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Plaque Unveiled

— Photo: Jerry Dobrowolsky



On February 4, the Taras H. Shevchenko Museum and Memorial Park Foundation unveiled a plaque honouring Bill Harasym. Museum President Andrew Gregorovich and Museum Curator Lyudmyla Pogoryelova were among the speakers at the event, and removed the *rushnyk* which covered the plaque. A report, with pictures appears on page 7.

Ukraine Developing Cruise Missiles

Ukraine's state-owned defence manufacturer reported that the first flying tests of the new ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM), which can accurately hit ground and naval targets, were carried out successfully. Flight characteristics and operation of the missile systems were tested.

Designed at UKROBORONPROM's State Kyiv Design Bureau, Luch is being

developed in cooperation with other state and private defence enterprises of Ukraine.

Oleskandr Turchynov, Secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defence Council, said that the tests, "have opened a new stage of the missile program, according to which our Armed Forces are to receive powerful high-performance cruise missiles that can accurately strike hostile targets at great distances".

Deployment of cruise missiles by the Ukrainian armed forces would represent a significant increase in Ukraine's offensive capabilities. The questions raised include the sort of payload they would carry, whether they would be deployed against the rebels in the eastern provinces, and whether "Hostile forces at great distances" might refer to targets within Russia.

The threat of dangerous escalation of a conflict which is currently quite contained is obvious.

Cruise missiles are not the only recent additions to Ukraine's military capabilities. The country has also opened a Cyberthreats Response Centre. According to the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, the new

(Continued on Page 9.)

The Next Issue

The next issue of the "UCH" will be dated April, 2018. Announcements of events in April or early May, 2018, as well as articles for the April, 2018, issue should be in our office by March 10. Thank you for your consideration.

Discrimination Continues

In 2016, the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal (CHRT) issued a decision that said, essentially, that the Government of Canada was discriminating against Indigenous children by failing to provide funding for their health-care at the same level as that enjoyed by other Canadians. The government was ordered to correct the situation. Since then, four findings of noncompliance with the order have been issued, the most recent on February 1, 2018.

The February 1 ruling was based on submissions on March 22-24, 2017, by the complainants First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada, the Assembly of First Nations, the Respondent Attorney General of Canada (on behalf of the Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs) and the Chiefs of Ontario and Nishnawbe Aski Nation as interested parties.

Before the ruling, and prior to the December, 2017, Assembly of First Nations (AFN) Special Chiefs Assembly, federal Minister of Indigenous Services Jane Philpott called an "emergency" meeting which took place on January 25 and 26, 2018.

Following the meeting of federal, provincial and territorial governments and First Nation, Métis and Inuit leaders and Elders and child welfare experts, Assembly of First Nations (AFN) National Chief Perry Bellegarde said that there is no excuse for inaction when it comes to fixing child welfare systems in Canada.

Correction

On Page 1 of last month's issue, we wrote, "The seventh round of NAFTA negotiations was scheduled to take place in Montreal at the end of January." Actually, it was the sixth round.

We apologize for the error.

"The current approach harms our children, and the pain is real for our families," National Chief Bellegarde said.

At the meeting, Minister of Indigenous Services Jane Philpott put forth a six-point plan of action:

Continuing the work to fully implement all orders from the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal;

Shifting the programming focus to prevention and early intervention;

Work with our partners to support communities to draw down jurisdiction in the area of child and family services, including exploring co-developed federal legislation;

Supporting Inuit and Métis leadership to advance culturally-appropriate reform;

Developing a data and reporting strategy with provinces, territories and Indigenous partners; and,

Accelerating the work of trilateral technical tables that are in place across the country.

January 26 marked two years since the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal ruled the federal government discriminates against First Nations children and families on reserves. In 2016, National Chief Bellegarde challenged all provincial and territorial governments to work with First Nations on new approaches to reform First Nations child welfare, and they all agreed.

The reality is that two years later, the fourth finding of non-compliance was issued.

Following the January meeting, but before the CHRT ruling, the AFN issued a statement in which National Chief Bellegarde said that, "The emergency meeting was an opportunity to address the current human rights crisis currently facing our children and our families, and to challenge all governments to work with First Nations on child welfare reform."

Referring to "the harms caused to our children and

(Continued on Page 2.)

Paranoia

We used to laugh at the jokes, and sometimes not jokes, like "Just because you're paranoid doesn't mean they're not watching you."

It isn't funny any more.

Not very long ago, my phone told me where I had been during the last month. That included what cities I had visited, what stores I had gone entered, and a few other bits of information.

So, they really are watching me.

The people who are gathering that information are not just doing it because they want to spend more money on servers and bigger storage capacity. Their most benign reason would be to make money: sell my data to merchants, steer me to their "parter" coffee shop, etc. There are less benign reasons. Scary

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From the CRHT Ruling

The Canadian Human Rights Tribunal ruling of February 1, 2018, is almost 100 pages long. The fourth such document since the original decision in early 2016, it recognizes the progress that has been made, agrees that the government is correct in some of its assertions, but remains critical of some of the ways the government has applied in

the implementation of CHRT orders.

The CHRT starts by asserting that, [2] “This ruling deals specifically with allegations of non-compliance and related requests for further orders with respect to immediate relief.”

The report proceeds with Canada’s responses to claims of non-compliance, terminating with, “[12] Overall,

Canada believes it has responded to the Tribunal’s rulings and has implemented substantive changes to remediate the discriminatory impacts of the impugned funding regime while medium and long-term program reform is underway. There is no basis for a finding of non-compliance and the motions should be dismissed.”

The CHRT responds, “[13] The Panel believes that Canada has complied with many of its orders and/or findings and is encouraged by this progress. Canada has implemented a number of changes and has taken a number of initiatives....” Furthermore, after listing many changes, it continues, “

[14] Between the motions’ hearing and this ruling, Canada entered into agreements with the Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) and the COO (Chiefs of Ontario) that will be discussed in separate sections below. It is important to note at the onset of this ruling, this positive progress improving the lives of Indigenous children. The Panel wishes to acknowledge the COO, the NAN and Canada for these agreements.”

However, that is not the whole story. The document continues, “[15] Insofar as Canada’s actions, it is incorrect to assert it did nothing. It is also incorrect for Canada to say it did everything that it could do and everything that was asked of it in the immediate term, which has now become mid-term. The Panel finds it important to raise this perspective, which is informed by the evidence before it both at the hearing on the merits and at the motions’ hearing.”

The Panel devoted substantial attention to establishing its legal powers. Among other things, it notes that, “[40] ... It appears that the AGC’s previous arguments that the Tri-

bunal has no jurisdiction in this complaint is now being disguised as the separation of powers argument in which it claims the Tribunal can make no orders in relation to public spending and in terms of policy.”

However, “[41] Canada must accept that liability was found and that remedies flow from this finding. The *Decision* was not a recommendation; it is legally binding,” and, “[42] To the same extent that funds must be provided to comply with Court decisions, funds must also flow from the Tribunal’s *Decision*. Treasury Board decisions cannot be above the *CHRA* when it comes to expenses for liability.”

The same argument is made more forcefully. “[46] It is also important to reiterate that this case is about Indigenous children, families and communities who have been recognized by this Panel and the Courts, including the Supreme Court, as a historically disadvantaged group. The best interest of children is not advanced by legalistic positions such as Canada’s....

“[47] **More importantly, this case is vital because it deals with mass removal of children. There is urgency to act and prioritize the elimination of the removal of children from their families and communities.**”

Responding to Canada’s argument that progress was slowed by the need to consult, the Panel says, “[55] Finally on this point, while Canada advances that it needs to consult with all First Nations’ communities, which in our view remains paramount for long term reform, the Panel does not think consultation prevents Canada from implementing immediate relief. In so far as Canada’s position is that it cannot unilaterally make

decisions, the Panel finds Canada has done so: namely to maintain the *status quo* in some areas even when the needs of specific communities or groups have been clearly identified and expressed in numerous reports filed in evidence in this case and, referred to, in the *Decision*’s findings.”

On Canada’s efforts to divert blame to the provinces, the Panel says, “[59] Canada simply cannot hide behind the provinces’ responsibilities to shield itself from its own responsibilities.”

There is an issue concerning funding for taking Indigenous children into care (apprehension), as opposed to funding for measures to keep them safely in their communities (prevention). The Panel writes, “[119] The Panel finds that the current manner in which prevention funds are distributed while unlimited funds are allocated to keep children in care is harming children, families, communities and Nations in Canada.”

Funding available for apprehension (taking children into care) is essentially unlimited, while funding to keep them in their community is contested.

The harm caused to children taken to residential schools by the separation from their families, “[24] ... is not only continuing but getting worse, with increasing numbers of child apprehensions through the child welfare system.”

Later in the document, the Panel writes, “

[167] ... The child welfare services have to be deemed essential services and the services must be prevention oriented rather than removal oriented if Canada wants to reverse the perpetuation of removal of children that is 3 times higher than at the heights of the residential **(Continued on Page 8.)**

Bill C-262 Moves Ahead

It is rare for a private member’s bill, other than one put forward by a member of the governing party, to successfully make its way through Parliament to become law. Usually, either the government is opposed to the substance of the bill, or it does not want a member from the opposition to get the credit for a good idea.

One exception is a measure put forward by Romeo Saganash, MP, a member of the New Democratic Party.

On December 7, the resolution, Bill C-262, “An Act to ensure that the laws of Canada are in harmony with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” (UNDRIP), passed by a vote of 217-76 on second reading in the House of Commons.

Initially introduced on April 21, 2016 (!), the act now goes to the Standing Committee on Indigenous and Northern Affairs for study, followed by third reading and a vote to adopt. After that, it will go to the Senate and, if it passes there, Royal Assent to make it law.

The Conservative Party voted against it.

