, been negative. Ukraine notes that it is “paying a huge price” for choosing to integrate with Europe, and relies heavily on cooperation with the West — and the economic sanctions Europe has imposed against

Russia.

Since 2014, sanctions against Russia by the EU and NATO countries have targeted Russia’s financial, energy and defence sectors, along with a number of government officials, businessmen and public figures. Russia imposed a countervailing embargo on agricultural produce, food and raw materials against countries that joined anti-Russian sanctions. Both sides have since repeatedly broadened and extended the sanctions.

However, after two years of little progress in the implementation of the Minsk agreements, aimed at resolving the Donbas conflict, opposition in Europe to the sanctions has been growing.

Corruption: Political Games

Arseniy Yatseniuk, leader of the People’s Front Party, was forced out of office as Prime Minister of Ukraine, supposedly because he was soft on corruption. There was even a suggestion that he might have been corrupt himself.

However, it was reported on June 9 that Ukraine’s Prosecutor General, Yuriy Lutsenko, was not going to open a criminal investigation of Mr. Yatseniuk, because there was not enough evidence.

Mr. Lutsenko noted that there have been several cases concerning Mr. Yatseniuk opened and closed.

Mr. Lutsenko is quoted as saying that “my first impression is that this matter is purely a political PR stunt of Verkhovna rada (Supreme Council-Ed.) MP Kaplin.”

Mr. Yatseniuk is probably no less, and no more, corrupt than anyone else sitting in the Supreme Council as former or current government member. Talk about the pot calling the kettle black!

At the same time it is probably true that any charges of corruption or criminal wrongdoing are mere posturing and political stunts to divert attention from other matters.

One of those other matters is the privatization of public assets. For the most part, there is agreement that the assets should be sold to private owners, but there are differences over whom to favour as owners.

Europe’s bankers, and the international financial institutions favour selling Ukraine’s assets to foreign investors. President Poroshenko generally supports that position.

Those who hold other positions are labelled with the corruption tag. Resistance to the sell-off of public assets to foreign interests, being labelled as corrupt, is given as a reason for holding back the aid which has been promised to Ukraine.

Communiqués repeatedly link further aid to action against corruption, and to action against inefficiency in the public sector.

Ukraine Seeks “Peacekeepers”

The government of Ukraine has been slow about making the changes required of it under the Minsk accords. Instead of changing its laws in ways which would accommodate the residents of Donetsk and Luhansk, Ukrainian President Poroshenko and his ruling party persist in complaining about Russia’s assistance to residents of the two regions.

Hoping that they will never have to comply with those terms in the Minsk agreements which are opposed by the ultranationalists, the legislators in Kyiv have resorted to tactics which have been strongly criticised by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

These tactics include trying to starve the rebels into submission by preventing food going into the two regions, withholding pensions and other payments the government is responsible to pay to

Ukrainian citizens in those regions, discriminating against internally displaced persons, and much more.

Many of the government’s actions seem designed more to force the residents of Donetsk and Luhansk to turn to Russia than to win their support for the government of Ukraine.

One ongoing effort by Ukraine’s government has been to introduce foreign troops to Donetsk and Luhansk. Those efforts have included approaches to individual governments and NATO.

Most recently, the government has requested a “peacekeeping” force from the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

This resulted in large demonstrations throughout the region, as it was recognized that such a measure would be a step toward relieving Ukraine of its obligations under the Minsk agreements.

(The “Report on the human rights situation in Ukraine 16 November 2015 to 15 February 2016” is available on line at http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/UA/Ukraine_13th_HRMMU_Report_3March2016.pdf)

Amb. Yelchenko “Outraged”

In his written speech on June 16 at the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon said that Russia “has a critical role to play” in addressing global issues, “from ending the conflicts in Ukraine and Syria, to safeguarding human rights and controlling the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.”

Showing Ukraine’s usual intolerance of difference, the country’s Ambassador to the UN, Volodymyr Yelchenko, expressed complete outrage.

Ignoring Ban Ki Moon’s

general support for Ukraine, Mr. Yelchenko said that the UN head could no longer be a provider of good offices in the Ukraine conflict.

