# Chronology of Ukrainian Canadian History

BY ANDREW GREGOROVICH

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# DEDICATION

## To Stephen Pawluk

Founder of the Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, who has combined an Alberta and Bukovina heritage into a true Ukrainian Canadian spirit.

# INTRODUCTION

Although chronology is the simplest form of history it provides a useful framework for understanding the origin, growth and development of a group such as the Ukrainian Canadians. This chronology of over 400 dates is intended to provide a guide to the major events of Ukrainian Canadian history. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this list is that it shows such great and rapid progress of a group which arrived in poverty just over eighty years ago.

This chronology provides a representative selection of dates from the pioneering history, political, educational, economic, social, religious, organizational, artistic, sports, literary, linguistic and professional life of Ukrainian Canadians. Some of the dates indicate the events, problems and achievements of Ukrainian Canadians, others are of world importance, and some are merely interesting. This is not a collection of the 'most important' dates for who can weigh the importance of the publication of a book, the formation of an organization, a beauty queen, or a conference in the history of an ethno-cultural group?

A special attempt has been made to record 'firsts' in politics, professions and other areas since these are landmark dates. The recent tremendous growth and achievements of Ukrainian Canadians now make the beginnings, the pioneers, the firsts, seem so small and remote, but,

they paved the way for the progress of the group.

Historical events are often preceded by developments and an attempt has been made in some cases to provide an outline of the origins and development of a subject. For example, a capsule history of the Ukrainian language in Canada is provided in dates.

This is the third published version of this chronology*. All lists of this nature are tentative, due to new findings of scholarly research, and this one makes a few corrections to my previous lists but does not entirely supersede them.

The titles in the bibliography provided much of the information listed here but some is original and was obtained directly from the individuals or organizations involved. Newspapers and other books were also drawn on.

It is hoped that the *Chronology of Ukrainian Canadian History* will provide reference information to teachers, students, librarians, and others interested in the history of Ukrainians in Canada. It should not, however, be considered as a substitute for a narrative history of the group.

A. G.
Toronto, June 3, 1973

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* Chronology of Ukrainian Canadian History. In: Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada 1934-1964. Presents the Life of a Poet, O'Keefe Centre, October 11, 1964. Toronto 1964, p. 21-28.
Chronology of Ukrainian Canadian History. In: Ukrainian Canadian Review 1972/73, Published by the Ukrainian Canadian Business and Professional Federation of Toronto, p. 57-69.

## 1608

Ivan Bohdan, from the town of Kolomeya in Ukraine comes to Virginia with Captain John Smith (1580-1631) of Pocahontas fame and is probably the first Ukrainian in North America.

## 1784

Among the first white settlers of Alaska (Three Saints Bay, Kodiak Island) from the Russian Empire apparently are Ukrainians.

## 1803-06

Captain Yuri Lysiansky, a Ukrainian in the navy of Russia, in his circumnavigation of the world visits the north Pacific coast of North America. The Lisianski Inlet on the NW coast of Chichagof Island, Alaska, is named in his honour and Lisianski Island in the N. Pacific, once in the Hawaiian Kingdom, is now American.

## 1812-14

Ivan Ruchkovsky from Shchuriv, Ukraine, Andrew Yankovsky and other Ukrainians in the De Watteville and De Meuron Regiments serve in the War of 1812 defending Canada from American invasion.

## 1817

Lord Selkirk grants 100 acres of land at Fort Douglas (Manitoba) to Andriy Sankowsky (Yankowsky?) a soldier from Ternopil, Ukraine, on September 2.

## 1824-25

The Ukrainian Pierre de Poletica (Russia's ambassador to the United States) plays a role in the boundary settlement of Alaska between Russia and Britain (Canada).

## 1843

A farmer named David Fife living near Peterborough, Ontario obtains a sample of wheat in 1842. It had been taken from a ship from Danzig unloading wheat from Ukraine in the port of Glasgow, Scotland. When he planted it and it sprouted in Spring 1843 he discovered it matured ten days earlier than others and this factor changed the Canadian economy. This Ukrainian Spring wheat, named Red Fife for its colour, has been called "the first Ukrainian immigrant to Canada."

## 1854

Odessa locality in Eastern Ontario is named after the Ukrainian port on the Black Sea to mark the Crimean War, 1854-56.

## 1860

Michael Hrynyk is said to be an early Ukrainian settler in Canada.

## 1863

The Minister of the Interior of Russia, Count P. Valuyev, states that "The Ukrainian language has never existed, does not exist and must not exist." He prohibits printing of Ukrainian books generally, except belles lettres, in Ukraine and the Russian Empire by a secret order on June 8/21, 1863. Censors went beyond his instructions and banned all Ukrainian language books, even the Bible.

## 1865

Rev. Agapius Honcharenko (1832-1916), an Orthodox priest arrives in the United States on January 1 and

is one of the first known Ukrainian Americans. He died on his farm 'Ukraina' near Hayward, California.

**1867**

Alaska sold to the United States by Russia for $7,200.000 (2 cents an acre) on March 30. Among the citizens were Ukrainians. Names such as Sitka and Kodiak Island are apparently of Ukrainian derivation.

**1867**

CANADA. The foundation of our nation is established by the British North America Act of July 1, 1867 which unites as provinces Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The first Prime Minister of Canada is Sir John A. Macdonald.

**1868**

The first issue of the **Alaska Herald** newspaper in English and Russian is edited by the Ukrainian Orthodox priest Agapius Honcharenko in San Francisco and published on March 1.

**1868**

Prosvita Society is founded in Lviv on December 8.

**1872**

Charles Horetzky, a photographer (father from Ukraine) born in Scotland, accompanies the Sandford Fleming expedition to determine the best route for the trans-continental railway. He published a book **The North-West of Canada:** Being a brief sketch of the North-Western regions and a treatise on the future resources of the country (Ottawa, 1873), and other works.

**1873**

Shevchenko Scientific Society, named after the great poet Taras Shevchenko, is founded in Lviv on December 23.

**1873**

Immigrant Mennonite families from Ukraine bring a Ukrainian hard winter wheat Kharkov, named after the Ukrainian city of Kharkiv, to Kansas and grow it as the first winter wheat in that state. (In fact, it was from

the Crimean wheat family of Ukraine, but real Kharkiv was introduced to the USA in 1900.) Kharkov came to be famous as Turkey Red Wheat in the USA and in 1902, when it was introduced into Canada, it came to be known as Alberta Red Winter.

## 1874

First Ukrainian settlers probably come to Canada among the Mennonites who came from Ukraine to settle in Manitoba. The Mennonites were originally Dutch who had lived in Germany and then settled in Ukraine about 1790.

## 1875

Chortitz, the name of a Manitoba settlement of Mennonites from Ukraine, perpetuates memory of their settlement (1789-1875) on the island of Khortytsia on the Dnieper River in Ukraine. This was a fortress of the Zaporozhian Cossacks of Ukraine from about 1550-1775.

## 1876

Ukrainian language banned from publication in the Russian Empire by Tsar Alexander in the infamous Ems Decree of June 18, 1876. It was in force officially until October 17, 1905 and unofficially until the 1917 revolution.

## 1882

Over 300 Jews, the first fleeing persecution in the Russian Empire, arrive in Canada in May and settle in Winnipeg. Many Canadian Jews came from Ukraine because of the Russian 'Pale of Settlement' law. This excluded them from Russian ethnic territory and restricted them mainly to Poland and Ukraine. As a result many Jewish immigrants were Ukrainian speaking and shared cultural characteristics such as Ukrainian foods, (borsch soup) and Ukrainian surnames.

## 1883

Ukrainians from the United States begin to settle in Winnipeg from 1883. The Immaculate Conception Church birth records list persons with Ukrainian names such

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as Michael Koleshar (1884), Maria Bubnyk (1886), Anna Chapets (1887) and many others.

## 1886
Tom Tomashenko is apparently one of the first Ukrainians born in Canada and lives near Winnipeg.

## 1886
America the first Ukrainian language newspaper in North America publishes its first issue in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania on August 15, 1886. Editor was Rev. Ivan Volansky.

## 1891
The first officially recorded Ukrainian immigrants in Canada, Wasyl Eleniak and Ivan Pylypiw, arrive on SS Oregon in Montreal on September 7, 1891. They were from Galicia, but a third pioneer was N. Koroliuk who came from Bessarabia, Ukraine the same year.

## 1892
First Ukrainian pioneer families arrive in Canada: Vasyl Yatsiw, Michael Romaniuk, Joseph Paish, A. Paish, Nicholas Tychkovsky and M. Eleniak.

## 1893
Svoboda (Liberty) Ukrainian daily newspaper of Jersey City, N. J., publishes its first paper on September 15, 1893.

## 1893
Birth of Franko Yaciw (Yatsiw), son of Vasyl and Mary, on February 14, 1893 in Winnipeg. He is the first known person definitely of Ukrainian ancestry born in Canada.

## 1894
Ukrainian National Association (first called by the old name Ruthenian) is founded in Shamokin, Pa. on February 22 under the leadership of Father Hryhory Hrushka.

## 1894
Nine families begin Ukrainian colony near hamlet of Star, Alberta, about 35 miles north-west of Edmonton at Beaver Creek.

**1895**

Dr. Joseph Oleskiw and Ivan Dorundiak tour Canada August 12 to October 4, 1895.

**1895**

Dr. Joseph Oleskiw convenes a conference on emigration in Lviv on November 14.

**1895**

Dr. Joseph Oleskiw of Lviv started the flood of Ukrainan immigration to Canada. He was so impressed with the Prairies that he recommended Ukrainian settlement in Canada rather than Brazil. His two booklets **About Free Lands** (August) and **About Emigration** (December) inspired thousands of Ukrainians to make Canada their land of choice.

**1896**

The first group of 107 Ukrainian immigrants ("Oleskow's Galicians") sent by Dr. Joseph Oleskiw arrives in Canada on Tuesday April 30 under the charge of his brother Volodymyr.

**1896**

Cyril Genik becomes a federal immigration bureau agent in Winnipeg serving to March 1911; the first Ukrainian in the civil service of Canada.