The government’s support of this private member’s bill is rather significant, as successive Canadian governments have resisted such a move, claiming either that such it would be contrary to the country’s constitution, that there were some complications concerning definitions, or that the constitution provides comparable (or better) protection for the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

In fact, when UNDRIP was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on September 13, 2007, Canada was one of four countries voting against it. This country’s concern was that the terms “free, prior and informed consent” in the declaration regarding development on ancestral land or using resources within an Indigenous population’s territory, could be interpreted as granting veto powers to Indigenous groups.

A decade later, on September 13, 2017, CBC News re-

ported that, “In May, 2016, however, Canada dropped its objector status to the declaration and formerly adopted plans to implement it in accordance to the Canadian Constitution.”

Canada began holding annual meetings between First Nations, Inuit, and Métis and Prime Minister Justin Trudeau to identify priorities for moving forward on implementing the declaration. The government affirmed that, “... meaningful engagement with Indigenous Peoples aims to secure their free, prior and informed consent when Canada proposes to take actions which impact them and their rights including their lands, territories and resources.”

Events since that affirmation, including issues of implementation of the orders of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, show that actions do not always comply with expressed intentions.

It is noteworthy that, when Bill C-262 was introduced, Justice Minister Jody Wilson-Raybould called it “unworkable”. Later, she said, “With the direction and leadership of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, our government will support Bill C-262. The bill acknowledges the application of the UN declaration in Canada and calls for the alignment of the laws of Canada with the UN declaration.”

Assuming that the bill successfully makes it through the remaining hoops (which could take a while), it will be interesting to see how, and how quickly, it is implemented.

Perhaps it will reflect the confidence of Chief Wilton Littlechild, one of the authors of the UNDRIP, who believes that, “We still, of course, have a long way to go, but I think we are on a good path of reconciliation.”

Or it may confirm the view of Mi’kmaq lawyer, professor and activist Pam Palmater, who thinks that, “This Liberal government has, for the most part, been more talk and less action. They are skilled in delaying action under the guise of consultation.”

(Continued from Page 1.) families under the current systems”, the statement said, “The systems are broken. We need to work together to fix them.”

The statement noted that, “With more than 40,000 children in care, we all agree the current approach harms our children. The pain is real for our families. We know the problems.... Now is the time for action.”

The statement recognized the importance of the promise of added resources in the next federal budget, but stressed that, “... our children need support now. We also know that focusing on prevention and addressing issues that are related to poverty will help more children stay with their families and extended families and avoid being forced into

care.”

The statement concluded, “Let’s remember, though, that we spent ten years at the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal to achieve this kind of attention. Now that the meeting is over, what is important is what happens to transform the systems so our children have fairness, hope and opportunity. We must see immediate action.”

The AFN issued another statement on February 1, 2018, after the CHRT decision was issued. (The decision is available on-line.)

The statement reported, “Assembly of First Nations (AFN) National Chief Perry Bellegarde today said immediate relief for First Nations children and families must be the next urgent step in child

welfare reform, and the Government of Canada must work together with First Nations to uphold the fourth and most recent compliance order by the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal.”

Underlining the urgency of the situation, National Chief Bellegarde stressed:

“We need immediate relief for children in care and we must stop ripping families apart – not tomorrow, not in six months, not in one year, but today. First Nations are ready to move. This latest Tribunal order clearly states that Canada has to stop stalling and making excuses for inaction. Children are being apprehended every day. Every day matters in this struggle for our children. The Government of Canada must respect the orders of its own Human Rights Tribunal.”

Discrimination Continues

Current Eclectic

Court Nixes Travel Ban

On February 15, the 4th US Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia, voted 9-4 against President Donald Trump's latest travel ban on travellers from six largely Muslim countries. The court said the ban is "unconstitutionally tainted with animus toward Islam."

The court concluded after its deliberations that the ban "denies the possibility of a complete, intact family to tens of thousands of Americans".

"On a fundamental level, the Proclamation second-guesses our nation's dedication to religious freedom and tolerance," Chief Justice Roger Gregory wrote for the court in the majority opinion.

In December, the 9th US Circuit Court of Appeals found that Trump exceeded the scope of his authority with the latest ban.

An injunction was issued barring enforcement of the ban against people from Chad, Iran, Libya, Somalia, Syria and Yemen who have bona fide relationships with people in the United States.

The US Supreme Court has already agreed to hear the travel-ban case in April. In December, the high court said the ban could be fully enforced while appeals made their way through the courts.

President Trump's administration has said that the ban is a legitimate measure to protect national security.

Also on January 15, the Senate decisively rejected a White House rewrite of the nation's immigration laws that would have bolstered border security, placed strict limits on legal migration, and resolved the fate of the so-called Dreamers.

The defeated measure, proposed by Senator Charles E. Grassley was patterned after one the White House proposed. The 39-60 vote was 21 votes short of the 60 votes required for the Senate to consider it. Trump had threatened to veto any other approach.

Opposition came from both parties. Democrats rejected its get-tough approach to legal immigration, which would have severely limited family-based immigration, and would have ended the diversity visa lottery program. Many conservative Republicans opposed its pathway to citizenship for 18 million immigrants brought to the US illegally as children, the so-called Dreamers.

The White House-backed measure, which would also have provided \$25 billion for President Trump's border wall along the border with Mexico.

Pipeline to Europe Opposed

The United States is pressing hard against the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline between Russia and Germany. The USA is joined in its opposition by Poland, Ukraine and the Baltic states.

The official story is that "the pipeline would increase Europe's dependence on Russian gas and provide the Kremlin with billions of dollars of additional revenue to finance a further military build-up on EU's borders".

US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, on a visit to Warsaw, said, "We see it as undermining Europe's overall energy security and stability."

Some parts of the story seem plausible, but the entire public rational is eyewash.

Certainly there is an interest in depriving Russia of income, but sending the gas to Europe through Ukraine does generate revenues for Russia.

Nor would the new pipeline increase Europe's dependence on Russian gas. Either other supplies are available, or they are not. That does not depend on the route between Russia and Germany.

The real reason underlying opposition to the new pipeline is that it would actually increase Europe's security by removing the Ukrainian hostility to Russia as a factor. When Ukraine is by-passed, it will no longer be able to cut off the flow from Russia to Europe. Ukraine and the USA would have one less arrow for

their anti-Russian bow.

The United States has already sanctioned Russian companies over Moscow's involvement in the Ukraine crisis, as well as foreign companies investing in or helping Russian energy exploration. The US would like to be in a position to apply sanctions against Russian gas, creating more demand for American coal and other energy products.

Germany and Austria have focused more on the commercial benefits of having more cheap gas from Russia. Without Ukraine getting a cut, that gas can be even cheaper, producing benefits for Europe as well as Russia.

In terms of revenue, the new pipeline will be punishing to Ukraine, which currently has a revenue stream from the flow of gas between Russia and Europe.

Eradication of Polio in Reach

Around 1977, there were between 300,000 and 400,000 new cases of polio annually around the world. In 2017, there were only 22, all of them in Pakistan and Afghanistan. There is hope that, after 2018, there will be none, making polio the second disease, after smallpox, to be officially eliminated globally. As of mid-February there were already two new cases, both in Afghanistan, but it is thought these may be among the very last few.

Polio illustrates how we can be too clean for our own good. The viruses that produce the disease have been around for millenia, but the first cases of diagnosed polio in Europe were seen in the early 1800s and Canada did not have a case until 1910. Before that, all adults would have been infected with the virus and developed a resistance. Mothers would pass that immunity on to their children.

With better hygiene, many people did not develop the immunity, and could fall victim. Even so, and with the great numbers of victims, not everyone who was infected succumbed. In most cases, the virus was restricted to the digestive tract, where it generally did not cause symptoms, but did lead to immunity.

Because there is no other source than people for the polio virus, it can be eradicated by vaccinating people. It differs in that way from dis-

eases like tetanus, which can survive in soil, which acts like a reservoir for the virus.

Vaccination will continue for three years after the last case of the disease is detected. After that, stockpiles of the vaccines will be kept on hand "just in case", and samples of the virus will be kept in laboratories to "ensure we retain a knowledge of the virus should it somehow re-emerge decades hence".

A major hurdle in eradicating polio has been dangers posed by wars and other forms of conflict. However, most combatants have been interested in eradicating the disease, so in some conflicts days of truce were declared to enable teams of polio vaccinators to work.

Another hurdle has been people who refused inoculation for themselves and their children. In 2015, police in Pakistan arrested hundreds for refusing vaccination.

Continuing US Mystery in Cuba

The mystery of ailing American diplomats in Cuba continues to confound all experts seeking an explanation.

A *New York Times* article by Gina Kolata, reprinted in the *Toronto Star* on February 17, says that, "A group of US diplomats stationed in Havana appear to have symptoms of concussion without ever having received blows to their heads," according to a new study by medical experts.

The diplomats originally were said to have been victims of a some sort of sonic attack, but in January the FBI ruled out that possibility.

The report by the medical experts, published in *JAMA*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, raised more questions than it answered.

In 2016, 18 of the 21 affected diplomats reported that they heard strange sounds in their homes or hotel rooms, loud noises that sounded like buzzing or grinding metal, or piercing squeals or humming. Many said they felt increased air pressure. Three of the dip-

lomats said they felt a vibration.

In all cases but one, the symptoms were immediate: headache, pain in one ear, loss of hearing. Other symptoms appeared later, including memory problems, an inability to concentrate, mood problems, headaches and fatigue.

The top concussion researchers at the University of Pennsylvania, using state-of-the-art methods, confirmed neurological problems in the diplomats, including signs of apparent concussions.

The study's lead author, Dr. Douglas H. Smith, Director of the Center for Brain Injury and Repair at the University of Pennsylvania, emphasized that, "This is a preliminary report. We thought it was important to get it out from a public-health standpoint."

However, he also said that, "Uniformly, everyone who saw these patients was absolutely convinced. It looked like concussion pathology. Processing speed, inability to remember — those are such classic symptoms we see in

concussion. We all believe this is a real syndrome. This is concussion without blunt head trauma."