“I don’t think that he has any moral right any more to say anything about the conflict between Russia and Ukraine,” Mr. Yelchenko is quoted to have said, adding that he would deliver an official protest letter.

Stephane Dujarric, Ban Ki Moon’s representative, reminded Ukraine that Russia is a permanent member of the Security Council and has a critical role to play.

Ukrainian Economic Stats and Projections

(From Crisis in Ukraine: Daily Briefing for May 11, 2016, published by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. Edited)

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) recently published its *Regional Economic Prospects (May 2016)* report.

The report stated, “Ukraine’s economy contracted by 9.9% in 2015, after a 6.6% contraction in 2014. [...]”

“In the second half of 2015, the economy likely bottomed out, posting positive quarter on quarter growth rates. [...]”

“The current account deficit decreased significantly, from close to 9% of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in 2013 to almost zero in 2015.

“The volume of net private inflows depends on the re-

sumption of disbursements under the IMF program, on political stability and on a continued momentum for reform in crucial areas such as banking and energy, privatisation, the rule of law and the administration of justice.

“The transformation of the banking sector continued.... The number of licensed banks decreased from 180 in January, 2014, to 116 in February, 2016. Ownership transparency has improved, controls over related party lending have been tightened, and the independence of the National Bank of Ukraine has been strengthened.

“Official funding remains

essential for a further buildup of international reserves which in March, 2016, stood at US\$12.7 billion (approximately 3 months of imports).

“Fiscal consolidation was significant, with the combined general government and Naftogaz deficit decreasing from close to 10% of GDP in 2014 to close to 3 per cent in 2015.

“Influenced by the hryvnia depreciation, the public debt-to-GDP ratio increased from 40% in 2013 to close to 80% in 2015, although the Eurobond debt restructuring implemented in 2015 helps to mitigate repayment risks.

“We are retaining our 2016 growth forecast for Ukraine at 2% and project growth of 2% in 2017.”

Earlier this week, the IMF forecast GDP growth of 1.5% in 2016 and 2.5% in 2017 in Ukraine.

In Action: the IMF Program

For some time, Ukrainians have been learning what aid from the International Monetary Fund means. Their latest lesson in austerity measures designed to benefit international bankers came into effect on July 1, when the price of heat and hot water was almost doubled from UAH 534/gigacalorie to UAH 1.043.

On 10 June, Ukraine’s

President P. Poroshenko signed a law exempting pensions from taxation. He said that, “In the first quarter of 2016, for the first time in 14 quarters, we observe the economic growth. We are confident that this trend will be continued, because we have a growth in foreign investment and attract new investors.”

The report did not say whether the net effect will leave pensioners poorer or better off, but working people will not be looking forward to the arrival of winter.

125th Ukrainian Canadian Anniversary

The first Ukrainian wave of Ukrainian settlement in Canada started in 1891, 125 years ago. As part of the commemoration of this event, which we pinpoint as September 7, 1891, the *Ukrainian Canadian Herald* will publish an 8-installment series of articles this year, discussing aspects of the Ukrainian Canadian experience. In this issue, we examine the experience of the years between World War I and World War II.

Canada after WWI

During the great boom of the war years, demand for goods was high and prices rose accordingly. When the soldiers returned from WWI, they found that things cost nearly twice as much as they did before the war. To make matters worse, many industries fell into a slump. Factories that thrived during the war had to cut production significantly or close down altogether.

Thus, many Canadians were out of work in the early '20s, with official unemployment at 15%.

The returning war veterans found that jobs were hard to find. Working conditions deteriorated as employers used the high unemployment rates to lower wages while imposing longer hours and more intensive labour. Some immigrants were fired to make room for veterans.

One of the consequences of these conditions was a tendency for veterans to resent immigrant workers; another consequence was the growth of labour militancy.

The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW, known as the "Wobblies") had been, for several years, a primary target of government anti-agitator activities, as a result of fears of enemy alien subversion and the "Bolshevik menace", and pressure from industrialists interested in suppressing labour activism. Immigration officials used whatever measures they could find to deport IWW members.

For example, one man was deported because he had "created an agitation and a disturbance by openly advocating the views of the IWW" while on a train. The legal basis for deporting him was that he had created, or attempted to create, a riot or public disorder in Canada (Section 41 of the Act).