**1896**

The first Ukrainian colonies are established in Manitoba at Brokenhead, Gonor, Stuartburn and Dauphin, and in Grenfeld N.W.T. in the future province of Saskatchewan.

**1896**

Fedko Fuhr from the village of Vysotsko, Yaroslav District of Galicia is the first Ukrainian to own land in Canada (in the Rabbit Hills area of the future province of Alberta).

**1896**

The first Ukrainian from Bukovina to settle in Alberta (near Smoky Lake) is Sofroniy Mandryk.

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## 1897

Rev. Nestor Dmytriw from the United States celebrates the first Ukrainian Catholic Mass in Canada on April 12, 1897 at Trembowla, Dauphin district of Manitoba. On the same day the congregation of 15 families, led by Basil Ksionzyk, erected a wooden cross which they called "The First Ukrainian Cross of Freedom in Canada."

## 1897

Beginning of Ukrainian mass immigration to Canada particularly from Western Ukraine (Bukovina and Galicia).

## 1897

On May 6, 1897 Ukrainian pioneers reached an area in northern Manitoba and named the settlement 'Ukraina.' When the CNR reached the district in 1898 the new railway town was officially named 'Ukraina' and carries that post office mark to the present day.

## 1897

The first Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada, St. Michael, is built in Gardenton, Manitoba. A Centennial project of Dauphin moved the church across the Drifting River and it was dedicated on August 6, 1967. As the oldest Ukrainian church building in Canada it becomes a Ukrainian Canadian museum to mark the centennial and the 75th anniversary of Ukrainians in Canada.

## 1897

A large Ukrainian colony is established at Crooked Lake, now the town of Wakaw, and at Fish Creek (June 1898) in the area of the future province of Saskatchewan.

## 1897

**Kanadiyska Rus** (Canadian Rus), by Rev. Nestor Dmytriw is published by **Svoboda** in Mt. Carmel, Pa. Dmytriw describes in the book his visit to Ukrainians on the prairies.

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**1898**

More than 200 Ukrainian families from Galicia land in Hawaii after crossing the Pacific Ocean.

**1898**

First Ukrainian Greek Catholic church in Canada is built at Star, Alberta.

**1899**

Tragic Trek of Fifty-five Ukrainian Children, in May. 55 children and two adults die in the settlement trek and tents at Lake Patterson, Manitoba, from disease and mostly the freezing cold. In 1941 a monument marking the 50th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement was erected on the site where the original tents stood.

**1899**

Hrehory Kraikivsky is the first known Ukrainian to visit Vancouver, B. C., but he continues on to California. About 1900 the first Ukrainian families permanently settle in the city.

**1899**

Father Damascene Polivka the first Basilian in Canada, visits Winnipeg October 21.

**1899**

Ukrainian Canadians (Galicians) enlist on October 30 in the Canadian Army "to serve the Queen" in the Boer War, 1899-1902.

**1899**

Theodore Nemirsky in Wostok, Alberta becomes the first Ukrainian postmaster in Canada.

**1900**

Peter Svarich (1877-1966) arrives in Canada and settles in the future Alberta.

**1900**

Mark A. Carleton of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was so impressed with two Ukrainian wheats (spring Red Fife and winter Turkey Red) that he went to Europe and especially to Ukraine. He came back with a third Ukrainian variety, Kubanka, a durum white wheat.

## 1901

Census of Canada gives Ukrainians (Ruthenians) in Canada: 5,682. However, Immigration authorities gave the number of Galicians as over 11,000. Ukrainians are classified under: Ruthenian, Galician, Bukovinian, and incorrectly under Austrian, Russian and Polish.

## 1902

One of the first Ukrainians to settle permanently in Toronto, about 1902, was Panko Ostapovich. Probably other Ukrainians, perhaps from the U.S.A., settled in the late 1890's.

## 1902

Paul Rudyk of Edmonton is the first Ukrainian business man (storekeeper) in Canada.

## 1902

Basilian Fathers are established in Canada near Mundare, Alberta.

## 1903

The first Ukrainian newspaper in Canada, **Kanadiysky Farmer** (Canadian Farmer) with John Negrich as editor, is published in Winnipeg on November 5. Still publishing today, in its 70th year.

## 1903

Beginnings of Ukrainian Protestant movement in Canada, in reaction to agitation of Russian Orthodox priest Episkop Seraphim.

## 1904

First Ukrainian book is published in Canada: Christian Cathechism printed anonymously in Winnipeg.

## 1905

Ruthenian Training School for Ukrainian teachers is opened in Winnipeg by the Manitoba Government of Roblin. In 1907 it moves to Brandon and in 1916 is closed when the bilingual school system is abolished.

**1905**

First Ukrainian bookstore in Canada is founded in Winnipeg by Frank Dojacek, and continues in business to present day.

**1905**

St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Winnipeg is consecrated on January 15.

**1905**

Alberta and Saskatchewan become provinces of Canada on September 1.

**1905**

Ukrainian Mutual Benefit Association of St. Nicholas of Canada, affiliated with the Ukrainian Catholic Church, is founded in Winnipeg on September 11 under the leadership of Rev. M. Hura.

**1906**

One of the earliest publications on the Ukrainians in Canada is printed: **The Galicians Dwelling in Canada and Their Origin,** by M. A. Sherbinin, Winnipeg, 12 pages.

**1906**

Canadian National Railway reaches Edmonton; University of Alberta founded.

**1906**

The first Shevchenko Concert in Canada is held at Manitoba Hall on Logan Street, Winnipeg. Students of the Ruthenian Training School were the participants.

**1907**

First Convention of Ukrainian English teachers is held at the Workers' Hall at Manitoba and Powers Streets in Winnipeg.

**1907**

University of Saskatchewan is founded.

**1908**

Ivan Storoschuk is elected reeve of Stuartburn Munici

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pality in Manitoba and is the first Ukrainian to hold such a post in Canada.

1908

The first Prosvita Reading Hall (A library and self-educational institution) in Canada is established at Ladywood, Manitoba.

1908

The first Ridna (Ukrainian) School is built by members of the Sts. Vladimir and Olga Ukrainian Catholic Church at Stella and MacGregor Streets in Winnipeg.

1909

The first Prosvita Reading Hall in Alberta is established at Myrnam.

1909

The first crop of spring Marquis Wheat, developed from Ukrainian Red Fife (male) and Hard Red Calcutta, is harvested on the Canadian prairies and leads to a rapid economic growth. Sir Charles E. Saunders of the Experimental Farms in Ottawa first separated Marquis in 1904. Because it matures several days earlier, and gives superior yield of excellent quality it set the standard of quality for the highest grades of Canadian wheat. In 1928 about 85 per cent of spring wheat in Western Canada was Marquis which was a favourite of Ukrainian prairie farmers.

1909

English School for Foreigners is established for teachers in Regina, Saskatchewan.

1910

Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Lviv visits Ukrainian Canadian communities from Montreal to Vancouver.

1910

Paul Rudyk and Peter Svarich organize a (Ruthenian) National Co-operative in Vegreville, Alberta.

**1910**

Vasyl A. Chumer, Taras D. Ferley and V. Kudryk buy a printing press for the Ukrainian Publishing Union in Winnipeg. The first issue of **Ukrainian Voice (Ukrainsky Holos)** is published March 16 with V. Kudryk as editor.

**1910**

Taras D. Ferley proposes the formation of a nationwide Ukrainian organization in Canada in an address at Kosovi, Manitoba on April 3.

**1910**

First convention of Ukrainian teachers in Saskatchewan province (Canora) on August 30.

**1910**

The Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, a fraternal insurance society is founded on October 25 in Scranton, Pennsylvania with Matthew Semeniuk as first president.

**1911**

Ukrainian population of Canada: 75,432.

**1911**

Wasyl Holowacky is the first of Ukrainian descent to run as a candidate in a Dominion election (Selkirk riding). Defeated September 27.

**1911**

First Ukrainian book of poetry in Canada **(Poetry of Immigrants About the Old and New Lands) — Pisni imigrantiv...** by Theodore Fedyk published in Winnipeg. 50,000 copies sold in 6 editions.

**1911**

Theodore Stefanik is the first elected alderman of Ukrainian descent in Winnipeg, December 6, 1911.

**1912**

The first Ukrainian Catholic diocese in Canada is established at Winnipeg by the Pope with the appointment of Bishop Nicetas Budka on July 15. Budka served in Canada fifteen years.

## 1912

Paul Rudyk of Edmonton becomes the first Ukrainian Canadian philanthropist when he donates $1,000 towards establishing a **bursa** student residence.

## 1913

The first Ukrainian political organization in Canada is formed in Vegreville, Alta, on January 14.

## 1913

Manitoba Department of Education publishes a bilingual (Ukrainian and English) school text: **Manitoba Ruthenian-English Reader,** in July.

## 1913

First national meeting of Ukrainians at Chipman, Alta.

## 1913

English School for Foreigners established for teachers at Vegreville, Alberta opens in 1913 and closes in 1916. From among the students emerge many important leaders of the Ukrainian community.

## 1913

The Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church is incorporated by Bishop Budka in the provincial parliaments.

## 1913

Ukrainian National Home Association in Winnipeg is incorporated and becomes one of the leading cultural and educational institutions in the Ukrainian community in Canada. On September 24, 1916 it officially opens the building at Burroughs and MacGregor Streets.

## 1913

Andrew Shandro is elected to the Alberta Legislature on April 17 representing Whitford (Vegreville). He is the first of Ukrainian descent to gain a seat in a provincial parliament. The election was anulled January 20, 1915 but he was reelected on March 17, 1915.

## 1913

John R. Boyle, Minister of education in Alberta persecutes Ukrainian teachers for their part in the election.

**1913**

Bukovina district of Alberta builds a school privately to overcome Boyle's restrictions.

**1913**

Orest Zerebko is the first student of Ukrainian descent to graduate from a Canadian university with a BA degree on May 21, University of Manitoba. In 1938 he was elected a M.L.A. in Saskatchewan.

**1914**

About 5,200 Ukrainian men, women and children were interned on the outbreak of war in camps from 1914 to 1916 as enemy alien "Austrians." About 87 per cent of the "Austrians" in Canada were Ukrainians.