Most other experts were cautious, noting inherent weaknesses in such a study, regardless of the expertise of the group conducting it. It would be premature, they said, to conclude there is a mysterious new medical syndrome with an unknown cause.

One of the sceptics was Karen Postal, immediate Past President of the American Academy of Clinical Neuropsychology, who said that one drawback to the report is the lack of a comparison group.

Dr. Postal said that "These test results may represent normal variability."

Dr. Christopher Muth, a neurologist at Rush University Medical Center in Chicago, in an accompanying editorial also advised caution.

The diplomats were examined an average of 203 days after the purported incidents, and it is not known if they spoke to one another about their symptoms. At the same time, some of the findings depend on the doctor's possibly biased interpretation.

Jobs in Canada

After Statistics Canada reported employment increases for the months of November and December, 2017, many prognosticators seemed to go into a state of euphoria. Many of them seemed to be shocked when, on February 9, Statscan released the report for January.

The latest report showed that, following two months of increases, employment fell by 88,000 in January.

Part-time employment declined by 137,000, while full-time employment was up by 49,000.

The unemployment rate increased by 0.1% to 5.9%.

Employment in Canada stood at 18,557,000 in

January, down 0.5% from December.

The biggest job losses were in Ontario (a net loss of 51,000 part-time jobs) and Quebec (17,000 net jobs lost, mostly part time), with smaller losses in New Brunswick and Manitoba.

The losses hit so-called core-aged women (25 to 54 years old), people 55 and older, and youth aged 15 to 24. There was little change for core-aged men.

The number of employees fell in both the private and public sectors. The number of self-employed workers held steady from December to January, but was up 141,000 (+5.1%) from a year earlier.

UKRAINIAN CANADIAN

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not necessarily reflect the views of the Editorial Board.**International
Women's Day**

AN EDITORIAL by WILFRED SZCZESNY

Of course, we wish all our readers, and particularly our female readers, a happy International Women's Day. In some ways, it is a happy day.

The near-eradication of polio is good news, particularly for mothers and for women who expect to be mothers, as well as for the rest of us.

The new situation in which women who come forward with tales of abuse tend to be believed is a positive change, though the new form of abuse — by trolls on social media — gives it a dark overtone, as does the reality that the traditional forms of abuse have not been eradicated.

The increased awareness in society that discrimination against women which limits their personal development and social participation is not just their loss, but ours too, is a development laden with promise for the future.

Unfortunately, in the present, there is still a way to go. There are still people who worry about women wearing sleeveless dresses, people who think that women should know their place (kitchen, bedroom and nursery), people who hear "nurse" and think "woman" and hear "doctor" and think "man", people who think and do many things which are not helpful. On the positive side, their number seems to be diminishing.

There are global realities which reduce women's happiness, and ours too: the continuing assault on the environment, the sabre-rattling of those seeking regime change in some or many parts of the world, a system that uses workers' pension funds to pay bonuses to shareholders, the constant pressure to make the bankers richer and the rest of us poorer — the list seems to go on too long.

However, there is another global reality, one which brings hope in the face of the global threats. That reality is the growing ability of women and the rest of us to influence events. The social media which breed trolls also magnify people's power to become aware, to unite, to act. People's movements spring up faster and bigger, and, sometimes, even make a difference.

So, we wish you more than a happy International Women's Day. We wish you hope and strength and participation, so that you, and we, can have many happier days into the future.

COMMENTARY**Morning Star on Ukraine**

This editorial, "Distortions of the Truth in Ukraine", from the *Morning Star* was reprinted in the December 1-31, 2017, issue of the *People's Voice*, where we found it.

Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko led a ceremony in Kiev's Independence Square on November 21, laying flowers and lighting candles to the memory of the "Heavenly Hundred" killed during anti-government protests that began in 2013.

Poroshenko, Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman and parliamentary speaker Andriy Parubiy perpetuate the myth that all the dead perished at the hands of security forces, portraying the Euromaidan events of four years ago as a simple case of good versus evil.

Good was represented by demonstrators who filled the square to protest against then president Viktor Yanukovich's decision to postpone plans to sign an Association Agreement with the European Union and to seek closer economic ties with Russia.

Evil was personified by Yanukovich, his Ukraine of the Regions party, the Communist Party of Ukraine (KPU) and, above all, by Moscow. Yanukovich favoured Ukraine joining the EU but believed it possible to maintain

ties with Russia, in light of trade links that eastern Ukraine's mining and heavy industry enjoyed with its eastern neighbour.

He learned quickly that Brussels wouldn't compromise over the extent of its influence as initially peaceful Maidan protesters were joined, without discussion with the Kiev government, in the square by EU foreign policy head Catherine Ashton and US Senator John McCain and encouraged in their actions.

Matters swiftly took a violent turn when snipers on roofs fired at both protesters and police officers while detachments of far-right paramilitary groups spearheaded attacks on security forces.

Yanukovich subsequently fled the country to Russia, fascist groups were integrated into the armed forces and second world war criminals, notably Stepan Bandera, who slaughtered Jews and Poles, were honoured with monuments as historic memorials to Ukraine's liberation by the Red Army were vandalised.

Anti-fascist forces in the Donbass set up people's republics in Donetsk and

Lugansk provinces while the overwhelmingly Russian-speaking population of Crimea, home to Russia's Black Sea Fleet, voted to return to Russia.

Even though the Communist Party never backed secession from Ukraine, Poroshenko's regime sought to ban the KPU and remains set on doing so.

KPU general secretary Petro Symonenko's devastating critique of the post-coup government's plan to divest the country of 3,500 public corporations at fire-sale prices to foreign speculators explains this determination. The justification for this treasonable act is that these enterprises lose money, are a financial burden and would be better run under private ownership.

Similar statements were heard when the federal republic of Germany annexed the German Democratic Republic, axing its industries as outdated and plunging eastern German workers into penury.

History suggests that new owners will slash workforce numbers in quest of profits or simply close these firms, dumping tens of thousands more Ukrainian workers onto the scrap heap. As Symonenko points out, the capitalist paradise promised for Ukraine's workers has proved to be a capitalist hell run by thieves.

Poroshenko and his allies are so determined to enmesh Ukraine in the EU and NATO that they undermine the national independence they claim to revere.

It beggars belief that a country that suffered so greatly under Nazi occupation could elevate the likes of Stepan Bandera while dropping its backing for Russia's annual UN general assembly human rights committee resolution on combating the glorification of Nazism. Just Ukraine joined the US in voting against the proposal, which moves on now to the 193-member general assembly next month.

Kiev's subservience to Brussels and Washington does not augur well for the future of Ukraine's working people.

Seeking Antibiotics

The world is full of contradictions. Among them is the possibility that the dirt which harbours tetanus and other diseases that can harm and even kill us may also provide the antibiotics which can kill the most resistant disease bacteria.

The point is that bacteria have been killing each other for billions of years, and have become rather good at it. If we can harness the weapons they use against each other, then we can use those same weapons against them.

People have been applying that theory ever since Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, and it has worked well. But nothing is forever, and over time the bacteria we want to kill have developed growing immunity to the bacteria and bacterial by-products we have been using to kill them.

Humanity needs to find new bacteria to use as weapons, and there's no shortage in the ground.

(We could use chemicals,
(Continued on Page 8.)

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Ukrainian Women in Early History

Women's Branches were first organized in the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association in March, 1922. As part of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Women's Branches, *The Ukrainian Canadian* produced a special edition which included this article about women by Peter Krawchuk.

March of this year marks the 50th Anniversary of the formation of the first branch, in Winnipeg, of the Women's Section of the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association, which was the forerunner of today's organization of The Association of United Ukrainian Canadians. The establishment of the Winnipeg Branch marked the beginning of the first national organization of Ukrainian women in Canada. Other national women's or-

ganizations were formed and established somewhat later.

In connection with this memorable jubilee, an excursion into the past history of our people would make much clearer the processes that developed and guided whole numbers of the Ukrainian community of women into active participation in the growing democratic movement in Canada, into their emergence on the social-political arena of struggle for social equality in

all spheres of community life.

In becoming acquainted with these processes, it will be easier for us to understand those factors that were instrumental in rallying Ukrainian working women into becoming an active force in the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association, now the AUUC.

It would not be amiss to remind ourselves that in the society of ancient Kiev Rus, from which emerged the Ukrainian nation of today, women played an important role in the running of the state. Kiev Rus, in the 11th century, had already established schools for women. So that for nearly 900 years the women of Kiev Rus had access to education, were admitted to the government councils of the day.

Mikhailo Drahomanov, the outstanding Ukrainian literary

From Our History

critic, publicist and pamphleteer, in a document entitled "Ukrainian Literature Forbidden by the Russian Government" presented to the Paris Literary Congress in 1878, draws attention to the works of the great Russian literary critic and public figure, the revolutionary-democrat Vissarion Belinsky, who wrote that in southern Kiev Rus (now Ukraine) "women enjoyed equality".

Ukrainian history registers the important role of a whole number of women, among them Roxolana (Nastya Lisovska), whose heroic deed freed many Cossacks from Turkish slavery; Marusya Bohuslavka, the legendary heroine and patriot who, enslaved by the Turkish Pasha as a member of his harem, freed 700 Cossacks from their imprisonment in his dungeons; Yelisaveta Hulevich — an ardent champion of universal education.

After Ukraine was divided by various invaders, its people socially and nationally enslaved and its peasants relegated to serfdom, the Ukrainian peasant woman was totally deprived of the most elementary rights, even those few meagre rights that were still conceded to the men.

In the second half of the 19th century in Eastern Galicia and in Bukovina, from which Ukrainian emigration to Canada began 80 years ago, a broad democratic-radical movement in which prominent Ukrainian writers like Ivan Franko, Mikhailo Pavlyk and Ostap Terletsky played an important role, was born and developed. Through their literary and publicist works these writers demanded social and national rights for the Ukrainian people. They also led in the organized struggle for these rights, spoke at mass public meetings where they urged the people to unite and defend their interests.

