

last Great War, in June 1943, and I should like to read what the author has to say about the Ukrainians in Canada.

The bulk of the Ukrainian immigration into Canada came between 1900 and 1914, and the overwhelming majority of such immigrants came from the regions of Galicia and Bukovina, rather than from Russia. In the census returns of 1931, over 70,000 gave their birthplace as in these areas and only 2,158 gave Russia. Even in 1931, however, over 60 per cent of the Ukrainian Canadians had already been born on this side of the Atlantic, and the figure today must be closer to 70 per cent.

These are facts that cannot be stressed too strongly by those who would understand the Ukrainian Canadians. At least two-thirds of them are now Canadian-born, trained in Canadian schools, and increasingly Canadian in consciousness. And in ancestral origin, upwards of 95 per cent of them come from a region that was never part of Russia, was never regularly subject to the authority of Moscow, and owes no sentimental loyalty to Russia, either Tsarist or Soviet.

Those are the remarks of a well-known authority on this subject, and one who is said to be fairly "hipped" on the question of communism.

Hon. Mr. Quinn: The President of Acadia University.

Hon. Mr. Roebuck: Exactly. He speaks some twenty mid-European languages—I forget exactly how many.

Now, while two-thirds of the Ukrainian Canadians have been born in Canada, they were much more predominantly new-Canadians when the depression fell upon this country in 1930. At the time they had not been sufficiently long in Canada to be well enough established here, in either business or farming to surmount the crop failures and the very wide unemployment of that disastrous period. In consequence, they suffered great hardships and privations, particularly in the West; though, as I remember, a good many of them also suffered in the great cities of the East.

I have in my hand a pamphlet entitled *A Program and a Record*. It was published by the Ukrainian National Federation after a convention in Winnipeg in 1943, under the presidency of Mr. W. Kossar, one of the present applicants for incorporation of the Ukrainian National Federation. I have known Mr. Kossar personally for many years, and I can vouch for both his ability and his high purpose. I should like to read from this pamphlet, where he is speaking of the depression which fell upon Canada in the thirties:

Under the conditions of depression, hardship and suffering, a wide and powerful propaganda was under way, which, in certain cases, had intensified the already existing discontent to the point of open violence, and which was tending to undermine the fundamental principles governing human behaviour. In this propaganda which was penetrating market

squares, community halls and even family circles, the ideals of loyalty to Canada and of personal duty to one's neighbours were branded as the signs of social stupidity; cultural traditions, patriotism and religion were treated as remnants of ancient superstitions; initiative for personal rehabilitation was termed as a lack of class consciousness. All this propaganda, reverberating from the forests of British Columbia, through the prairies of the West to the mines and industrial plants of the East, produced a growing social ferment which resulted in general confusion and which was rapidly approaching the danger line of social safety.

Another of the applicants is Mr. William Hultay, whom also I know intimately. For many years, until recently, Mr. Hultay was a druggist in the city of Toronto. He is a man of education and culture, a Christian, of broad Canadian principles. He and the other applicants, all men of good will, decided that something must be done about the type of thinking that was spreading among their Ukrainian compatriots. It was to meet that challenge that a number of men of Ukrainian origin held a convention in Winnipeg, and at that time the federation was organized. Mr. Hultay was secretary of the convention, and after the convention he became the federation's first organizer. Mr. Anthony Hlynka, who was the member for Vegreville in the House of Commons during the last two parliaments the 19th and 20th parliaments was Mr. Hultay's secretary, and became the secretary of the Edmonton branch, the first to be organized. That was in 1932, and the federation continued to expand from that time.

I should like to read a few lines about the organization itself, written by Professor Watson Kirkconnell, in his pamphlet to which I have referred:

Secular rather than ecclesiastical in its background is the Ukrainian National Federation, founded at a conference in Saskatoon in 1932. Its main nucleus consists of veterans of the Ukrainian armies that fought against the Red and White Russian armies, the Poles, and the Rumanians, back in the unavailing struggle for independence in 1918-20. They have consequently been violently anti-communist, as well as anti-Polish, and have been more interested than the other groups in the physical possibilities of Ukrainian emancipation in Europe. In Canada, they have always insisted on a primary British loyalty, and have from the outset been closely associated with branches of the Canadian Legion. They have supported the war with enthusiasm, and in some of their branches every able-bodied man is now in the active or the reserve Canadian forces. The membership of the Ukrainian National Federation is in excess of 19,000. The federation itself has 74 branches, the Ukrainian Women's Organization has 38 branches, the Ukrainian National Youth Federation has 35 branches, and the Ukrainian War Veterans' Association 23 branches, making 170 local units altogether. They administer 74 community halls, 76 local libraries, 65 schools, 71 choirs, 25 orchestras, 83 dramatic clubs, 18 dancing classes, a national museum, and 14 consumers' co-operatives.