**1914**

Centennial of poet Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861) is celebrated by 7,000 people in Winnipeg on May 20. The Shevchenko Centennial Committee "hoped that before long a monument of Shevchenko would be erected in Winnipeg."

**1914**

Ruthenian Institute opens in Vegreville, Alberta, with a Shevchenko Centennial concert on June 3.

**1914**

On the outbreak of World War I, July 28, 1914 the Ukrainian Catholic Bishop in Canada, N. Budka, in a pastoral letter called on Ukrainian Canadians as "duty-bound" to fight for Austria. This led to distrust of Ukrainian Canadian loyalty by the Canadian government and fellow citizens despite Budka's retraction two weeks later when Canada declared war August 12 on Austria Hungary.

**1914-1918**

At least 3,000 Ukrainian Canadians served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in World War I. Most of them were from Eastern Ukraine. The usual estimated number is 10,000. However, since many Ukrainians were forced to change their names into English ones in order

to join the army, tracing them is difficult.

**1915**

Paul Crath, organizer of workers among the Ukrainians in Canada, becomes a Presbyterian minister in Toronto.

**1915**

T. D. Ferley is elected to the Manitoba parliament for Gimli. He is the first Ukrainian M.L.A. in Manitoba.

**1915**

Ukrainian Bookstore in Edmonton, established in 1913 by the newspaper Novyny (News) is bought by Taras Ferbey and functions to the present day.

**1915**

A Ukrainian Traveling Theatre is established in Western Canada by M. Dorosh.

**1915**

The first known Ukrainian captain in the Canadian Army, Hon. Captain Rev. John Ovsianitzky Orthodox chaplain in the 5th Batallion, enlists on March 22, 1915 in Quebec.

**1916**

J. W. Arsenych (1887-1953) graduates from the University of Manitoba and becomes the first Ukrainian Canadian lawyer (1916), the first King's Counsel (1935) and the first judge (1947). His bench was in the Dauphin, Manitoba area.

**1916**

Bilingual school system 1897-1916 ends in prairie provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the Ukrainian language is no longer taught in public schools. **Ruthenian (Ukrainian) Bilingual Readers** are burned in Winnipeg.

**1916**

Canadian poetess Florence Randal Livesay publishes her **Songs of Ukraina,** London, Dent.

**1916**

Sixty Ukrainian families, including women and children,

are taken from Montreal and interned at Spirit Lake as a result of false accusations, relating to the war.

## 1916
Peter Mohyla Ukrainian Institute is opened in Saskatoon on August 4. Wasyl Swystun is the first Dean and Osyp Megas is the first Chairman of the Board of Directors.

## 1917
War Times Election Act disenfranchises Ukrainians for duration of World War because of their former Austrian citizenship.

## 1917
Tom Tomashevsky a pioneer Ukrainian Canadian printer establishes **Postup** journal in Mundare, Alberta.

## 1917
King George V presents the Victoria Cross to the Ukrainian Canadian soldier Filip Konoval on October 5 for his heroism.

## 1917
First Convention of Ukrainian teachers of Alberta in Edmonton on October 13. Some of the 19 participants were: Michael Luchkovich, President, Alexander Gregorovich, Secretary, Elias Shklanka, John Orobko, Harry A. Kostash, and John Ruryk.

## 1917
Taras Shevchenko Bursa (student residence) is established in Vegreville, Alberta.

## 1917
Ukrainian National Republic proclaimed in Kiev on November 20 by the Third Universal of the nine month old Central Rada.

## 1917-18
Ukrainian Canadian Citizen's Committee is formed in Winnipeg by J. W. Arsenych, O. Boyanivsky and P. H. Woycenko and survives to 1922. Other executive members were I. Sluzar, T. Stefanyk, I. Petrushevich, D. Yakimischak and P. Ruta. The Committee sent Osyp Me-

gas and Ivan Petrushevich to the Paris Peace Conference.

**1917**

Ukrainian Soviet Republic established December 25.

**1918**

Declaration of Independence by the Ukrainian National Republic on January 22 in the IV Universal. Professor Michael Hrushevsky is the first Prime Minister of Ukraine.

**1918**

Ukrainian Workers' Temple Association, a communist organization, is established on March 1, and in 1925 was renamed the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association. Today this pro-Soviet organization is known as the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians (AUUC).

**1918**

The first Ukrainian delegation, including Andrew Shandro, M.P.P., Peter Svarich and I. Petrushevich, from Alberta, meets with Prime Minister Borden in Ottawa on March 6.

**1918**

Michael Hrushevsky Ukrainian (now St. John's) Institute, a student residence, is founded on March 10 in the former Caledonia Hall on 98th Street in Edmonton. A.T. Kibzei is the first Rector.

**1918**

Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada organized in Saskatoon at conference on July 18-19. First Assembly (Sobor) of 300 delegates on Dec. 28 elects commitee to prepare charter. Michael Stechishin and Wasyl Swystun took the initiative in establishing the church.

**1919**

Ukrainians are deprived of naturalization for ten years after the war by a Dominion Act. Repealed three years later, in 1922.

**1919**

Ukrainian National Council under the patronage of

Bishop N. Budka is established by Catholics in Winnipeg on January 29-30 to represent Ukrainian interests across Canada.

**1919**

Ukrainian Labour Temple is built in Winnipeg.

**1919**

The Winnipeg General Strike, May-June, is the only general strike in Canada's history and the "most important general strike in the history of North America." On Bloody Saturday, June 21, 1919, a Ukrainian Canadian from Galicia, Mike Sokolowski dies from a shot through the heart. Thirty others were injured and 100 arrested. The second, and final fatality of the strike is another Ukrainian worker Steve Shcherbanovich who died by June 25 from wounds suffered on Bloody Saturday. Charges of sedition against J. S. Woodsworth, later M. P., were dropped.

**1919**

Ukrainian Red Cross Society in Canada is founded in Winnipeg on November 25-27 to help war victims in Europe and works for a decade. Paul Crath formed a chartered organization of the same name in Toronto on December 10, 1919.

**1919**

A group of "peaceful law-abiding and loyal Ukrainian-Canadian citizens" meet in Vegreville, Alberta, on March 1st and issue **An Appeal to Legislative and Executive Bodies and to Our Fellow Citizens of Canada.** It is a protest against government discrimination against Ukrainian Canadians despite their remarkable loyalty in World War I.

**1920**

Ukrainian Canadians send Osyp Megas and V. Petrushevich as delegates to the League of Nations in Europe to promote statehood for Ukraine.

**1920**

Dr. Gregory Novak, the first Ukrainian Canadian doctor,

completes his medical studies at McGill University and opens his office in Winnipeg. Five years earlier, Dr. J. K. Pozdry had opened an office in Winnipeg but he was not a qualified doctor.

## 1921

Ukrainian population of Canada: 106,721 (actually, 200,000).

## 1921

C. S. Prodan graduates from the Manitoba Agricultural College and is the first Ukrainian Canadian professional agronomist.

## 1922

Dr. Alexander Jardine Hunter translates and publishes **The Kobzar of the Ukraine** by the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko.

## 1922

Worker's Benevolent Association, a fraternal insurance society, is formed by the communist ULTA.

## 1922

Michael Lazechko graduates from the University of Manitoba and becomes the first Ukrainian Canadian pharmacist.

## 1923

Smoky Lake, Alberta is the only town in Canada established with a completely Ukrainian council.

## 1923

Dr. John Orobko of Edmonton becomes the first Ukrainian doctor in Alberta.

## 1923

Theodore Humeniuk, Q.C., who came to Canada in 1920, was the first Ukrainian to graduate from Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto. He was called to the bar in September 1923, practiced in Toronto for 42 years, and was named Queen's Counsel in 1952. He is the third Ukrainian lawyer, after J. W. Arsenych and Michael Stechishin.

## 1923

Mount Poletica, a peak of 7,620 feet on the Alaska-British Columbia boundary is named in honour of the Ukrainian who was a diplomat serving in the U.S.A. in early nineteenth century.

## 1924-1947

Archbishop Ivan Theodorovich replaces Metropolitan Germanos Shegedi of the Syrian church as head of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church.

## 1926

Michael Luchkovich, a teacher, is elected to the Parliament of Canada on September 14 from Vegreville, Alberta constituency. He is the first of Ukrainian origin elected to the House of Commons. He died on April 21, 1973 in Edmonton.

## 1926

Vasile Avramenko established the first school of Ukrainian Folk Dancing in Canada (Toronto).

## 1926

Fr. P. Bilon celebrates Toronto's first Ukrainian Orthodox divine liturgy in Ukrainian language on November 14 and the church council is established.

## 1926

Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, affiliated with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, is established in Saskatoon on December 26. Olga Swystun is elected head.

## 1927

The Ukrainian Self-Reliance League of Canada is founded by Ukrainian Orthodox Church members at the Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon on December 25-26. The Canadian Ukrainian Youth Assn. (SUMK) is formed in December 1931.

## 1928

The Ukrainian War Veterans' Association is organized by former members of the armies of the Ukrainian National Republic. Now affiliated with the UNF.

**1928**

The weekly **Western News** is established in Edmonton with Vladimir J. Kysilevsky (V. J. Kaye) as Editor, 1928-30. In 1931 it was renamed **Ukrainian News.**

**1928**

Michael Hrushka joins the Winnipeg Free Press and becomes the first Ukrainian Canadian reporter for a daily paper in Canada.

**1929**

An Act to Incorporate the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church of Canada is assented to by the Governor General of Canada on May 1st.

**1929**

On May 28 Michael Luchkovich delivers his famous speech in Parliament defending Ukrainians from the irresponsible attack of Bishop Lloyd of Saskatchewan.

**1929**

Bishop Basil Ladyka becomes head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada.

**1929-39**

The Great Depression in Canada creates bankruptcy and hardship for farmers and workers.

**1930**

Alpha Omega Society (Ukrainian Club for students) is established on the University of Saskatchewan campus in Saskatoon.

**1930**

**New Pathway** (Novy Shlakh) Ukrainian Newspaper is founded by Michael Pohorecky in Edmonton and publishes its first issue on Thursday, October 30.