During this period a whole number of women appeared on the literary, publicist and civic scene in these provinces, among them such well-known writers and poets as Natalia Kobrynska, Yevhenia Yaroshynska, Olga Kobylyanska, Anna Pavlyk, Klymentyna Popovich and Uliana Kravchenko.

An especial place in the struggle for the emancipation of Ukrainian women belongs to Natalia Kobrynska, a writer and public activist of democratic convictions who actively defended women's right to economic independence and equality with man in work and education.

The other writers, mentioned above, also used their literary talents in placing the

emancipation of women as a priority question, as well as playing an active role in the movement.

The Bukovinian democratic writer Yevhenia Yaroshynska, joined the movement for feminine emancipation in the early 1890's. Together with Natalia Kobrynska she spoke at a meeting of women in Striy and signed a petition calling for the 'right to education, work, and participation in public' life for women. The writer condemned the acceptance of women solely in the role of housewife.

At a public meeting of women in Chernivtsi in 1894 Yevhenia Yaroshynska was joined by Olga Kobylyanska on the speaker's rostrum.

They called for the establishment of justice for women, for the right of women to vote, to develop spiritually, to study and work in equality with men.

At this time also, Uliana Kravchenko appeared with her militant poetry in which she raised the question of the emancipation of woman.

In one of her poems of the day she writes:

The time of slavery and wandering is past...

Give up all your reproaches, active be!

Be strong and conscious of your human rights,

Gather the sheaves, the harvest's there to reap!

Your family's, your own fate you'll decide,

Within your hands, the happiness you seek.

Anna Pavlyk, too, was an active participant in revolutionary-democratic causes, carrying on agitational work among the peasants of the Kosiv region and the workers in Chernivtsi. She was arrested and jailed a number of times for this activity. Her name was well-known to the women of Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, and later to the Ukrainian emigrant women beyond the ocean.

Active in the general progressive movement, Ivan Franko and Mikhailo Pavlyk were among the prominent writers of the day who also raised their voices for the emancipation and equality of women. Natalia Kobrynska, speaking at the literary gathering marking the 25th anniversary of Ivan Franko's creative work in 1883, stated:

"Where women are concerned, his attitude is one of greatest sympathy to those on whose fate and freedom society has placed the heaviest chains."

And further:

"A writer who brought into our literature such moving characterizations of women, a writer who researched the
(Continued on Page 10.)

Toronto AUUC Valentine Luncheon

— Story photos: Jerry Dobrowolsky



Braving ominous weather forecasts, including the threat of dreaded freezing rain, some 25 members and friends gathered at the AUUC Cultural Centre on February 11, to share a Valentine luncheon.

Never let it be said, that we Canadians are not a hearty, resilient people, undaunted by inclement weather. This was especially evident with the added anticipation of a sumptuous Baby Point-catered meal and the warm company of good friends, in the offing.

Such was the occurrence on Sunday, February 11, as AUUC Toronto Branch members and guests celebrated Valentine's Day with a delicious luncheon of borscht, chicken, roast beef, *holubtsi* (cabbage rolls), vegetables, cake & coffee.

This incredible gathering

was enhanced by the nostalgic recordings of past cultural performances — music provided by Nancy Stewart and our president/photographer/archivist, Jerry Dobrowolsky; which elicited, in us, the most precious of memories.

We were honoured, later, to discover that two of our friends, Roman and Adele Paraschuk, had chosen this occasion to share the celebration of their 62nd wedding anniversary. They are wished many more healthy years of love and happiness.

As departing guests, Valentine treat boxes in hand, faced

the inevitable cold of the late afternoon, they expressed not only the heartwarming camaraderie generated by the occasion, but the hopes that similar such events would continue to be offered.

On behalf of the organizers, aka "The Crew": Vera Borusiewich, Bernardine and Jerry Dobrowolsky and Nancy and Mark Stewart, I thank all of the loyal and enthusiastic individuals who braved the cold and, with us, shared a remarkable afternoon.

— Constance Prince



Following the delicious meal, diners were treated to a DVD of the Hahilka Choir appearance on television, with the Toronto orchestra and members of the Welland Ukrainian Mandolin Orchestra (AUUC) participating.

Yunist Hosts Successful Malanka Social

The Yunist Dance Ensemble put together a very successful Malanka social on January 13, to bring in the new year with friends and family.

It is no wonder the group was able to raise \$3500.00 to be put towards new costumes, choreography, and the continued use of the Ukrainian Labour Temple as a rehearsal space on Monday nights.

The ensemble showed up

bright and early on the day of the event, and spent hours filling up balloons, hanging streamers, packaging prizes, and cooking the food — by the time we were done, it looked magical.

The group worked together to provide silent auction prizes, which included a new Fitbit, two Folklorama tour visa's for the upcoming season, and a mini fridge filled with a

variety of wines!

It didn't take long for people to arrive, eager to dance the night away. It was wonderful to see so many familiar faces mixed with new ones all coming together for a timeless celebration.

The DJ played a wide variety of music that enticed the crowd to fill up the floor and dance for as long as they could stand. Shoes were kicked off and many laughs were had.

The patrons were given a Ukrainian meal including perogies, kubasa, and of



The dancing went on long after 1:00 a.m..



The Yunist Dance Ensemble hosted a Malanka social on January 13, raising some \$3500.00 for new costumes, choreography, and other group needs.

course, dill pickles — and then it was time to welcome in the new year.

The new year was rung in at midnight with a Kolomeyka full of lifts, spins and jumps, welcoming anyone who was willing to show off their moves.

The night ended with dancing well beyond 1:00 a.m., lots of pictures, and tired feet. As people left, smiling and laughing, everyone agreed it was a successful, fun event. Many people who had never attended such an event before left, saying, "You Ukrainians sure know how to throw a good party!"

Thank you to everyone who helped make Malanka 2018 a success. Thank you to Elise Pierre for coordinating, and to all of the members of the Yunist dance ensemble — your work behind the scenes, selling tickets, gathering prizes, serving food, decorating, and everything else is all

very much appreciated.

Lastly, I want to wish everyone a happy and prosperous year as we celebrate our 100th year anniversary of the AUUC.

— Robyn Smith



Dancers Shaela Enns, Michelle Hladun, and Robyn Smith greeted guests at the front door.

ULT Renovations in Winnipeg

The 46th National Convention of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians took the important decision to assist with renovating the Ukrainian Labour Temple in Winnipeg so that it could continue to play a viable role in the activities of the AUUC.

The Ukrainian Labour Temple in Winnipeg has designation as a National Historic Site, and is also recognized for its historic significance both by the province and the city. It was the first Labour Temple to be built by the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association, and became the anchor for flourishing social, cultural and political work amongst those who belonged to the ULTA.

This year is the centenary year of the AUUC (the direct descendant of the ULTA), and 2019 will mark the centenary of the completion of the Labour Temple. Thus, the Convention decision was a timely one, as it gave impetus to the preliminary work to define the needs of the Hall to remain viable.

The main and immediate need of the Hall is to be accessible to those who can not use the stairs and standard washrooms of the Hall. This

is important not only for our Branch members, but also for the general public, who enter the Hall either for public events of the Branch or those gatherings organized by the local community, individuals and institutions.

Since at least the 1970s accessibility has been the norm for buildings and the expectations of those using them. The Winnipeg Council of the AUUC identified accessibility as an important issue if the Hall was to be a venue for commercial use as a means to generate income to sustain the building.

A study done in the 1990s, by another architectural firm, focused on accessibility via ramps on the north side of the building. This was not satisfactory as a solution, because it meant access from a non-public area; the public entrances to the Hall are on the south side.

In 2017, work began with architect Giovanni Geremia to determine if the Hall could be made accessible within the constraints imposed by the site and its status as an historic building. Giovanni has extensive experience with historical buildings and has done

previous work on the Hall.

The solution envisioned will place the accessible entrance through the existing doors at Pritchard and McGregor, as these are at the level of the sidewalk. At this point, what is currently a small exit area will be configured for a lift that will rise approximately three feet to the level of the main floor and also descend to the lower hall. The re-configuration will make this a proper entrance adjacent to the main foyer, with access leading to the main hall and the lower hall. The lower level and main level will be fully accessible, including accessible washrooms on both levels. This will allow both levels to be secured separately from each other, providing for secure use and rental of both areas.

The accessibility plan does not have any impact on the occupancy load of the building, the use of either the main or lower level, or the Hall's historical elements.

The next step will be meetings with representatives of the federal, provincial and city historical departments to ensure that the plans meet their approval.

As we progress, the work to renovate the Ukrainian Labour Temple will be reported on the pages of the "Herald".

— Glenn Michalchuk

Edmonton Seniors Party

On December 19, 2017, the Seniors Club of the Edmonton Branch of the AUUC held its annual Christmas celebration. Our cook, Diane Ries, created an exceptional, delicious turkey dinner which was greatly appreciated by all present.

Christmas tunes were played quietly so all could enjoy their dinner in solitude while peacefully socializing.

President Paul Greene opened the afternoon activity by stating that he was extremely excited this year while watching the city being lit up with beautiful decorations, which somewhat took from his mind the madness of the constant wars and terror being perpetuated on our beautiful planet, and bringing some joy and happiness to him.

What really astounded him was that the injured ISIS troops were being healed in Israel, which clearly showed that Israel was involved in this destructive war.

Of course, no Christmas celebration could be held without the appearance of Santa Claus. As happened last year, Santa was ill, so the role of trans-gender Santa (for one day) was played by Virginia Witwicki, with help from our choir's pianist, Svitlana

Romanova, a new citizen who recently arrived from Bukovyna, Ukraine.

Santa passed out gifts to the Seniors, with the acknowledgment that they had behaved all year.