The IWW and 13 other socialist or anarchist groups were declared illegal in 1918. That included the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party of Canada. Another order-in-council banned publications printed in Finnish, Russian, Ukrainian, Hungarian and German.

A 1919 amendment to the Naturalization Act provided that citizenship could be revoked if anyone were found to be "disaffected" or "disloyal" or if the person "was not of good character at the

date of the grant of the certificate".

This is a theme which continues in economic times good and bad between the two wars.

The Winnipeg General Strike of 1919, which came to symbolize workers' discontent, was actually a typical part of the conflict across the country. In Winnipeg, a strike in the building and metal trades which started on May 15, spread to other unions, involving 30,000 workers and crippling the city until June 25 (or 26, depending on the source). The Royal Northwest Mounted Police smashed the 37-day strike on June 21.

The economy improved during the early part of the 1920s, as Canada experienced one of the greatest economic booms in its history. American companies invested heavily in Canada, reflecting a strong demand for this country's natural resources and manufactured goods.

A seemingly endless supply of new products, such as vacuum cleaners and refrigerators, became available. Automobiles and radios had a great impact on the social and economic life of Canadians.

The stock market boomed in this period of significant developments in Canada.

In 1919 the Canadian National Railways was created to acquire and consolidate smaller lines.

In 1921 Colonial Motors of Walkerville, Ontario, manufactured an automobile called the Canadian.

In 1922 (or 1923) Banting, Best, MacLeod, and Collip share the Nobel Prize for the discovery of insulin.

The 1920s was a period of significant social changes as well.

In 1920, the Progressive Party was formed to protect the interests of western farmers. In this decade, the wheat marketing board was established

In 1921, the first election in which women had the right to vote in federal elections, Agnes Macphail became the first woman elected to Parliament, representing the Progressive Party.

In the 1921 election, too, Woodsworth became the first socialist elected to the House of Commons.

In 1920, Canada was a founding member of the League of Nations.

In 1927, the first government old-age pension was introduced.

In 1928 the Supreme Court

of Canada ruled that the BNA Act did not include women as "persons", making them ineligible to hold public office.

On October 18, England's Privy Council ruled that women are indeed "persons", and in 1930 Cairine Wilson became Canada's first woman Senator.

The Second Immigration

In the 1920s, one million immigrants arrived in Canada; relatively few of them were Ukrainians.

The second Ukrainian immigration to Canada (1922-1939) was smaller than the first, numbering about 68,000 people. The immigrants began to arrive in larger numbers in 1923, after the Ukrainian Republic had fallen, and its partition between Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was completed.

Ukrainian immigration increased throughout the prosperous twenties: nearly half of the second wave arrived in the three years from 1927 to 1929.

With the coming of the Great Depression, Ukrainian immigration fell sharply. It rose again in the late thirties as the danger of war began to loom in Europe.

The main flow of Ukrainian immigrants continued to come from Bukovina and Galicia. For the first time, immigrants began to arrive in numbers from Volyn, which also had fallen under Poland.

Though much smaller than the first immigration, this second wave had a dramatic effect on the Ukrainian Canadian community, and therefore, was a significant factor in Canadian national life.

Most of the immigrants were still farmers, the unskilled and semiskilled who were being pushed out of their homeland by the bleak economic and political future which they faced. They still sought land in Canada, but the good homesteads were gone, and they had to choose between free land which was poor or too far from settlement, or better land at a price.

Some skilled and professionally trained immigrants also came, adding to the small numbers already in Canada.

Far more than the earlier immigration, this group was bound for the urban centres. There were many single men, and many others who had left their wives and children behind.

On average, they were better educated than the previous immigrants, and they were more socially and nationally conscious. They were more interested in keeping in touch with developments in the homeland, and the rapid spread of radio through Canada's households provided the means to stay informed about developments around the world.

The pull of non-farm jobs was increasing and more and more of the immigrants were drawn into Canadian cities and towns.

Some immigrants had taken part in wars for Ukrainian independence during 1917 to 1922, and brought with them a strong nationalism and an old-country orientation. These attitudes conflicted with the emerging views of the first immigration, which were becoming more and more orientated towards Canadian problems.