**1931**

Michael Luchkovich (Vegreville) comes to the defense of the Ukrainian minority in Poland suffering from the Polish "pacification" in the House of Commons on May 8, 1931. On February 5, 1934 he speaks on the tragic famine in Soviet Ukraine which took millions of lives.

## 1931

Ukrainian population of Canada: 225,113.

## 1932

The Ukrainian Softball League was formed on April 10 in Toronto with Dr. Elias Wachna as President. Active for a decade. Dr. Wachna was the first Ukrainian dentist in Toronto (1931).

## 1932

The Ukrainian National Federation of Canada is organized on Sunday July 17 at the Hrushevsky Institute, Edmonton. One of the Founders and first National President (1932-1936) was Alexander Gregorovich. The UNF was organized to provide unity among Ukrainian Canadians regardless of religious affiliation.

## 1932

The Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood (BUK) is founded as a lay organization of the church in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan on December 28-29.

## 1933

Ukrainian Youth League of North America is founded at the Chicago World's Fair in August.

## 1933

Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Club is founded in Toronto. In 1934 it is chartered with Nick Paraschuk as president.

## 1934

Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada is founded in Saskatoon, Sask, in July. Its aim was to unite all Canadian youth of Ukrainian descent whether Catholic or Orthodox. Paul Yuzyk (now a Senator) served as the first national president.

## 1934

**Ukrainian Worker** (Ukrainsky Robitnyk), oldest Ukrainian newspaper in Eastern Canada starts publishing with E. M. Korchinsky as editor. On Sept. 7, 1956 it was renamed **Free Word** (Vilne Slovo) with Anatol Kurdydyk as editor. Editor since June 1960 is Dr. Rosocha.

**1934**

George E. Dragan, M.D., is the first of Ukrainian descent elected to the Saskatchewan legislature.

**1934**

United Hetman Organization is founded in Canada.

**1935**

Ukrainian Worker's League, headed by editor Danlylo Lobay, is formed by a group which had broken with the communist ULFTA.

**1936**

Ukrainian War Veterans League is founded in Montreal on April 27 with Redkevich as head.

**1936**

Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, delivers his famous address to the Ukrainian community of Fraserwood, Manitoba, Monday, September 21.

**1938**

Ukrainian Flying Club is officially established in Oshawa, Ont, on February 1 under Col. Morey de Moran. It later becomes the UNYF Flying School and purchases a plane.

**1939**

The New Community Savings and Credit Union in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan receives its charter on January 26 and on February 7 has its inaugural meeting in the U.N.F. Hall thus becoming the first Ukrainian credit union in Canada.

**1939**

Ukrainian American aeronautics engineer Igor Sikorsky the 'father of the helicopter' takes the VS-300 on its first flight September 14 in Stratford Connecticut.

**1939**

**Declaration of Ukrainian Canadians and Friends Regarding Ukraine,** an important statement announcing a "grave danger to world peace" is issued by the Representative Committee of Ukrainian Canadians in Saskatoon in March. Members of this predecessor of the

Ukrainian Canadian Committee were:  Prof. T. Pavlychenko, J. Stechishin, Alexander Gregorovich and Rev. M. Pelech.

## 1939-1945 WORLD WAR II.
On September 10, 1939 Canada declares war on Germany.  All Ukrainian Canadian organizations (except Communist) declare loyalty and support of the Canadian war effort.

## 1939-1945
About 40,000 Canadians of Ukrainian descent serve in the armed forces of Canada during World War II.

## 1940
All Ukrainian organizations in Toronto (excepting the Communist) sponsor a concert Saturday March 16 for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross and the war effort. An audience of 1,500 heard tenor Mychajlo Holynsky. Two years earlier he had received a gold key to the city from the Mayor of Toronto on December 16, 1938.

## 1940
Anthony Hlynka (1907—April 25, 1957) is elected Member of Parliament (Social Credit) from Vegreville riding in Alberta and holds seat to 1949. The second Ukrainian M. P.

## 1940
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) is founded in Washington, D.C. on May 24.

## 1940
The Government of Canada by order in council declares the Communist Party and the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association illegal on June 4, 1940. ULFTA property is confiscated for its seditious activity.

## 1940-42
On July 6, 1940 the Canadian government starts internment of 36 prominent Ukrainian Canadian communist leaders and editors under Regulation 21, Defense of

Canada Regulations in "prisoners of war" internment camps. They were conditionally released in the summer of 1942.

## 1940

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee is established in Winnipeg on November 7-8 to unite all loyal Ukrainian Canadian organizations in the war effort. The five national organizations united were the Ukrainian National Federation, Ukrainian Self-Reliance League, Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood, United Hetman Organization, and League of Ukrainian Organizations.

Elected to the first executive were: President Rev. Basil Kushnir; Vice-President Rev. S. W. Sawchuk; Secretary J. W. Arsenych; Coordinating Vice-President Wasyl Swystun; Treasurer T. Dackiw and Financial Secretary S. Chwaliboga. It is recognized as the national coordinating body and spokesman for the majority of Ukrainian Canadians.

## 1940

Paul Pavlovsky of Vilna, Alberta is crowned "the world champion of oats" at the International World Exhibition in Chicago on December 2. William Skladan of Andrew, Alberta wins two oat prizes also.

## 1941

Ukrainian population of Canada: 305,929.

## 1941

The Toronto Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee is founded on February 21 with Father Peter Kamenetsky of BUK as president. The Ontario Council is formed on November 18, 1972.

## 1941

Ukrainian Canadian Committee submits a memorandum on May 22 to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King protesting declaration of Polish Premier Sikorski claiming Ukrainian territory.

**1941**

'Turk' Walter Broda whose father was Ukrainian, the goalkeeper for the Toronto Maple Leafs, is selected for the NHL All Star Team. In June 1967 he is elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame, Toronto.

**1941**

Ukrainian Students' Club established at the University of Toronto.

**1941**

Pianist Lubka Kolessa's Canadian debut performance August 31 in Varsity Arena in Toronto is acclaimed.

**1941**

Hon. J. T. Thorson, Canadian Minister of National War Services, announces in the House of Commons on November 12 that in areas of Saskatchewan the Ukrainians were "enlisting to a greater extent than men of other origins."

**1941**

The British colony of Hong Kong in China surrenders on December 25th to the Japanese army. Among the Grenadier Guard defense forces are 104 soldiers with Ukrainian Canadian names of which 38 were killed and 66 taken as prisoners of war.

**1941**

On June 22 German Armies invade Ukraine which becomes one of the major battlegrounds of World War II and 4.5 million Ukrainians lose their lives. Many Ukrainians taken as slave labour to Germany later become Displaced Persons (DP's) and immigrate to Canada.

**1941**

Ukrainian Canadians across the nation celebrate their 50th annivarsary in Canada.

**1942**

Donna Grescoe the young violin prodigy is awarded a violin from the proceeds of a special concert sponsored

by the **Winnipeg Tribune** on May 18. In March 1948 she makes her Toronto debut in Massey Hall and is acclaimed.

## 1942

Concerts in Winnipeg (June 19) with A. Koshetz and D. Grescoe and in Toronto (June 20) with M. Holynsky, four Sklar sisters and Prof. W. Kirkconnell pay centennial tribute to composer Mykola Lysenko, father of Ukrainian music.

## 1943

Ukrainian Canadian Servicemen's Association comprised of persons in Canada's armed forces in England meet in Manchester on May 2, 1943 under chairman Corporal B. Panchuk.

## 1943

First Ukrainian Canadian (Committee) Congress held on June 22-24 in Winnipeg with 715 delegates from all of Canada.

## 1944

Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre is established in Winnipeg as a Library and Museum on March 21.

## 1944

Prof. T. K. Pavlychenko teaches the first course of Ukrainian language and literature at a Canadian university (Saskatchewan).

## 1944

Ukrainian (Toronto) Credit Union is founded by the Ukrainian National Federation. On its 25th Anniversary it is the largest Ukrainian credit union in Canada with $8 million assets and almost 5,000 members.

## 1944

The great Ukrainian composer and choir conductor Alexander Koshetz dies in Winnipeg on September 21, at age 69.

**1944**

First issue of the **Ukrainian Quarterly** is published in October by the UCCA, New York.

**1945**

United Nations founded on June 26. Canada and Ukraine are charter members.

**1945**

Fred S. Zaplitny is elected to the House of Commons for Dauphin riding (CCF). The first Ukrainian member from Manitoba.

**1945**

The Central Ukrainian Relief Bureau, sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Relief Committee and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee is founded in London England. Directors were Stanley W. Frolick and B. Panchuk.

**1945**

Igor Gouzenko, a cipher clerk of Ukrainian origin in the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, defects to Canada revealing a spy ring.

**1945**

Department of Slavic Studies is established at the University of Saskatchewan with Dr. Constantine H. Andrusyshen as the head.

**1945**

Ukrainian Opera Company presents the Canadian premiere of the opera Mazeppa by Tchaikovsky at Massey Hall, Toronto, Friday, October 19.

**1946**

The Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association is organized by veterans returning from the Canadian armed forces, with captain John G. Karasevich as president.

**1946**

Anthony Hlynka speaks on the Displaced Persons question in the House of Commons on March 25. Eventually this led to the Third Immigration (1946-61) of some 37,000 Ukrainians to Canada.

**1946**

Second Ukrainian Canadian (Committee) Congress held June 4-6 in Toronto.

**1947**

The Canadian Citizenship Act comes into force on January 1. At a ceremony on January 3 at the Supreme Court in Ottawa Wasyl Eleniak, age 87, the first official Ukrainian settler in Canada is honoured by presentation of a Canadian citizenship certificate. Prime Minister Mackenzie King received the first and four others were honoured including Yousuf Karsh.

**1947**

Archbishop Mstyslaw Skrypnyk is head of Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

**1947**

Pan-American Ukrainian Conference held in New York November 18-21, with delegates from organizations in Canada, USA, Brasil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay. Rev. Dr. Basil Kushnir is elected head.

**1947**

The cornerstone of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church (404 Bathurst Street) in Toronto is laid on November 23, 1947. The building is dedicated on November 7, 1948 and becomes a Cathedral on December 9, 1951.