The afternoon ended with the singing of some carols, but before it ended, Santa invited our oldest senior, 96-year-old Ann Husar, to come forward, where she was joined by others for a picture.

All left the hall in a happy mood with hugs all around.

On January 16, 2018, the Seniors Club continued, with their festive celebration marking the Orthodox Christmas, which falls on January 7 by the Julian Calendar.

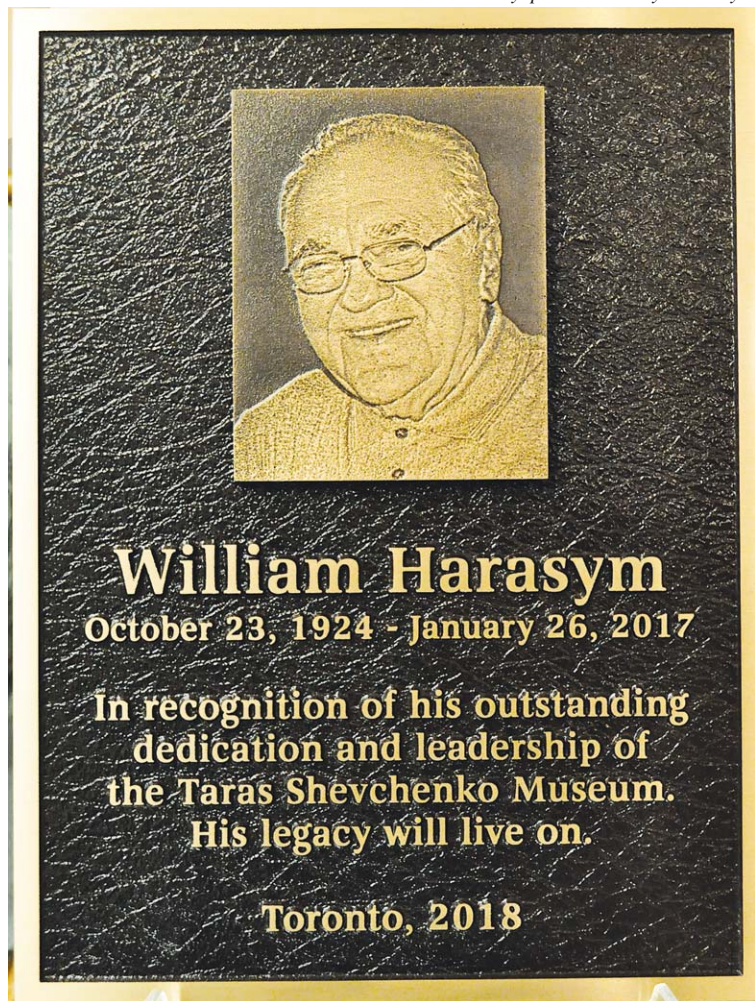
Since the Orthodox dinner is comprised of twelve different dishes, everybody was asked to bring something prepared at home. Everything was excellent, except nobody could bring *studanets* (jellied meat), so we carried on with eleven dishes.

The afternoon began with Ann Husar and her daughter, Sherry, bringing in a bundle of wheat, for this was the way our forefathers made their wishes for a bountiful harvest.

The Good Spirit, Shirley Uhryn, stood and chased
(Continued on Page 12.)

Shevchenko Museum Unveils Plaque

— Story photos: Jerry Harasym



On Sunday, February 4, the Taras Shevchenko Museum held a plaque unveiling in honour of William (Bill) Harasym, a dedicated Board member and long-time volunteer, who passed away on January 26, 2017.

Wilfred Szczesny, as Master of Ceremonies, began the ceremony with his opening remarks of welcome and a statement about the significance of the event as an expression of the esteem in which Bill Harasym and his contribution were held.

Wilfred then introduced Andrii Veselovskyi, Consul General of Ukraine in Toronto, who spoke highly of Bill as a dignified and gentle man. Mr. Veselovskyi recounted his discussions with Bill over the years, reflecting fondly on their mutual admiration of Taras Shevchenko.

Wilfred continued his role of MC by sharing historical facts about the Museum, and Bill's involvement with it when it was originally situated on the Oakville property in

Palermo. The monument of Taras Shevchenko was erected on this land and unveiled on July 1, 1951, and the Museum was officially opened on July 1, 1952.

Wilfred concluded these remarks by emphasizing the significance that Bill had had as a Board member before the Museum was opened at its present location.

Bob Seychuk, National President of the AUUC, continued the proceedings by offering greetings from the National Committee of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians, and expressed praise for Bill's contribution to both the Museum and the organization. Bob drew particular attention to Bill's dedication and passion as Chair of the Lands Development Committee, and concluded by expressing what an honour he felt to be present at the unveiling.

Kathy Schubert, National Treasurer of the AUUC, fol-

lowed by presenting a gift of \$500.00 to the Museum in recognition of Bill's tremendous driving force behind the success of the cultural institution.

Andrew Gregorovich, President of the Taras H. Shevchenko Museum and Memorial Park Foundation, proceeded to speak highly of the contribution that Bill had made to the welfare and success of the Museum's present Bloor Street location, citing in particular, his dedicated service in conducting informative and insightful tours for almost 20 years.

In his introduction of the next speaker, Museum Director Lyudmyla Pogoryelova, Wilfred gave full credit to Bill for the idea of hiring a full-time director/curator as a means of improving the quality of the Museum.

In her tribute to Bill, Lyudmyla expressed the highest respect for him as a wise advisor and a self-taught authority on Taras Shevchenko's fascinating life and works. She also praised him for his ability to share with the public while guiding tours, a multitude of stories of the thousands of early Ukrainian pioneers who immigrated to Canada in search of a better life.

Before the next presentation, Wilfred explained the significance and history of consultants on the Lands Development Committee in dealing with the Oakville property. He made specific reference to the partnership between Bill and planning consultant Grant Morris.

On taking the microphone, Mr. Morris, in recounting the 12 to 14 years in which he had worked with Bill, referred to him as his mentor. He was inspired by what he had learned from Bill about Shevchenko, and by the impact that the bard has had on the Ukrainian community. This knowledge became his driving force and focus in this particular consulting role.

In the years of Grant's advocacy for the committee to wait for the value of the land to rise before decisions were made, it was Bill who kept



Jerry Dobrowolsky prepared a photo display with many depictions of Bill Harasym's activity with the Museum.

everyone together in support of this plan.

Grant concluded his tribute by presenting a generous gift of \$2000.00 to the Museum on behalf of the Grant Morris Foundation.

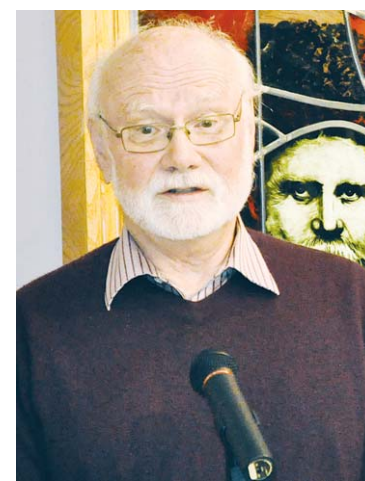
The final speaker of the ceremony was Bill's son, Terry Harasym. In his homage to his father, Terry spoke of the tireless work that his dad had done for both the Museum and the AUUC over many years. It was only because of health issues that Bill reluctantly withdrew from his active involvement with the Museum. Terry concluded his talk by praising the choice of the photo of Bill that was used on the plaque, since it was a snapshot of a very happy moment shared between Bill and his wife, Marie.

The actual unveiling was accomplished by Lyudmyla Pogoryelova and Andrew Gregorovich, who removed the covering *rushnyk* to an enthusiastic sound of applause as the image was revealed.

To quote a paragraph from the brochure dedicated to the event, the atmosphere among the socializing guests following the ceremony reflected the following respectful sentiment:

"Bill's memory will live on in the life of this Museum to which he dedicated his passion, enthusiasm, experience and knowledge. And he will always live on in our hearts."

— Bernardine Dobrowolsky



AUUC National President Bob Seychuk recalled Bill Harasym's role in the AUUC and in the leadership of the Museum.



Andrew Gregorovich, President of the Shevchenko Museum Board, remarked on Bill Harasym's dedication, and the variety of services he provided



Bill Harasym's son Terry was the final speaker for at the unveiling ceremony.



Andrii Veselovskyi, Consul General of Ukraine in Toronto.



Shevchenko Museum Curator Lyudmyla Pogoryelova spoke of the role of Bill Harasym in the life of the Museum, and his contribution to its development.



Grant Morris spoke about Bill Harasym's contribution to the work of the Lands Development Committee. Mr Morris presented a cheque in support of the project.



AUUC National Treasurer Kathy Schubert presented an AUUC cheque in support of the project.

Notice
Look for a report on the AGM of the Taras H. Shevchenko Museum and Memorial Park Foundation in the May, 2018, issue of the "UCH".

Antibiotics

(Continued from Page 4.) but these are getting harder to invent and, more important, are just as happy killing us as killing our enemies.)

Of course many of the bacteria in the ground would be happy killing us, so the trick is to find the ones that will kill for us, without killing us. That may mean finding some way to thwart their lethal ways.

However, many others work against bacteria cells, but not against human cells.

These can be used against diseases, but many of the interesting ones do not live well in laboratories. Scientists are learning what molecules make those bacteria useful, and are manufacturing that molecule instead of growing the bacterium.

Another problem that is being studied in a similar way is how to slow down growth of immunity in the disease. Good progress is being made on solving this problem too.

The desired molecules can also be injected into bacteria that can be cultured in the lab,

leading to the the desired antibiotic effect and the retarded development of immunity by the target bacteria.

Scientists are pursuing a variety of avenues of research into new options, many of which are very promising. Some have had successful trials on non-human animals.