This second wave of immigrants came to a community which had established institutions. Depending on the preferences they brought from the old country, they could, if they wished, join an existing community (predominantly Catholic, Orthodox or progressive); alternatively, they could create their own institutions.

They reinforced the strife among the existing groups, but they also strengthened community institutions with their skills, resources and interests.

In some organizations the new immigrants took over, pushing the local activists aside. In other cases, especially when the goals were closely aligned, the two communities could cooperate successfully. In the ULFTA, immigrants from both waves of immigration and Canadian born worked together — not always harmoniously, but usually productively.

The depression of the thirties was a great economic and social leveller, but it was not enough to overcome differences which had arisen among the Ukrainians. Conflict was high between the main two churches and several lay organisations with different political orientations.

The Great Depression

The 1929 stock market crash, which started on October 29, signalled the beginning of the Great Depression. Many Canadians began to look at alternative political parties

such as the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), the Social Credit Party and the Unione Nationale.

In that year, the Workers' Unity League was formed, followed later by the Farmers' Unity League, both of which were actively supported by the Ukrainian Labour-Farmer Temple Association.

The Communist Party was made illegal under the Criminal Code in August, 1931. Naturalized immigrants who were members of the Party could have their citizenship revoked and be deported. Political deportation became federal policy. The exact number of people deported on political grounds is unknown, because they may technically have been deported on other grounds, e.g. criminal conviction, vagrancy or being on the public charge.

It is known, however, that 28,097 people were deported 1930-1935.

In 1932 the government led by R.B. Bennett established militaristic and repressive relief camps to cope with the problem of unemployed single men. Some 170,000 men were reportedly interned.

As a result of conditions associated with these camps, on June 3 to July 1, 1935, led by the Workers' Unity League, about a thousand unemployed and disillusioned men from all over the western provinces staged a mass march, the On-to-Ottawa trek, to confront Prime Minister Bennett over the atrocities in the relief camps.

In 1932, a democratic-socialist political party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), was formed in Calgary.

Legislation brought the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission into existence on May 24, 1932.

Parliament passed the Bank of Canada Act, creating a central bank, on July 3, 1934.

The Workers' Unity League organized the Vancouver Sit-ins, in which relief camp workers and others occupied the Vancouver Post Office and some other public buildings. The protest was peaceful until the police extracted the men by force on Bloody Sunday, June 19, 1938, wounding 35 people.

The approach of the Second World War brought back the war economy, and the depression came to an end.

Population Changes

Canada's population in 1921 was 8,788,483. This represented a 21.95% increase over 1911.

Origins of the population according to the census were: 55.4% British (4,868,903),

(Continued on Page 11.)

JOIN US!

Join the AUUC community! 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

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595 Pritchard Avenue
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REGINA BRANCH

Ukrainian Cultural Centre
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Donation to Museum

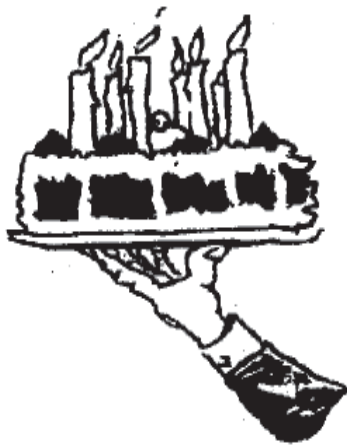
(Continued from Page 5.)
vember, 2015 – January, 2016.

When the turmoil in Ukraine began, Bill Malnychuk started to collect analytical articles, interviews and reports on these events from respected papers and the Internet. This valuable archive of materials was also donated to the Museum.

As well, over the many years, Bill and Ann Malnychuk have been generous financial supporters of the Shevchenko Museum. On behalf of the Museum Board I wish to express our sincere gratitude to Bill and Ann and wish them many years of health and prosperity.

— L. Pogoryelova

Happy Birthday, Friends!



The **Edmonton AUUC Senior Citizens Club** wishes a happy birthday to the celebrants of July and August.

Morindie Bagan
Clara Capowski
Anne Kawchuk
Mary Tropak
Marian Ursuliak

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

The **Vancouver Seniors Club** extends birthday greetings to July and August celebrants:

Mary Blonar
Mary Brown
Pat Moschenross
Dorothy Oreskovich

We wish you the best of health and happiness in the coming year!