**1948**

Metropolitan Ilarion (Dr. Ivan Ohienko) comes to Canada and is elected in 1951 Ukrainian Orthodox Metropolitan of Winnipeg and all Canada.

**1948**

Ukrainian Youth Assn. (SUM, originally founded in Kiev in 1925) is re-organized in Canada during the Summer. The Toronto Branch was established first and the Dominion Commitee was formed in the Fall with Volodymyr Stelmach as national president.

**1948**

First issue of **Ukrainian Echo** (Homin Ukrainy) newspaper is published in Toronto on December 15, with

Michael Sosnowsky as editor. Stanley W. Frolick Q.C. was the founder and first publisher.

**1949**

Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences UVAN of Canada inaugurates its activities in Canada on March 13 in Winnipeg. President: Prof. Dmytro Doroshenko, Vice-President: Leonid Bilecky, Secretary-Treasurer Prof. Jaroslav B. Rudnyckyj.

**1949**

Canadian League for Ukraine's Liberation founded in Toronto on May 1 with Mr. Yakiw Nestorenko as first president.

**1949**

Newfoundland enters Confederation as the tenth province of Canada.

**1949**

University of Manitoba announces on July 17 the establishment of the Slavic Studies Department under Ukrainian linguist Dr. J. B. Rudnyckyj. The Ukrainian language is taught for the first time at the university.

**1949**

Ukrainian language and literature are taught at the University of Toronto in night classes by Dr. Julian Genyk-Berezowsky.

**1949**

Dr. Orest Starchuk establishes Slavic language teaching in the Dept. of Modern Languages, University of Alberta.

**1949**

The Shevchenko Scientific Society, founded in Lviv, Ukraine in 1873, elects its first Canadian executive in Toronto on October 1, with Prof. Eugen Wertyporoch as President.

**1949**

Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus under the direction of Hryhory Kytasty is founded in Detroit Michigan and tours Canada in the Fall.

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## 1949

John Eliuk of Alberta becomes double champion in oats and barley at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. In 1948 and 1953 he was Oat King of the Chicago Fair. On November 13, 1950 he wins his second world championship for his Victory oats at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

## 1950

Third Ukrainian Canadian Congress is held in Winnipeg on February 7-9. Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, President of Acadia University is honoured.

## 1950

Ukrainian National Federation of Canada is incorporated by Act Bill G in the Senate of Canada on March 29. In 1963 an amendment was made in Bill S12.

## 1950

First 'Ukrainian Tag Day' to be held in Winnipeg to assist Ukrainian refugees in Europe, July 15.

## 1950

Plast Ukrainian Youth Assn. of Canada holds 1st National Convention in Toronto in September. Omelan Tarnavskyj is elected President and the national headquarters established in Toronto. First branch was Winnipeg March 1, 1948. Plast was founded in 1918 by Dr. Alexander Tysovsky of Lviv.

## 1950

First convention of the Carpathian Sitch, for persons from Carpatho-Ukraine, is held on October 7-8 in Toronto with 200 delegates from 17 countries with chairman Dr. Stephan Rosocha.

## 1950

On September 8 the Government of Canada announces John Decore, M.P., will serve as parliamentary adviser to the Canadian delegation to the United Nations.

## 1950

The Ukrainian Book Club established by publisher Ivan Tyktor in Winnipeg releases its first title **Duel With the Devil,** by O. Hay-Holovko on October 28.

## 1950

Hon. Nicholas V. Bachynsky is sworn in as Vice-Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature on November 7, 1950. First elected MLA in 1922, he was the first Ukrainian Speaker in Canada and the Commonwealth, and established a record length of service, 34 years. From 1954 to 1956 he served as Speaker and then retired.

## 1951

Ukrainian population of Canada: 395,043.

## 1951

Sixtieth anniversary of Ukrainian pioneer settlement is celebrated across Canada under the patronage of Alexander of Tunis, Governor General of Canada.

## 1951

A young Ukrainian singer, Yuna Kovalchuk from Regina, wins the $1,000 first prize for the C.B.C. Singing Stars of Tomorrow on April 15.

## 1951

Hon. Lester B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, officially inaugurates Ukrainian language broadcasts of the CBC International Service on July 1.

## 1951

A monument of Taras Shevchenko, a gift from Ukraine, is unveiled by William Pylypiw son of the early pioneer, at Palermo, Ontario on July 1st. It was sponsored by the pro-Soviet Association of United Ukrainian Canadians. Exactly a year later the Shevchenko Museum is opened near the monument.

## 1951

A special Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church is held in Winnipeg on August 8-9 and selects Dr. Ivan Ohienko (Ilarion) as Metropolitan of Winnipeg and All Canada.

## 1951

Ontario Bicycle Racing Champion (Jr.) is 16 year old Andrew Gregorovich of Hamilton; won at Oshawa in September.

## 1951

William Hawrelak is elected Mayor of Edmonton in a record vote on November 7.

## 1952

Bill Mosienko of the Chicago Black Hawks on March 23 sets a record of 21 seconds for the "Fastest Three Goals" in hockey history. The Winnipeg Ukrainian was elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame at the C.N.E. in Toronto in June, 1965.

## 1952

First Ukrainian Provincial Music and Dance Festival is held at Massey Hall in Toronto on June 6-8, sponsored by the Ukrainian Branch 360 Royal Canadian Legion with Stephen Pawluk president. The second and final Festival is held May 9-10, 1953.

## 1952

First annual 'Ukrainian Week' sponsored by the Ukrainian Student's Club is held at McGill University in Montreal.

## 1952

Master Farm Family award presented by the Alberta Department of Agriculture to John Skrypitsky near Mundare. Two other 'Master Farmers' are John Melnyk of Vegreville and John Porozny of Willingdon.

## 1952

Saskatchewan Minister of Education gives approval in July for Ukrainian Language classes as a regular high school subject in grades 9-12.

## 1952

First television broadcasts in Canada in Montreal (September 6) and Toronto (September 8).

## 1952

Hon. Alexander G. Kuziak (CCF, Canora) is appointed Minister of Telephones in Saskatchewan by Premier T. C. Douglas on October 24 and becomes the first Ukrainian to attain cabinet rank in the British Commonwealth. First elected MLA in 1948.

**1953**

Fourth Ukrainian Canadian Congress in Winnipeg, July 8-10. Prime Minister Louis. St. Laurent is the guest speaker.

**1953**

Geologist Mark G. Smerchanski, later a Member of Parliament, is appointed to the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba. He is the first Ukrainian Canadian to hold such a position.

**1953**

Ukrainian Canadian University Students' Union (SUSK) founded at 1st Congress in Winnipeg on December 26-27 with Miss Vera Zarovska as first national president. Its aim is to promote unity and co-operation between all Ukrainian Clubs at universities across Canada. National headquarters now in Toronto.

**1954**

The Canadian Association of Slavists is officially established June 1954 at the annual conference of Learned Societies. The first president was V. J. Kaye, the Ukrainian Canadian historian.

**1954**

First Meeting of Ukrainian Artists of America and Canada, Toronto, in July 3-5. Ukrainian Art Exhibition at the C.N.E. Art Gallery.

**1954**

Igor Gouzenko, a Ukrainian Canadian, wins the Governor General's Award for his novel **The Fall of a Titan,** translated from Russian.

**1954**

Michael Patrick (Petryk), is elected Mayor of Windsor. Ont. in December. Of Ukrainian origin he holds office to 1964.

**1955**

The large **Ukrainian-English Dictionary,** by Prof. Constantine H. Andrusyshen, Head of the Dept. of Slavic Studies at the University of Saskatchewan, and J. N. Krett, is published in Saskatoon.

**1955**

Hon. William Wall, a Winnipeg high school principal, is the first person of Ukrainian origin appointed to the Senate of Canada. Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent made the appointment on July 28. Senator Wall died on July 8, 1962.

**1955**

Professor George Luckyj, who joined the University of Toronto Faculty in 1952, becomes Acting Chairman of the Slavic Studies Dept. on July 1, 1955 and a year later Chairman. He serves in post to 1961.

**1955**

The first Ukrainian Manitoba Cabinet Minister is Hon. Michael N. Hryhorchuk (Liberal), a barrister from Ethelbert, who serves as Attorney General of Manitoba to 1958.

**1955**

The Ukrainian Association of Creative Artists of Canada is established in Toronto in December with Mykhailo Dmytrenko as President. From 1957-72 Dr. Bohdan Stebelsky served as president followed by Myron Levytsky.

**1955**

Writer and teacher Illia Kiriak dies in Edmonton on December 28 at age 67.

**1956**

Ukrainian Canadian war hero Filip Konoval, V. C., is invited by the Queen to the centennial of the Victoria Cross in London, England in late June.

**1956**

Alexander Archipenko, the internationally famous Ukrainian American sculptor, is guest lecturer at the University of British Columbia in the Summer.

**1956**

The centennial of the birth of Ivan Franko (1856-1916), famous writer and poet of Ukraine, is celebrated across Canada in July. His daughter Anna Franko-Kluchko of Toronto participates in the major Winnipeg celebration.

**1956**

At the XVI Olympic Games in Melbourne Ukrainian athletes win 15 gold, 4 silver and 11 bronze medals although Ukraine is not recognized as a separate entity from the USSR.

**1956**

Mary Batten (Fodchuk), a Liberal from Humboldt, Saskatchewan, is the first Ukrainian woman elected to Parliament. She served to 1964 and then became a judge.

**1956**

Stephen Juba, MLA is elected Mayor of Winnipeg on October 24 and when he takes office on January 3, 1957 becomes the first Ukrainian mayor of that city. Mayor Juba holds office to the present with landslide victories at every election.

**1956**

Vasyl Eleniak the 'first Ukrainian Canadian' who was born on December 22, 1859 dies on January 12, 1956 at age 97. In his reminiscences he said that he met Ukrainians in Canada, who had come before him in 1891.

**1956**

Two of the earliest Ukrainian Canadian agronomists, C. Prodan and Theodore Bodner are honoured in Winnipeg on November 8.

**1957**

The Ukrainian blue and gold flag is flown for the first time from Montreal City Hall on January 22.