However, the fruits of these labours will not be in the pharmacies very soon. Great care has to be taken to ensure that these remedies are safe for people to use, as well as effective, processes which can take years.

From the CRHT Ruling

(Continued from Page 2.) school era.”

Criticising the government's approach, the panel says, “[132] The focus is on financial considerations and not the best interests of children nor addressing liability and preventing mass removals of children.” The next paragraph says that Canada has shown no good reason why it can not fund now “all actual costs for prevention services”.

Canada claims it can not act unilaterally, but the Panel says, “[169] Canada argues that it cannot act unilaterally on a number of items. However, this argument runs counter to examples where it has actually done so. For instance, it did so with Budget 2016.”

The panel takes issues with Canada's rolling out funding over 5 years, with most money allocated to the last two years. The Panel says, that, “[146] The Panel finds it problematic that again, Canada's rationale is based on the funding cycle not the best interests of children....”

Additionally, The Panel found that, “[150] Canada cannot justify paying enormous amounts of money for children in care when the cost is much higher than prevention programs to keep the child in the home. This is not an acceptable or sound fiscal or social policy. This is a decision made by Canada unilaterally and it is harming the children.”

Further addressing the problem of continuing delays in implementing programs and funding, the panel says, “[299] **The Panel does not question the need for a multi-pronged approach or large and numerous consultations with Canada's partners. The Panel does not dispute that Canada cannot reform the child welfare system alone and that it needs to do it with its partners at tripartite tables and in other forums.**

“[300] The Panel takes issue with the fact that the above was always advanced to justify delay, and denials of equitable services leading to discrimination. ... This has been going on for years, yet the Panel found discrimination.”

The Panel notes that, “[303] discussions with no comprehensive plan or specific deadlines attached to it can go on for a very long time and seeing these types of arguments is a source of concern.”

Concerning funding for Band Representatives, the panel presented positions which it advanced on several matters. “[335] There is no need to complete discussions and a National review to provide Band representative

funding to Ontario First Nations agencies as an immediate relief.... If Canada funds on the basis of need it can fund Band Representatives in Ontario while it reforms the *1965 Agreement*.” Put another way, the Panel repeatedly says that funding can be provided as needed while data is gathered, agreements are negotiated, and programs are designed.

The Attorney General of Canada raised a complaint that the process was not fair, because new issues, such as mental health funding, were being introduced. The Panel found that, “[385] There is no unfairness to Canada here. The Panel reminds Canada that it can end the process at any time with a settlement on compensation, immediate relief and long term relief that will address the discrimination identified and explained at length in the *Decision*.”

The Panel noted that, “[387] It took years for the First Nations children to get justice. Discrimination was proven. Justice includes meaningful remedies. Surely Canada understands this. The Panel cannot simply make final orders and close the file. The Panel determined that a phased approach to remedies was needed to ensure short term relief was granted first, then long term relief, and reform which takes much longer to implement. The Panel understood that if Canada took 5 years or more to reform the Program, there was a crucial need to address discrimination now in the most meaningful way possible with the evidence available now.”

Furthermore, “[389] In any event, any potential procedural unfairness to Canada is outweighed by the prejudice borne by the First Nations' children and their families who suffered and, continue to suffer, unfairness and discrimination.”

The Panel included a number of orders in its Ruling. Many included deadlines.

Included were, “[408] to do a cost-analysis of the real needs of First Nations agencies including prevention/least disruptive measures, intake and investigation, building repairs and legal fees related to child welfare taking into account travel distances, case load ratios, remoteness, the gaps and/or lack of surrounding services and all particular circumstances they may face,” and “[410] to eliminate that aspect of its funding formulas/models that creates an incentive resulting in the unnecessary apprehension of First Nations children from their families and/or communities.”

No Time to Bury Them

No Time to Bury Them by Mark C. Eddy. Iguana Books, Toronto. 2017. 166pp. ISBN-10: 1771802227. ISBN-13: 978-1771802222.

No time to Bury Them, by Mark C. Eddy, is a suspense thriller that delves into the early days of the Royal North West Mounted Police in the Yukon.

Dawson City, profitable throughout the Klondike Gold Rush, has fallen into the hands of Eric Morgan, a violent gang leader who is preparing for his biggest score yet. When Morgan's right-hand man, Vadim Azarov, fails to contain Morgan's plans, Inspector Richard Carol is tasked with organizing a team of Mounties to stop them.

No time to Bury Them is a fast-paced crime novel with flaws. Eddy's characters lack depth, and he fails to strike the right balance between history and plot.

No Time to Bury Them is a book full of historical details, and it's obvious that the author's goal is to teach a little of the history of the Royal North West Mounted Police in the early 20th century.

For example, the journey from the Fort MacCammon detachment of the RNWMP to Dawson City allows Eddy to describe the northern geography. Besides the obvious snow and cold temperatures, the Mounties only have a couple of hours of daylight each day to travel by, and there are almost no sheltered areas for them to hide from Azarov and his men. The punishing Canadian climate is, in fact, the big-

gest obstacle the Mounties face.

The gangster premise also allows Eddy to draw on his extensive knowledge of the guns available at the time. Canadian history buffs with an interest in arms might really enjoy reading about each gun's capabilities. While I can appreciate that Eddy wants us to keep the pertinent historical facts in mind, the information is repetitive, and makes his intentions too obvious.

In a similar vein, each of the characters in *No Time to Bury Them* has a little good and a little bad but, sadly, Eddy fails to develop them in a captivating way. The very first thing Eddy tells us about Azarov is that he struggles with his position within Morgan's organization, and he knows that there is only one way out. If Eddy had developed the story line over time, Azarov could have been a redeemable character with whom the reader could go on a journey.

Even more disappointing is the weak link between Richard's alcoholism (one of the first things that we learn about him), and the plot. People don't entirely trust Richard, and he doesn't really trust himself, but that's as far as the problem goes. Eddy's failure to provide a convincing mechanism for Richard's alcoholism to affect the Mounties' mission is a missed



opportunity. It renders what is arguably the most interesting thing about the main character irrelevant.

Eddy's inexperience writing fiction was most obvious at the end of the book, where the climax was too short and too obvious. I was hoping for a major reckoning at the end, and that just didn't come. I'll admit that I was surprised by some of the conclusions, but even the major twist at the end of the book was more humdrum than satisfying.

One expects a book about trying to stop a gangster to be exciting, but *No Time to Bury Them* lacked suspense. The transparent characters and the unconvincing plot leave a lot to be desired.

The most interesting aspect of the story is the dedication it must have taken for any Mounty to choose the Yukon over easier living conditions and better career opportunities elsewhere.

Eddy is clearly knowledgeable about Canadian history, especially the earlier days of the RNWMP, but he has some work to do as a novelist.

— Zorya Murphy

About the Author

Mark C. Eddy is the author of the non-fiction book *The Recent History of Terrorism in Canada, 1963-2013*, and the novel *No Time to Bury Them*. After completing his Master of Arts degree at Memorial University, Eddy moved from Newfoundland to Toronto, where he lives with his wife, Carolyn, and daughters, Rachel and Faith.

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Ukrainian Miscellany

Cooperation on Health Care

Ukraine's Ministry of Health announced that on February 9, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and the Government of Ontario would sign a Memorandum of Understanding regarding cooperation on health care programs.

Such a Memorandum was indeed signed.

The Ministry of Health said that the agreement allows not only for the exchange of information and sharing of experience, but also for the organization of training programs and the conduct of joint

research projects.

The two parties agreed to exchange information and provide opportunities for training on priority areas such as disease prevention and control, emergency care, mental health, education of health care professionals, telecommunications and telemedicine, rural medicine, and the provision of medical services.

Ukraine's Acting Minister of Health Dr. Ulana Suprun said, "Today we are signing a Memorandum with the Government of Ontario on a three-year program of cooperation

on the development of the health-care system. Our task is to rebuild Ukraine's health-care system into a modern, effective 21st century system."

Ontario's Minister of Health and Long-Term Care Dr. Eric Hoskins stated, "Together with Ukraine we'll work on the implementation of programs for training, teaching and exchange of knowledge of specialists. This agreement strengthens relations between our countries — we're developing a partnership to exchange information on medical services, as well as to implement joint programs that will benefit both countries. We look forward to fruitful cooperation."

Note: Readers may detect inconsistencies in the spelling of some words transliterated from Ukrainian, particularly names. Our general rule is not to change spellings that appear in quotations, but to use our preferred spelling outside of quotations. —Ed.

Fighting Corruption in Ukraine

Corruption in Ukraine continues to be of concern to the country's international partners. For example, when Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank Group visited Ukraine in late January, it was reported that President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko had met with the President of the World Bank Group. Among other matters, the two leaders discussed the need "to establish an independent Anti-Corruption Court in compliance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the recommendations of the Venice Commission."

While awaiting the establishment of the new court, there has been some action to combat corruption. For example, it was reported in January, 2018, that, "The Ukrainian government has fired tax and customs service chief Roman Nasirov, who was suspended from the post after his arrest on suspicion of embezzlement in March, 2017."

Mr. Nasirov, one of the highest officials to face prosecution, is being investigated on suspicion of defrauding the state of 2 billion hryvnias (\$70 million). The National Anti-Corruption Bureau accused him of signing off on grace periods for a number of taxpayers.

In another case, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) reported, "The mayor of the Ukrainian Black Sea port city of Odesa, Hennadiy Trukhanov, has been detained upon arrival from abroad on suspicion of embezzlement."

The NABU (National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine) reported on February 13 that Mr. Trukhanov had been officially informed that he is a suspect in an investigation into suspected embezzlement. A deputy mayor and two Odessa City Council members were also informed that they were suspects in the case.

The IMF has also been involved. International Monetary Fund spokesperson William Murray spoke about "working together with the authorities and international partners to address concerns regarding the current draft law on the Anti-Corruption Court and bring it fully in line with Ukraine's commitments under the IMF program and the recommendations of the Venice Commission."