The **Welland Shevchenko Seniors** extend a happy birthday wish to July and August celebrants:

Anne Hunka
Ann Muzar
Rosaline Theoret
Christine Whatmough
Brenda Zynomirski

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

Who, What, When, Where

Toronto — AUUC Toronto Branch will hold its **Canada Day/Shevchenko Day** celebration on Friday, **July 1**, at the AUUC Cultural Centre, **1604 Bloor Street West**, from **12:30 p.m.** (doors open at noon). The program will include a tribute to Taras Shevchenko, various games, and food. Admission — **\$12.00; under 12 years old — \$5.00**. For more information, contact the Branch Executive.

* * *

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.

Sustaining Fund Donations

Federation of Russian Canadians, AB	\$200.00
AUUC Regina Branch, Regina SK	
<i>In memory of Marie Harasym</i>	100.00
Anne Bobrovitz, Brantford ON	
<i>In memory of husband Joseph,</i>	
<i>who passed away Dec 30, 2015</i>	100.00
Bill Hrynchshyn, Calgary AB	100.00
Fred Pawluk, Richmond BC	100.00
Dr. Myron Semkuley, Calgary AB	100.00
Bob Seychuk, Ottawa ON	100.00
Sylvia Surette, Richmond BC	70.00
Michael Parasiuk, Vancouver BC	50.00
Herma Pozniak, Fernie BC	50.00
Bill & Helen Shworak, Calgary BC	50.00
Walter Petryschuk, Sarnia ON	25.00
Rose Huzar, Oyen AB	20.00
Debbie Karras, Burnaby BC	20.00
Michael James, Vancouver BC	20.00
Robert Klymasz, Winnipeg MB	10.00

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.

125th Anniversary

(Continued from Page 10.)
27.9% French (2,452,751); third highest was German, at 3.35% (294,636). Ukrainians numbered somewhat below 200,000.

By 1921, the Canadian economy was booming again, with a period of growth which continued well into 1928, though the US economy ran out of steam by the middle of the decade.

The renewed prosperity created a need for more workers, so immigration opened up once again. However, the call for immigrants was very narrow. White Britons and Americans, as well as West Europeans, were welcome. Jews and Asians (aside from very specific cases), and the politically unacceptable, need not apply.

New Canadian legislation in 1922 listed those who would be refused entry, including enemy aliens, illiterates, advocates of revolutionary or anarchist doctrines, those with "peculiar customs, habits, modes of life and methods of holding property", and anyone

belonging to a race or nationality deemed unsuitable.

The population of Canada in 1931 was 10,376,786.

By 1941, the population of Canada reached 11,506,655, of which 17.5% was composed of immigrants (i.e. born outside Canada). 90% of immigrants had been in Canada for 10 years or more (33% for more than 30 years). 44% of immigrants were born in the British Isles, 14% in the U.S., 7% in Poland and 5% in Russia. While 47% of the total population was rural, only 39.5% of immigrants were. However, more than half of some immigrant groups were rural: Austrians, Belgians, Czechs, Danes, Finns, Germans, Icelanders, Dutch, Norwegians and Swedes. 2.7% of the population were Ukrainian. 97.7% of the population was of European origin.

Approximately 30,000 recent immigrants were deported during the depression. Many had become public charges, but deportation was also used to repress political dissent and social unrest.

In 1934, 94% of applications for naturalization were refused. Confidential RCMP (Continued on Page 12.)

Vancouver AUUC Celebrates Anniversary

(Continued from Page 7.) men of Kyiv). The Dovbush women portrayed a sharp contrast with their dainty, quiet footwork and frilly skirts in "Pleskach" (The Clapping Dance)

For some months Beverly Dobrinsky has been training a group of youngsters to sing in Ukrainian. They treated us to three songs: "Cuckoo" (A song of Spring), "Dyivka Yavdoshka" (A Girl Named Yavdoshka) and "Pobazhannya" (a farewell and well-wishing song).

The Druzhba Dancers, from the School of Dance, ably added to the overall program with two numbers: "Dzhyhunets" and "Kozachok z bubnamy".