**1957**

Ukrainian National Federation of Canada celebrates its 25th anniversary with a festival at the CNE Coliseum in Toronto, May 19. Jack Palance of Hollywood starred.

**1957**

His Hon. John R. Solomon, Q.C., M.L.A., of Winnipeg, is appointed Judge of the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba. Later elevated to the Supreme Court of Manitoba, Queen's Bench Division.

## 1957

Miss Toronto 1957 title won by blonde model Marianne Lenchak on July 20.

## 1957

Mr. Justice Peter Greschuk is appointed to the Alberta Supreme Court on January 18. He was the first Ukrainian judge in Alberta (October 14, 1953) and the first in the Supreme Court of Alberta, and all Canada.

## 1957

The Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation is established on December 29 by Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Branch 360, Royal Canadian Legion, Toronto. Founder and chairman is Stephen Pawluk a former national president of the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans Association.

## 1957

Walter S. Tarnopolsky of Saskatoon serves as full-time president of the National Federation of Canadian University Students.

## 1957

Canonical erection by Pope Pius XII of the first Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan See in Canada and installation of Metropolitan Maxime Hermaniuk as Archbishop of Winnipeg on February 12, 1957.

## 1957

Sputnik, the first man-made satellite is launched by the USSR on October 4 and ushers in the space age. Designer of the satellite was the Ukrainian scientist Serhei Korolov. He also designed the rockets and space ships that put the first satellite and the first man in space.

## 1957

Hon. Michael Starr, P.C., is appointed Minister of Labour on June 21 by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker and serves in the post to 1963. Hon. Starr, born in Ontario, was the first federal cabinet minister of Ukrainian descent. He first won a seat in Parliament on May 26, 1952 while Mayor of Oshawa in 1949-52.

**1957**

His Worship Peter Ratusky is elected mayor of Kenora, Ontario on March 4.

**1957**

**Traditional Ukrainian Cookery** by Savella Stechishin is published in Winnipeg in July.

**1957**

Dr. T. K. Pavlychenko, Ukrainian community leader, dies in Saskatoon on August 5.

**1957**

George Rawlyk of Thorold, Ontario, wins a Rhodes Scholarship and leaves for London, England on September 25.

**1957**

On November 15 the Ukrainian Canadian Committee presents a brief to the Manitoba Royal Commission requesting renewal of Ukrainian language instruction in Manitoba schools, which had been discontinued in 1916.

**1957**

Lawyer John Decore is elected president of the Liberal Association of Alberta on December 6-7. At the federal Liberal Convention in Ottawa on January 16, 1958 he nominates Lester B. Pearson as party leader.

**1958**

Ann Kovalchuk wins Miss Outdoor Girl title at the Canadian Sportsmen's Show in Toronto in Spring and competes in Miss Canada 1959.

**1958**

Bob Panasiuk from Windsor wins the Canadian Junior Golf Championship. On July 18, 1959 he becomes Ontario Amateur Golf Champion.

**1958**

Rhapsody, an ethnic music and dance program under the direction of Ukrainian Ivan Romanoff and his Chorus of Toronto, starts its weekly CBC national television schedule on Sunday, June 28.

## 1958

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee on March 18 protests to the French Ambassador in Canada over a biassed television program on nationalist leader Simon Petlura and relations between Ukrainians and Jews in Canada become strained.

## 1958

Hon. John Yaremko Q.C., is appointed Minister Without Portfolio on April 24, 1958 and is the first person of Ukrainian descent in Ontario's Parliament (November 22, 1951) and cabinet. In 1960 he was appointed Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship and after several other posts on April 14, 1972 became the first Solicitor General of Ontario.

## 1958

Manitoba Minister of Education announces on September 12 a study would be made on the introduction of the Ukrainian language into high schools of the province.

## 1959

**Sons of the Soil,** a classic of Ukrainian Canadian literature by Alberta school teacher Illia Kiriak, is published by Ryerson Press, Toronto. It is a condensed translation from Ukrainian of a trilogy on Ukrainian pioneers in Alberta first published in Edmonton 1939-1945.

## 1959

**Conversational Ukrainian** textbook, by Yar Slavutych is published in June in Edmonton for use in Alberta high schools.

## 1959

Alberta high schools start teaching the Ukrainian language in September. The Alberta Minister of Education made the announcement on August 19, 1958.

## 1959

John Hnatyshyn, a Saskatoon lawyer is appointed to the Senate of Canada on January 15 by Prime Minister Diefenbaker. (The second Ukrainian Canadian Senator). Hon. Hnatyshyn died on May 4 1967.

**1959-60**

The famous 'Uke Line' of the Boston Bruins, the hockey trio with two Ukrainian Canadians, Johnny Bucyk and Vic Stasiuk (plus B. Horvath), is at its peak in the National Hockey League.

**1960**

Hamilton City Hall, designed by Ukrainian Canadian architect Stanley Roscoe, M.R.A.I.C., is formally opened on November 21, 1960.

**1960**

Film producer-director Roman Kroitor wins a prize at Cannes Festival for his **Universe** (National Film Board of Canada).

**1960**

Miss Sylvia Fedoruk serves as Secretary Treasurer of the Canadian Association of Physicists (Medical Physics Division) to 1965. She worked with Dr. H. E. Johns in the development of the cobalt bomb and helped design a scanning device to aid in cancer detection.

**1960**

Peter Dobush, FRAIC, of Montreal is awarded a medal by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada for outstanding achievement.

**1961**

Dr. Basil Kushnir, President of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, is appointed to the Canada Council in the Summer.

**1961**

The Shevchenko Memorial Medal, designed by Leo Mol, is established by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee for award "to persons in recognition of their contribution to the cultural development of the Ukrainian community in Canada."

**1961**

Hamilton businessman Hnat Poworoznyk becomes Knight Commander of St. Gregory.

**1961**

SHEVCHENKO monument on the centennial of the poet's death (March 10) is unveiled by the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, on the grounds of the Manitoba Legislature July 9, 1961. The statue was first proposed in Winnipeg in 1914.

**1961**

Ukrainian population of Canada is 473,337 (2.6%).

**1961**

On August 16 the Canadian government granted asylum to Michael Klochko a Soviet scientist of Ukrainian origin.

**1962**

Ukrainian Librarian Association of Canada established in Toronto in February.

**1962**

Ukrainian Dance Company from Kiev directed by Paul Virsky tours Canada and the United States and receives enthusiastic reviews for performances in New York Metropolitan Opera on Tuesday April 24 and Toronto Maple Leaf Gardens on May 25-26 among others.

**1962**

Ukrainian Film Club is formed in Oshawa, Ontario on May 1, 1962. It produces feature films with professional equipment and under president Walter Wasik the Can-ukr Film Production Ltd. (P. O. Box 456) of Oshawa is established on November 27, 1967.

**1962**

First Ukrainian to fly around the world in a space rocket is cosmonaut Paul Popovich on August 12-15. He circled the world 48 times in 71 hours.

**1962**

The Premier of Alberta appoints the Hon. Ambrose Holowach as the Provincial Secretary on October 15. He is the first Alberta Cabinet minister of Ukrainian origin.

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**1962**

Seventh Ukrainian Canadian Committee Congress is held July 5-7 in Winnipeg.

**1962**

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee officially opens its new headquarters at 456 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba on December 2.

**1962**

Part one of **An Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language,** by J. B. Rudnyckyj is published in Winnipeg.

**1963**

Professor Paul Yuzyk, a historian at the University of Manitoba, is appointed to the Senate of Canada by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker on February 4.

**1963**

Dr. Joseph V. Charyk, the eminent aeronautics scientist who was born in Alberta the son of a Ukrainian Canadian pioneer and railwayman, is appointed by President John F. Kennedy to head the Space Communications Corporation on February 28.

**1963**

Miss Credit Union of Canada 1963 is Jeanne Sysiuk of Brantford chosen in Toronto on March 2.

**1963**

First North American Conference of Ukrainian University Students is held at Hart House University of Toronto, June 15-16.

**1963**

An Act to Incorporate the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko is assented to by Parliament on 22nd July. Chairman of the Foundation which was founded by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee is Dr. Isydore Hlynka. The Ukrainian Canadian Committee had been incorporated on June 28, 1963.

**1963**

First meeting of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism on September 4. Prof. J. B. Rudnyckyj of Winnipeg serves on the ten man commission appointed by Prime Minister Pearson.

**1963**

Special Convention of the National Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee with delegates from six provinces and Ukrainian M.L.A.'s meets in Winnipeg on September 27-28 and prepares memorandum for the Royal Commission on B. & B.

**1963**

The University of Toronto Press publishes the first volume of UKRAINE: A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA, edited by V. Kubijovych in November. Volume two, the final one, is published in 1971.

**1963**

Mayor of Toronto, D. Summerville, declares "Ukrainian Week" in the city Nov. 17-23. The Toronto Ukrainian Canadian Committee under the presidency of Dr. Mycyk, presents concerts, lectures and art displays.

**1964**

Ukrainian Week at the University of Toronto, February 10-15, sponsored by the Ukrainian Students' Club.

**1964**

Hon. Paul Yuzyk delivers his Maiden Speech **Canada: A Multicultural Nation** in the Senate of Canada, Ottawa, on Tuesday, March 3.

**1964**

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States, unveils a statue of the poet Taras Shevchenko on June 27, 1964 in Washington D.C. to mark the 150th anniversary of his birth (March 9, 1814). Winnipeg sculptor Leo Mol created the monument.

**1964**

St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg on the University of

Manitoba Campus, affiliated with the Orthodox Church, is officially opened on Saturday, July 4. Founded in 1946.

## 1964
The Life of a Poet: A tribute to Shevchenko, starring Hollywood film actor Jack Palance and W. Shust is presented by the Ukrainian National Youth Federation at the O'Keefe Centre on October 11, in Toronto.

## 1964
Canadian Folk Arts Council is founded in Ottawa in November with Ukrainian Canadian Leon Kossar of Toronto as executive director.

## 1964
The important scholarly work **Early Ukrainian Settlements in Canada 1895-1900,** by Dr. V. J. Kaye is published by the University of Toronto Press for the Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation in the fall.