Mr. Murray said, once again, that establishment of such a court "is an essential component of the IMF supported program with Ukraine".

Parliamentary Speaker Andriy Parubiy has reportedly told IMF mission chief Ron van Rooden that the law to establish the court would be presented to the Supreme Council at the end of February, and probably be adopted before May.

Ukraine's pro-Western government is under pressure from the United States, the European Union, and donor organizations to tackle its deep-seated graft problem as part of the conditions Ukraine must meet to qualify for the next loan tranche of around \$2 billion from the IMF.

Cruise Missiles

(Continued from Page 1.) installation "is a practical mechanism for early detection of cyberthreats and effective counteraction to cyberattacks".

Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine Oleksandr Turchynov said, at the opening of the Centre, that the technological capabilities of the Centre allow not only de-

tection of cyberattacks, but also prompt warning of them, analysis of their vulnerabilities, anomalies, malware, and viruses, and immediate implementation of countermeasures.

Of course, such capabilities suggest the ability to initiate an attack, which will surely tempt the Ukrainian military establishment.

There is an international di-

mension to Ukraine's growing military capabilities. Canada's government may be having trouble finding a United Nations peacekeeping operation to support, but they have no hesitation in committing more resources to support the corrupt oligarchs in Kyiv.

On January 26, Canada's Department of National Defence reported that "...the Canadian Armed Forces will temporarily increase the number of trainers in (Ukraine) in order to assist in the training of a Battalion Tactical Group of Ukrainian troops."

On that day, "the largest Canadian contingent since the start of Operation UNIFIER" arrived at the International Peacekeeping and Security Centre (a misnomer if ever there was one) in Starychi, Ukraine.

Operation UNIFIER is the arrangement under which the Canadian Armed Forces, with the US military, provide military training and capacity building to the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The intent, as enunciated by Canada's Minister of National Defence Harjit Sajjan, is supposedly "to support Ukraine in its efforts to maintain sovereignty, security, and stability". However, years ago, Ukraine gave up its sovereignty to the IMF and the World Bank, its security to right-wing militias, and its stability to the struggle between competing oligarchs.

"Canada's enduring commitment to Ukraine and the Ukrainian people," to cite Minister Sajjan, is such that this country will "fall all over itself", as the saying goes, to join what it has been promoting: a United Nations force in Ukraine, complying with President Poroshenko's conditions.

This would make Canada part of an occupying force, supporting the government against its own dissenting people, with possible hostile confrontations with Russia.

Let's hope it won't happen.

Ukrainian Economic Information

In January and early February, a number of pieces of 2017 economic information was released in Ukraine. One item was a sharp increase in foreign tourism to Kyiv.

In January, Kyiv city officials reported that over 1.5 million foreign tourists visited the Ukrainian capital in 2017, almost double the 800,000 recorded during 2014.

The city's revenues from the Kyiv tourism rose from an estimated UAH 6.1 billion in 2014 to UAH 17.9 billion (about US \$650 million) in 2017. Just over half of the visitors in 2017 came from other European countries, and about a third came from Asia.

Kyiv, which is hosting the UEFA Champions League Final in late May, hopes that the resulting publicity will encourage further growth in tourism.

There was more good news. The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food reported that Ukraine's food exports rose 16% last year to \$17.9 billion, the highest level in five years. The three top staple food exports were grain crops (36%), vegetable oils (25%), and oilseeds (11%). The top five buyers were: India, the Netherlands, Egypt, Spain and China. Exports to Asian coun-

tries were 43% of the total, with 32% to the European Union, and 14% to African countries.

Ukraine's food exports grew by 37% to the European Union in 2017, but were still only 32% of exports. The \$5.8 billion in food sales to the EU last year included major staples like cereals (\$1.7 billion) and cooking oil (\$1.4 billion). It also included products like poultry (\$134 million), confectionery products (\$38 million), flour products (\$96 million) juices (\$71 million), and honey (\$99 million).

Still more good news: in 2017 Kyiv's Boryspil International Airport was Europe's third-fastest-growing airport for its size, with 22.1% growth, to 10.5 million passengers. Only Keflavik in Iceland (up 28.3%) and Naples in Italy (up 26.6%) grew faster.

The Kyiv-based Centre for Transport Strategies reported that it had a record \$152 million in revenue last year.

Boryspil airport handles 60% of Ukraine's air traffic, with direct flights to about 100 cities. The airport is about to start a 6-year, \$224 million, modernization program in anticipation of 20 million travelers by 2023.

Energy and Ukraine

Foreign capital is becoming increasingly important in Ukraine's economy as investors and suppliers rush to take opportunities created by the country's dependence on the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. One area which is wide open to companies from abroad is the energy sector.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) reported that it is "supporting a new 36 MWp (megawatt) solar plant in western Ukraine as part of its commitment to making the energy mix in its countries of

operations greener."

Participating in the project, as well, is the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), the EBRD's partner in advancing green energy.

The EBRD will provide a 10-year loan of €7.3 million, and the CTF will extend an 11-year loan of €6.9 million, to Energopark Yavoriv LLC, a company set up specifically for the construction of the plant, and majority-owned, by Zinoviy Kozytskiy, a Ukrainian entrepreneur.

The 36 MWp solar plant is the first stage of a project (Continued on Page 11.)

Ukrainian Women in Early History

(Continued from Page 5.)
enslavement of women, a writer who more than once extended a hand in support of women's aspirations for independence, deserves full recognition and gratitude from womanhood."

Mikhailo Pavlyk sharply criticized the oppression of women in many of his articles and propagated the idea of full equality for women. In his story "Rebenshuk's Tetiana", Pavlyk writes about the tragic fate of a young peasant woman forced to live with an unloved and cruel husband whom she couldn't leave because their "marriage was blessed by the church". This anticlerical, deeply realistic work provoked furious anger in reactionary religious circles and earned its author six months in prison for his frankness.

It was in these circumstances and conditions that the wage-earning emigration of Galician and Bukovinian peasants to Canada began. During the early years the emigrants were mainly men who were single or married men who left their wives and family behind in the "old country". It wasn't till after 1895 and the early 1900s that whole families began to emigrate, after Joseph Oleskiw had visited Canada and published the booklet "On Emigration". These first families settled in such Canadian communities as Stuartburn in Manitoba and Vostok, Alberta.

Without a doubt the first families to settle in Canada included women who were acquainted with the writing and activities of Ivan Franko, Mikhailo Pavlyk, Natalia Kobrynska, Yevhenia Yaroshynska, Anna Pavlyk and Olga Kobylanska. It is also possible that there were women among them who were acquainted with the movement for the emancipation of women. It must also be stated that during the pe-

riod when the first women emigrants arrived in Canada, the suffragette movement in England was at its height and that it had its repercussion and influence among Canadian women as well.

The life of the first Ukrainian emigre women in Canada was extremely difficult; they toiled with their husbands from dawn to dusk in the clearing of the homestead, lived in primitive lean-tos; walked through wild, swampy, uninhabited country for miles to the nearest town or village for flour and salt; stayed alone with the children in complete isolation for weeks and months at a time while the husband went to work on the harvest or elsewhere to raise a bit of money.

How appropriate and true then, the words written by Uliana Kravchenko about the realities of the life of Ukrainian emigrant women on Canadian homesteads:

Here too, was poverty..., the orphan
groaned in the yoke.

Here too, the earth to plough, the seed to plant, and heavy toil.

The first Ukrainian societies and reading circles were established in Canada in the early 1900s. Their membership consisted mainly of men. Only individual women were brave enough to join. With the development of theatrical activity — drama circles and choirs as the years went by, more and more women became involved in organizational life. True, in the early years, the absence of enough women in the immigrant community had men playing many of the female roles.

The first mention of feminine participation in a cultural event is found in the paper "Kanadiyskiy farmar" (Canadian Farmer) of May 12, 1904. A review of a tribute to Taras Shevchenko, held on May 1, 1904 in Winnipeg, mentions that "Teodosia Yaremiy sang a soprano solo" and goes on to say that "much of the pleasure of the evening was supplied by the singing of Miss Teodosia Yaremiy, who had recently arrived from the old country, and whose unusually pleasant and clear voice charmed everyone present."

This was also the first time a Shevchenko anniversary was marked in Canada.

On May 26 the same publication informed its readers that, on May 14, the first Ukrainian play to be presented in Canada, entitled "Argonauts", was performed in Winnipeg, and that the female roles were played by P. Tesliuk, E. Novak and M. Pasichnik.

In 1907 the Ukrainian so-

cialist movement in Canada is organizationally established. The socialist paper "Chervony prapor" (Red Banner) begins publication. Its pages begin to reflect, in articles and news items, the life of working women in the Ukrainian Canadian community, with appeals calling on women to join the organization, to fight for equality and full emancipation.

In the issue of January 5, 1908, under a column headed "Working Woman's Voice", "Chervony prapor" publishes an article entitled "To Our Winnipeg Sisters" which relates the difficult lot of "half a thousand" Ukrainian immigrant women in Winnipeg working for miserable pay in factories, laundries and in restaurants.

The author of the article, examining the situation, writes:

"As you can see, our lot is not an envious one; it means that something must be done, and we will do it if we stand together hand in hand and say, 'Enough!'"

"You know, comrades, that 'in unity lies strength'. If we stand together as a group, and act in a united fashion, then believe me, we will go forward to 'meet the golden sun' whose mighty rays have already spread widely on the horizon of the woman question."

This was the first appeal calling on women to organize in their interests addressed to Ukrainian women in Canada.

Within a month "Chervony prapor" (February 6, 1908) published another article, entitled "For Women's Rights", giving a review of the struggle. "For equality of women with men" in England, Russia and Finland.

The article states:

"A woman suffers from capitalist oppression equally with man, so she should have the right to fight for the establishment of a better society, the right to fight for a voice in politics.