The entire second half of the program was devoted to the premiere staging of *Baba Yaga*, an adaptation of the folk tale about a young girl being badly treated by her stepmother and stepsisters (like Cinderella). She falls into the clutches of an old forest witch named Baba Yaga. Because of her faith in her mother's words, and by keeping her spirits up with a "motanka" doll, she gains her freedom.

Nicole Bizovie was charming in the lead role of Vasilisa, the young girl, with her graceful movements and her total immersion into the role she was playing.

The original story was adapted and choreographed by School of Dance Director Laurel Lawry, in collaboration with the instructors of the AUUC School of Dance. Laurel said that she had wonderful cooperation from the parents in staging the production.

The scenery, with a Ukrainian village backdrop and a forest backdrop, extended into the audience, with trees and shrubbery along the outside aisles. The action also involved dancers going down into this "forest".

It was an excellent production with participants as young as three years of age. These youngest ones played the role of redcap mushrooms, wearing big red mushroom-shaped hats with big white dots on them. Of course they absolutely charmed the audience. At least some of those three-year-olds now have two performances to their credit!

All the students of the



Baba Yaga gives Vasilisa the bewitched glowing skull.



Vasilisa uses the glowing skull to chase the evil stepfamily out of the house.



Vasilisa and the Prince are reunited.



The forest animals help Vasilisa to find Baba Yaga.



Baba Yaga and her Ravens bewitch the forest animals.

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125th Anniversary

(Continued from Page 11.) assessments led to refusals on the basis of political or labour activism or perceived "bad character".

In a comparative study of deportation in Britain, Northern Ireland, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, C.F. Fraser found Canadian practices the most arbitrary and the Canadian judiciary apathetic: "the most notable feature of deportation cases in Canada is the apparent desire to get agitators of

any sort out of the country at all costs... [T]he executive branch of the government, in its haste to carry out this policy ... displayed a marked disregard for the niceties of procedure".

In a "red raid" in 1932, left-wing leaders from across Canada were arrested and sent to Halifax for hearings and deportation. One of them, a Canadian citizen by birth, sued the government for false arrest. Despite criticisms from the Manitoba Court of Appeal of the Department's failure to follow due process, he lost in a 3-2 decision. The others, known as the "Halifax

School were in the production as main characters, mushrooms, forest animals, villagers or merchants. The School of Dance and all participants are to be congratulated for the success of this original production.

Debbie Karras, Director of the Dovbush Dancers, has achieved a level of professionalism with the dancers that is admired by many in dance circles. Their performances at the Scotia Dance Centre in downtown Vancouver have been very well received by the dance community. They bring home many top trophies and awards each year from the BC Ukrainian Dance Festival.

This year, Dovbush is presenting a celebration of Ukrainian dance entitled "Mosaic" at the North Vancouver Centennial Theatre on June 26, and has invited several guest performing groups to join them.

The Barvinok Choir, too, is putting on a show, at the St. James Community Hall on June 12. This concert is in collaboration with the Vancouver Chinese Musical Ensemble, who will accompany the choir in several songs. Their instruments include the Erhu, a Chinese fiddle played by Jirong Huang, a Guzheng, a Chinese zither played by Sara Tan, and a Ruan, a Chinese guitar played by Zhimin Yu. Other instruments, including piano, violin, bass and accordion, will also accompany the choir.

It will be the first such collaboration and is an example of our intent to work with other artistic groups in our community.

The AUUC Vancouver Branch would like to extend our greetings to all other AUUC Branches and to all Ukrainians on this landmark occasion. May your celebrations be memorable.

Thank you, also, to the "UCH" for the very informative continuing series of articles about Ukrainian immigration.

Happy summer, everyone!

— Audrey Moysiuk

Ten", were deported, although the Nova Scotia Supreme Court agreed that the department had not acted in complete conformity with the law: just one example.

Press for Conversion #68 (Captive Canada) has informative discussion of these issues, with sources given.)

In the next issue of the "UCH" there will be a look at the Ukrainian Canadian community during WWII, including the banning of the ULFTA and internment of its leaders, as well as the formation of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (now the Ukrainian Canadian Congress).