## 1964
Dr. Stephanie Potoski of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, is appointed to the Board of Directors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on December 15, 1964. She was the first Ukrainian Canadian board member of the CBC and retired on March 31, 1968. On April 1, 1968 Hamilton lawyer Michael Lypka is appointed as the second Ukrainian Canadian on the CBC Board. In 1972 he is reappointed to a second five year term and serves as Chairman of the CBC Executive Committee.

## 1964
Manitoba after 48 years re-introduces Ukrainian language courses into high schools in Fall 1964 and in 1971 from Kindergarten to Grade 12.

## 1965
S.U.S. Foundation is established by the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League of Canada.

## 1965
Ukrainian Cultural Workers Association of North America is founded on June 6 in Toronto with 3 branches in Canada and 7 in the United States.

## 1965

His Honour John Decore is appointed Chief Judge, Northern Alberta District Court on April 9. He was elected Member of Parliament for Vegreville (Liberal) in 1949-57.

## 1965

Edmonton lawyer Peter J. Lazarowich, Q. C. is appointed to the Board of Governors of the National Film Board of Canada on March 4. The first Ukrainian Canadian on the NFB he serves two terms, retiring on March 4, 1971. He is succeeded in 1971 by another Ukrainian, Mrs. Roma Franko of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

## 1965

Singer and actress Joan Karasevich wins the Tyrone Guthrie Award for acting in August at the Stratford Festival.

## 1965

First National Conference on Canadian Slavs June 9-12 at Banff, Alberta, sponsored by the Inter-University Committee on Canadian Slavs headed by Prof. Bohdan Bociurkiw.

## 1965

Quebec Premier Jean Lesage in a meeting with Ukrainian Canadian Committee leaders in Winnipeg reported October 4 'agreement in principle' for Ukrainian language teaching in Montreal. Not implemented because his government was defeated.

## 1965

Wilf Homenuik of Winnipeg is winner of the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association Championship.

## 1965

The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Businessmen's Federation is founded at a Convention in Winnipeg on October 9-11. V. John Swystun of Winnipeg was elected President.

## 1966

The Ukrainian Section of the University of Minnesota

Immigrant Archives in Minneapolis is opened on January 16 with gift of Prof. Alexander Granovsky and Ukrainian Canadian donations.

**1966**
75th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada is celebrated at Elk Island National Park in Alberta on July 17 with Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson.

**1966**
Canada's first annual National Ukrainian Festival is held in Dauphin, Manitoba, July 29-30. On Sunday July 31 the Ukrainian Canadian Cross of Freedom is unveiled.

**1966**
Sculptor Leo Mol, R.C.A., of Winnipeg is named to Royal Canadian Academy of Arts at its annual meeting in Toronto in October.

**1966**
Architect builder William Teron, a millionaire at age 25, starts building the town of Kanata 11 miles from Ottawa. He is appointed to Carleton University Board of Governors in October.

**1966**
'The Cruel Dawn' movie produced by the Oshawa Ukrainian Film Club in Ontario is premiered on Nov. 5.

**1966**
Soprano Roxolana Roslak of Edmonton receives Canada Council support and a six-month contract to sing at Covent Gardens in London, Eng., in November.

**1966**
Prof. C. H. Andrusyshen takes over the Publications in Other Languages section of the **University of Toronto Quarterly** annual Letters in Canada issue. In 1971 Professor Orest Rudzik of Toronto becomes Editor of the Fiction section of U. of T. Quarterly.

**1966**
Juliette (Sysak Cavazzi) the popular Ukrainian Canadian television singer ends her decade long reign on Saturday night CBC television.

**1967**

Heritage Savings & Trust Company in Edmonton, the first Ukrainian Canadian trust company, is incorporated on May 1 under President William Sereda.

**1967**

Canadian Ukrainian Parents Committee of Toronto submits brief to Toronto Board of Education and Ontario Dept. of Education requesting introduction of Ukrainian into schools. Signed by A. Ochrym.

**1967**

Peter Boretski is named by the Centennial Commission as Director of the Centennial Play of Canada written by five distinguished authors and presented in Ottawa.

**1967**

Delegation of six Canadian Communist Party leaders visits Ukraine March 31 to April 21 to study the "National question" and the status of the Ukrainian language. Their report is published in **Viewpoint**, January 1968.

**1967**

Second National Conference on Canadian Slavs, University of Ottawa, June 9-11.

**1967**

Centennial of Canada celebrated on July 1st. Throughout the year Ukrainian Canadians participate in festivities.

**1967**

Ukrainian Week at Expo 67 in Montreal on July 24-29 is the highlight of many Ukrainian music and dance performances at Expo from June to October. Special Day of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic is August 22.

**1967**

Labyrinth, the sensational film concept of Expo 67 brings fame to producer-director Roman Kroitor.

**1967**

The Canadian government pays tribute to the Ukrainian contribution to Canada at festivities on Parliament Hill on July 31st in conjunction with the Centennial. Prime

Minister Lester B. Pearson, Governor General R. Michener and the Minister of External Affairs Paul Martin participate.

**1967**

A. Boychuk wins the gold medal for the Marathon Run in the Track Event of the Pan-American Games.

**1967**

**The Ukrainians in Canada,** a history by Ol'ha Woycenko is published by Trident Press in Winnipeg.

**1967**

'Kurelek' a colour movie by the National Film Board of Canada presents the life of a Ukrainian immigrant as portrayed by the art work of the noted painter William Kurelek. Premiere at the Dauphin Festival and in Toronto at the UYLNA Conference.

**1967**

Ukrainian Youth League of North America 34th annual convention is held in Toronto on Labour Day Weekend in September 1-4.

**1967**

Dr. Boris Dotsenko, a Ukrainian nuclear physicist from Kiev on exchange at the University of Alberta, asks for asylum in the Fall; eventually obtains Canadian citizenship.

**1967**

First World Congress of Free Ukrainians is held in New York City on November 12-19. Basil Kushnir, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee is elected President.

**1968**

Ukrainian language is added to English, French and German as a language requirement for admission to the University of Manitoba.

**1968**

The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University opens with an inaugural lecture by Professor Olexander Ohloblyn on October 11.

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**1968**

Canadian Cultural Rights Committee holds a 'Thinker's Conference' to study Canada's multicultural patterns in the sixties, December 13-15 in Toronto under the chairmanship of Senator Paul Yuzyk.

**1969**

Third National Conference on Canadian Slavs held at York University, Toronto on June 14-17.

**1969**

Kiev Pavilion of the Ukrainian National Federation (297 College St.) is established as part of the annual Metro International Caravan of Toronto in June. Odessa Pavilion is established 1972 by St. Vladimir Institute and Kolomaya and Poltava pavilions in 1973.

**1969**

National Ukrainian Festival at Dauphin, Manitoba is held on August 1-3, 1969 starring the Kuban Cossacks of Australia. Cecil Semchyshyn is chairman and Premier Ed Schreyer attends.

**1969**

Jennifer Diachun of Ontario wins the Canadian Female Gymnastics Championship 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972.

**1969**

'Ukrainians in Canada' cultural exhibit opens at Toronto's famous Casa Loma on August 12 for permanent annual display.

**1969**

Brief to the Ontario Dept. of Education requesting introduction of Ukrainian language in schools prepared by Ukrainian Canadian Committee of Toronto. Presented to the Hon. W. G. Davis, Minister of Education by a delegation: Prof. D. Struk, Prof. E. Burstynsky, Prof. J. Darewych, Prof. N. Derzko, A. Gregorovich, and Michael Wawryshyn, who signed the brief, September 9.

**1969**

St. Vladimir Ukrainian Institute originally founded in 1944 opens its new building at 620 Spadina Avenue in Toronto on Saturday, October 11, 1969. Dr. Peter Smylski, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and W. Kereliuk, Rector, officiated at the opening.

**1969**

John Diefenbaker, former Prime Minister of Canada, tours Ukraine in October.

**1969**

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism finally publishes its Report Book IV, titled **The Cultural Contribution of the Other Ethnic Groups,** dated October 23.

**1969**

Dr Stephen Worobetz is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan on December 22 by Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau. This is the highest position of honour attained by a Ukrainian Canadian in our government.

**1970**

Mrs. Agnes Kripps (Social Credit) of Vancouver South is elected August 1969 and takes her seat on January 22 as the first person of Ukrainian ancestry elected to the British Columbia Legislature.

**1970**

Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, former Prime Minister and father of the Canadian Bill of Rights is honoured with the presentation of a gold medal by the Ukrainian community at Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on January 24.

**1970**

Mrs. Helen Hnatyshyn of Saskatoon is elected president of the National Council of Women of Canada at its 77th convention in Winnipeg on June 2.

**1970**

Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Constitution of

Canada announces Hon. Paul Yuzyk as a member on June 11.

**1970**

Canada Multicultural: A Public Conference at the University of Toronto Hart House on August 7-8, 1970 with Stanley Burke as moderator is organized by Ukrainian initiative and sponsored by the Ukrainian Students' Club U of T and the provincial and federal governments.

**1970**

Multiculturalism For Canada Conference held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton on August 28-29 with participation and support of government and the Ukrainian Students' Club as a sponsor.

**1970**

**The Ukrainians in Canada: A History,** by Dr. Michael H. Marunchak, the most comprehensive history of the group is published in Winnipeg on October 12 by the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences.

**1970**

Manitoba Mosaic Congress on multiculturalism in Canada is held October 13-17 in Winnipeg. Sponsored by the province and the Secretary of State.

**1970**

Eugene Kinasewich, 28, of Edmonton becomes President of the Western Hockey League. Kinasewich was one of Harvard University's hockey greats.

**1970**

William Danchyshyn, a Montreal lawyer, is appointed a judge by Premier J. Bertrand of Quebec in March. He is the first Ukrainian judge in Quebec.

**1970**

Zaporozhian Kozaks (Cossacks), a musical production starring film actor Mike Mazurki of Hollywood and William Shust of New York is presented in two performances at the O'Keefe Centre in Toronto on September 6, 1970 by the Ukrainian National Youth Federation.