"We see that in those countries where women actively participate in political life, conditions are much better for all concerned. Under socialism women will have equality with men in all rights." Though the paper didn't exist long, it planted the first seed in the furrow for the growth of the organized movement of Ukrainian women workers in Canada.

Later, when "Robochy Narod" (Working People) was established, and the Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party developed further its activities, more and more women joined the progressive movement, participating in various aspects of organizational life, and particularly in the cultural program which was, at the time, an important form of educational activity.

The pages of "Robochy

Narod", as time went on, more and more reflected the exploitation of working women in a capitalist society and dealt with questions of elementary rights for women. The authors called on Ukrainian women to organize — to join the Federation of Ukrainian Social Democrats — and together with the men to fight for "the liberation of labour from capitalist oppression."

During the years of World War I, the pages of "Robochy Narod" carried appeals to women to protest the war. On February 5, 1915, the paper published an article by the secretary of the International Bureau of Socialist Women, Clara Zetkin, entitled "Women Against War". The German revolutionary appealed:

"We socialist women must mobilize in all countries to take a stand against the continuation of this insane world war.

From millions of lips there should issue the cry 'Enough of killing! Enough of destruction! Away with war!'"

A few weeks after Clara Zetkin's appeal the paper published "A Letter From a Canadian Workingwoman to her Comrades". In this letter Anna Novakovsky writes about the terrible crimes perpetrated by the war on Ukrainian territory and states that "if women were united and organized not a single government would be bold enough to start an unnecessary war."

And she makes the following appeal:

"We women should belong to the Social Democratic party, join its ranks together with the men, so that we can help eliminate this unjust capitalist system."

In 1918, a period of stormy events throughout the world and after the October Socialist revolution in Russia, "Robochy Narod" printed a series (No's 20 to 26) of articles by Alexandra Kollontai, a prominent leader of the international women's movement, entitled "The Working Woman Mother". The author presented a broad canvas depicting the lot of the working mother in capitalist society and urged the necessity of struggle in an organized fashion for women's rights.

These articles were introduced by an editorial which read in part:

"Every woman of the working class who reads these articles must not remain indifferent or unconcerned, but should support the workingclass movement which fights for all these rights, which is winning from the old world a new and better future where there will be no more mother's tears, where a mother's cross will be exchanged for a greater happiness and pride in womanhood.

"One must only tell oneself that 'there's strength in unity'. The more working women join

the working class movement, the greater will 'be our strength, the sooner will we win that which is our right..

"On this depends our happiness, our life, and the future of our children." This concentrated educational campaign bore fruit in that greater number of women were convinced to join the ranks of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party.

A "Worker's Calendar" published in 1918 carried a whole number of photographs picturing branches from various localities across Canada. Some of the branches, as shown by the photos, had no women members, some had two or three, and others, particularly in the farm communities, had a much larger percentage. For example, the photo from Bayan, Alberta, numbered 12 women to 33 men; a photo from Portage La Prairie, published in "Robochy Narod", September 11, 1918, numbered 30 women to 33 men. This was one of the biggest branches in Canada.

When the Ukrainian Labour Temple was built in Winnipeg there was one woman — L. Osadchuk — in the building committee of six.

From the above-mentioned facts we see that quite some years before the Women's Section of the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association was established in March of 1922, a fairly representative number of Ukrainian women were active members of the Ukrainian Social Democratic party.

It must be remembered that the greater number of Ukrainian women in Canada at that time were peasant women from the village in whom the traditions were very strongly entrenched and in obedience to which they were isolated from civic political life, were completely subservient to the will of the husband in the home and beyond it, and to the church and the clergy. With this burden they also arrived in Canada.

One cannot hide the truth that many men who, while formally belonging to the progressive movement, did not willingly give up their dominant role over women, and were often instrumental in barring them from belonging to or taking an active part in the progressive movement.

Much time and effort was expended, therefore, before these barriers were broken down and the Ukrainian women took their rightful place in community life and organizational activity.

In marking this 50th anniversary of Women's Branches in the AUUC that period when the Ukrainian woman was taking her first steps into the arena of political and organizational commitment deserves further study.



This was the cover of *The Ukrainian Canadian* magazine special edition in March 1972, as the AUUC celebrated the 50th anniversary of the organization of Women's Branches.

Energy and Ukraine

(Continued from Page 9.) which is expected to double to 72 MWp at its final stage.

This investment is made under the framework for sustainable energy in Ukraine, launched in 2009. The lenders will also fund technical cooperation.

The solar plant will be built on the site of a former chemical plant near the village of Ternovytsa in the Yavoriv district of Lviv region. While the factory site is chemically clean, it is not suitable for any other use.

The National Renewable Energy Action Plan was adopted by the Cabinet of

Ministers of Ukraine in October, 2014. It commits the country to increase the share of renewable energy in its energy mix to 11% by 2020.

Meanwhile, at the end of January, Westinghouse Electric Company extended its nuclear fuel contract with Ukraine's state enterprise national nuclear energy generation company, Energoatom. The contract covers nu-

clear fuel deliveries to seven of Ukraine's 15 nuclear power reactors between 2021 and 2025. The current contract, for six reactors, is due to expire in 2020.

and assembly of the nuclear fuel will be performed by a Westinghouse facility in Sweden. However, Westinghouse plans to source some of the fuel components from a Ukrainian manufacturer.

Who, What, When, Where

Vancouver — AUUC Vancouver Branch will host "A Time of Celebration, A Time of Reflection" at the **Ukrainian Cultural Centre**, 805 East Pender Street, from **1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.** on Sunday, **March 11**. Hear **Libby Griffin** talk on the conditions which precipitated Ukrainian immigration to Canada. A question and answer session will be followed by light refreshments. **Admission by donation.**

* * *

Toronto — AUUC Toronto Branch will host an Easter Luncheon at the **AUUC Cultural Centre**, 1604 Bloor Street West, starting at **noon** on Sunday, **March 25**. Call Nancy at **416-766-8895**, or email **nancy.stewart2@rogers.com** for additional information.

* * *

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

William Malnychuk, Mississauga ON.....	\$300.00
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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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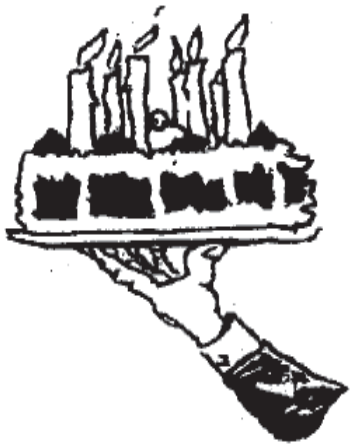
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Happy Birthday, Friends!



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

Lucy Antoniow
Clarence Capowski

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

The **Toronto Senior Citizens Club** extends best birthday wishes to March celebrant:

Alexandra Tomaszewski

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 March celebrant:

Margaret Hallstrom

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

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

Margaret Card
Bill Lukan
Wanda Lukan

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

Malanka In Vancouver

— Story photos: Dan Fung



Dovbush performed the new *Bukovinska Suita*



Druzhba delighted the audience with their *Zakarpatsky Tanets*.



Vitaretz, performed by Dovbush was very well received



The Barvinok Choir performed traditional *shchedrivky* and *kolyadky* — seasonal songs.



The much awaited traditional Ukrainian buffet was thoroughly enjoyed by the guests.

The good times were rolling on January 20 at the AUUC hall on East Pender Street as the AUUC's annual

Malanka celebration kicked off.

During the cocktail hour the Vancouver Folk Ensemble provided musical entertainment. After the initial round of drinks and appetizers, the attendees were treated to stellar performances by the Barvinok Choir, the Dovbush Dancers and the Druzhba Dancers.

Of note was the debut of a new dance performed by the Druzhba Dancers, designed to show off the impressive skills the group has learned in their capacity as the senior group of the AUUC School of Dance.

The show was followed by a full Ukrainian buffet. Salads were followed by an impressive spread, featuring a seemingly limitless supply of perogies and cabbage rolls, supplemented by turkey and trimmings, kasha, nachynka and more traditional Ukrainian fare.

After dessert, the buffet tables gave way to the dance floor. The attendees were treated to a mix of old and new favourites, freshened up by an excellent funk band.

As always, the band's endurance was tested by the Kolomeyka, as dancer after dancer stepped into the middle of the dance floor to show off their tricks and fancy footwork. This year, the onlookers were treated with alumni dancers, showing the young whippersnappers that they aren't the only game in town. There were also some young dancers from the AUUC School of Dancing, eager to show off their own moves.

The excitement throughout

the evening was heightened by the anticipation of the raffle prize draw and the end of the silent auction. There were cheers and groans as the winners were announced, but winners and losers alike continued to dance the night away, or at the very least, tap their toes and indulge in the atmosphere.

As the crowd slowly trickled out into the night, everyone could agree on one thing — there's no better way to ring in a new year!

— Jennifer Bednard

Edmonton Seniors Party

— Photo: Winston Gereluk



Ann Hussar, on Santa's knee, is joined in the photo by members of the the Executive of the Seniors Club.

(Continued from Page 6.) away the evil spirits so that they would not infiltrate the celebration, thus bringing bad luck. In chasing away the evil spirits, she made wishes for an excellent harvest, with happiness and peace in the world.

We also celebrated the January birthdays. The cel-

ebrants were Eva Doskoch, Victor Horon, Rose Kereliuk, and Bill Uhryn. Led by Paul Greene, the seniors sang "Happy Birthday", and "Mnohaya lyeeta" in Ukrainian (have a long life).

Our Chilean members sang "Happy Birthday" in Spanish, which was appreciated by all.

Even though it was supposed to be a meatless dinner, someone snuck in some kovbasa (sausage).

Sherry thanked everyone for a wonderful afternoon, and particularly Club President Paul Greene for helping to organize it.

— Name withheld



MC Libby Griffin kept the performance flowing.

**Why not
renew
your Sub
now?**