**1971**

Steven Staryk, Toronto-born, "today's greatest Canadian violinist" inaugurates Canadian Platform recitals, Toronto, February 25.

**1971**

**An Introduction to the Ukrainian-Canadian Immigrant Folksong Cycle,** by Robert B. Klymasz is the first book-size monograph on a Ukrainian subject published by the Queen's Printer. It is dated 1970, but released in 1971.

**1971**

Rt. Hon. Pierre Trudeau is the first Prime Minister of Canada to visit Ukraine and its capital Kiev while in office, Friday, May 21. Some of Trudeau's remarks lead to strong protests from Ukrainian Canadians and the Canadian daily press and results in a meeting June 7 in Ottawa.

**1971**

A Ukrainian Canadian delegation meets with the Prime Minister in Ottawa on June 7 and presents a "Memorandum to the Rt. Honourable P. E. Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, on the Question of Ukraine and Other Matters."

**1971**

Niagara Falls Art Gallery & Museum is opened on June 19 by director and publisher Mykola Kolankiwsky. The 160 painting series The Passion of Christ by William Kurelek is on permanent display.

**1971**

Terry Sawchuk, one of the great hockey goalies, is elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame (CNE, Toronto) in June.

**1971**

Ukrainian population of Canada: 580,665.

**1971**

Ukrainian Canadian Festival of the Arts is held at Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario from Au-

gust 30 to September 3 and attracts many prominent artists and writers.

**1971**

Col. Joseph Romanow of the Canadian Air Force is promoted to Brigadier General and is the first Ukrainian Canadian to reach this rank.

**1971**

Policy Conference on the Preservation and Development of Ukrainian Culture in Canada held at the National Library and Archives in Ottawa on September 18-19, 1971. For the first time tri-lingual simultaneous translation was offered for English, French and Ukrainian.

**1971**

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau on October 8, 1971 announces in the House of Commons the government's policy and recognition of multiculturalism in Canada. This was probably in part a response to strong Ukrainian Canadian representation on the question at many conferences. The announcement was timed to coincide with the opening of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress in Winnipeg where Trudeau spoke the following day.

**1971**

Ukrainian Canadian Committee 10th Congress, October 8-11, 1971. Prime Minister Trudeau was the major guest speaker.

**1971**

Miss Canada 1972 title won by Ukrainian Canadian beauty Donna Sawicky of Kitchener-Waterloo, Ont., at the 25th pageant in Toronto on November 8, 1971.

**1971**

International Symposium on Languages and Cultures in a Multicultural Society sponsored by the Inter-University Committee on Canadian Slavs is held in Ottawa, May 22-23. The IUCCS was transformed into the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association at this symposium.

**1971**

A monument of poet Taras Shevchenko by Leo Mol of Winnipeg is unveiled in Buenos Aires, Argentina on December 5, 1971 with 500 Ukrainian Canadians participating as performers and spectators.

**1972**

Singer Anna Chornodolska of Montreal debuts in New York Carnegie Hall on January 13.

**1972**

Focus Gallery specializing in Ukrainian art is opened by Irena Shumska-Moroz in Toronto (861 Queen St. W.) in February.

**1972**

Hon. John Yaremko, Q.C., is appointed the first Solicitor General of Ontario on April 14 by Premier William Davis.

**1972**

Heritage Ontario Congress is held on June 2-4, 1972 at the Skyline Hotel in Toronto sponsored by the department of the Hon. John Yaremko Q.C., The Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship. The Ukrainian Ontarian delegation had a considerable impact in forwarding the multicultural concept of Canadian society in the proceedings.

**1972**

The Future of Ukrainian Canadians in Quebec Montreal Conference held at Sir George Williams University June 9-11.

**1972**

Peter Bazowski is appointed Deputy Commissioner (Administration) of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Ottawa on July 1. He is the first Ukrainian Canadian to reach this high rank in the force.

**1972**

Edward Lysyk is appointed Assistant Commissioner for Ontario of the R.C.M.P. on July 1, 1972 which is the

highest provincial post attained by a Ukrainian Canadian.

**1972**

Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village by Elk Island Park, Alberta, is officially dedicated on Sunday, August 27, by the Hon. B. Olson, Minister of Agriculture. This pioneer Ukrainian village and museum of 16 buildings up to 70 years old is located near Highway 16 about 30 miles east of Edmonton. Official opening June 1974.

**1972**

Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Businessmen's Federation Convention at the Seaway Towers, Toronto, September 2-4, 1972.

**1972**

Ukrainian language classes are offered in Ontario high schools for the first time in September at three metro Toronto and other high schools in the province.

**1972**

Orest Meleschuk heads a Winnipeg team that won both the 1972 Canadian Curling Championship and the 1972 World International Championship.

**1973**

A delegation of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Businessmen's Federation, led by President Stanley Frolick, meets with the Minister of State in Ottawa on February 12 to discuss the Government's Multicultural Policy.

**1973**

Accountant Walter Dubowec, F.C.A., of Touche Ross & Co. in Winnipeg is the first person of Ukrainian origin in Manitoba to become a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Manitoba.

**1973**

The Minister of State Hon. Stanley Haidasz announces in the House of Commons on May 17 the formation of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism. The 100 member council includes seven Ukrainians:

Prof. M. Lupul, Mr. Kwasnycia, Prof. W. Tarnopolsky, M. Plawiuk, Prof. P. Kondra, Dr. Stephanie Potoski, and Emily Ostapchuk.

**1973**
Ukrainian Canadian Writer's Association "Slovo" under President Yuri Stefanyk holds its first Conference, June 1—3 at St. Vladimir Institute in Toronto. The distinguished scholar Dr. Watson Kirkconnell was a speaker.

**1973**
Ottawa builder William Teron becomes president of the Central Morgage and Housing Corporation on July 1. He is the first person of Ukrainian origin to head a Canadian crown corporation.

**1973**
In July a group of 37 Ukrainian Canadian teachers led by G. Duravetz of Toronto attends a 3 week course in advanced Ukrainian at Shevchenko University in Kiev.

**1973**
Michael Starr is appointed Acting Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario on September 4 and is confirmed as Chairman for three years on October 31.

**1973**
The First Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism is held by the Secretary of State with Hon. S. Haidasz, Minister of State as Chairman, at the Conference Centre, Ottawa, October 15-16.

**1973**
On Tuesday October 16 the Borough of Etobicoke adopts a resolution to name an area at Eglinton and Scarlett Road the Ukrainian Canadian Memorial Park (Toronto).

**1973**
National Conference on Canadian Culture and Ethnic Groups in Canada is held at the Park Plaza Hotel, Toronto, October 26-28. Professor Wsevolod Isajiw of the University of Toronto is elected President of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association.

**1973**

Second Ukrainian World Congress is held in Toronto on November 1-4 with over 1,000 delegates from 20 countries. Toronto Mayor David Crombie declares Ukrainian Week in the city. Congress speakers included Hon. Marc Lalonde, Minister of Health and Welfare, Hon. William G. Davis, Premier of Ontario and Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker.

**1973**

Toronto artist William Kurelck publishes three books **Someone With Me** (Autobiography), **O Toronto,** and **A Prairie Boy's Winter** which is chosen as an "Outstanding book of 1973" by the **New York Times.**

**1973**

Mayor Stephen Juba of Winnipeg signed a friendship agreement on November 26 in Lviv making that West Ukrainian city a "Twin" of Winnipeg.

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# UKRAINIAN CANADIAN HOLIDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Rizdvo (Ukrainian Christmas)* | January 7 |
| Malanka Ukrainian New Year's Eve | January 13 |
| Ukrainian Independence Day (1918) | January 22 |
| Shevchenko Day (III. 9. 1814—III. 10. 1861) | March 9 |
| Velykden (Ukrainian Easter)** | April 29 |
| Ukrainian Trinity Sunday (Zelene Sviato)** | June 24 |
| Saint Volodymyr (Christianity to Ukraine 988 A. D.) | July 28 |
| Ukrainian Canadian Day (1891) | September 7 |
| Ukrainian Remembrance Day | November 1 |
| Ukrainian Canadian Committee, founded 1940 | November 8 |
| Saint Andrew's Day (Patron Saint of Ukraine) | December 13, |
| Saint Nicholas Day | December 19 |

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\* Julian Calendar

\*\* Moveable feast day, 1973 Julian Calendar date is given.

## UKRAINIAN CANADIAN CONGRESSES

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|---|---|---|
| **FIRST** | **Winnipeg** | June 22, 23 & 24, 1943 |
| **SECOND** | **Toronto** | June 4, 5 & 6, 1946 |
| **THIRD** | **Winnipeg** | February 6, 8 & 9, 1950 |
| **FOURTH** | **Winnipeg** | July 8, 9 & 10, 1953 |
| **FIFTH** | **Winnipeg** | July 5, 6 & 7, 1956 |
| **SIXTH** | **Winnipeg** | July 9, 10, 11 & 12, 1959 |
| **SEVENTH** | **Winnipeg** | July 5, 6 & 7, 1962 |
| **EIGHTH** | **Winnipeg** | October 9, 10 & 11, 1965 |
| **NINTH** | **Winnipeg** | Oct. 11, 12, 13 & 14, 1968 |
| **TENTH** | **Winnipeg** | Oct. 8, 9, 10 & 11, 1971 |

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CHRONOLOGY OF UKRAINIAN CANADIAN HISTORY provides a fascinating selection of over 400 important, unusual and interesting dates on one of Canada's most dynamic ethno-cultural groups. One of the most remarkable revelations of this list is that it shows the great and rapid progress of a group which arrived in poverty just over eighty years ago. Here are recorded the 'firsts' in politics and professions and the landmark dates in the economic, political, social, religious and cultural life of our half-million Ukrainian Canadians.

ANDREW GREGOROVICH is a professional librarian, bibliographer, indexer and editor. He was born in Saskatoon and educated at McMaster University and the University of Toronto. Since 1963 he has been a librarian at the University of Toronto Library where he is now the Head of the Technical Services Department of Scarborough and Erindale College Libraries. He is Vice-Chairman of the Toronto Historical Board, Past Chairman of the Ontario Association of College and University Libraries and President of the Ukrainian Heritage Association of Canada, Inc.