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GŁÓWNE PROBLEMY UKRAIŃSKO-KANADYJSKIEGO RUCHU KOBIECEGO DRUGIEJ POŁOWY XX WIEKU

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Adnotacja. W artykule podkreślono problematykę polityczną, społeczną i kulturową ruchu ukraińskiego w Kanadzie w drugiej połowie XX wieku. Ruch odegrał ważną rolę w propagowaniu równości płci, ochrony kultury, sprawiedliwości społecznej i walce o uznanie zarówno w kontekście ukraińskim, jak i kanadyjskim. Artykuł analizuje działalność szeregu organizacji ukraińskich w Kanadzie w kontekście przełamywania stereotypów, odnajdywania równowagi pomiędzy tradycyjnymi rolami a dążeniem do równouprawnienia oraz promowania dyskusji na temat tożsamości i zmiany społecznej. Badanie wskazuje na kluczową rolę organizacji ukraińskich w Kanadzie w budowaniu poczucia wspólnoty, wspieraniu inicjatyw społecznych i promowaniu szerszego ruchu kobiecego w Kanadzie.

Słowa kluczowe: ruch kobiecy, organizacje kobiece Ukrainek w Kanadzie, społeczność wpływowa, wdrażanie reform, prawa kobiet.

BASIC ISSUES OF UKRAINIAN CANADIAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN THE SECOND PART OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Abstract. The article emphasizes political, social and cultural issues of Ukrainian Canadian women's movement in the second part of the 20th century. The movement played a significant role in advocating for gender equality, cultural preservation, social justice and struggles for recognition within both Ukrainian and Canadian contexts. The article analyses the activity of various Ukrainian Canadian organizations in the process of overcoming the stereotypes, seeking a balance of traditional roles with the desire for equal rights, contributing to discussions on identity and social change. The research states the crucial role of Ukrainian Canadian organizations in fostering a sense of community, supporting social initiatives and contributing to the broader women's movement in Canada.

Key words: women's movement, gender equality, Ukrainian Canadian women's organizations, influential community, implementation of reforms, women's rights.

ОСНОВНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ УКРАЇНСЬКО-КАНАДСЬКОГО ЖІНОЧОГО РУХУ ДРУГОЇ ПОЛОВИНИ ХХ СТ.

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Анотація. Стаття акцентує увагу на політичних, соціальних та культурних питаннях українського руху в Канаді у другій половині ХХ століття. Рух відіграв важливу роль в адвокуванні гендерної рівності, збереженні культури, соціальної справедливості та боротьби за визнання як в українському, так і в канадському контексті. У статті проаналізовано діяльність ряду українських організацій у Канаді в контексті подолання стереотипів, пошуку балансу між традиційними ролями та прагненням рівних прав, та сприяння дискусіям про ідентичність та соціальні зміни. Дослідження вказує на ключову роль українських організацій у Канаді у вихованні відчуття спільності, підтримці соціальних ініціатив і сприянні ширшому жіночому руху в Канаді.

Ключові слова: жіночий рух, жіночі організації українок у Канаді, впливова спільнота, впровадження реформ, права жінок.

Introduction. The Ukrainian women's movement of Canada can be emphasized as joint efforts of Ukrainian-Canadian women to advance gender equality, preserve Ukrainian cultural heritage, and advocate for the rights and well-being of Ukrainian women in Canada. It encompasses various organizations, initiatives, and activities that aim to empower Ukrainian-Canadian women and create positive change in their lives. The Ukrainian women in Canada represented themselves as a powerful force in promoting gender equality in all spheres of their lives and striving to build and develop a strong and influential community. Furthermore, the Ukrainian women's movement in Canada in the 1960s–1980s actively supported social and political struggles in Ukraine. They advocated for the recognition of human rights, democracy, and self-determination in their native motherland. At present the movement continues to play a crucial role in shaping the identity and progress of Ukrainian-Canadian women, and its impact extends far beyond the borders of the Ukrainian community itself.

Materials and methods. The history of Ukrainian women's movement in Canada is an integral part of the chronicle of Ukrainian womanhood. The research of this movement was the subject of interests of many Ukrainian and Canadian scholars. The works of I. Pavlykovska, I. Knysh, M. Bogachevska-Khomyak, G. Gorokhovich, F. Sviripa were important for the development of a conceptual and structural model for the study of history of Ukrainian women's movement. The research is focused on the application of fundamental methods of scientific research. In particular we use historical-chronological, historical-typological, problem-chronological methods. By means of these methods applied it is possible to identify and systematize chronological sequences of the development and further existence of Ukrainian women's movement in Canada in the 60–80s of the 20th century.

The method of analysis which includes analysis of scientific sources, factual and historical materials is applied to emphasize important phenomena related to modern history of Ukrainian women's movement in Canada.

The research is based on scientific resources, such as legislative documents, international organizations data, etc.

Results and discussions. A new stage in Ukrainian women's movement in Canada in early 60s was a protest of all Canadian women against a society of male domination. Women were fighting for increasing their participation in all structures of society governance, for the right to obtain a job, getting equal opportunities to advance their careers, being equally paid for equal work. They took every effort to improve the status of women in Canadian society.

Women's organizations of Canada began their activity for incorporation of women in political spheres and implementation of reforms that fully respond to women's interests at federal and provincial levels. Due to these facts in the middle of 1971 a national organization called The National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC) was established (Когуська, 1986: 29). In 1988 this influential organization united 570 women's organizations and groups. As a part of the National Council of Women of Canada (further referred as NCWC) Ukrainian women's organizations also became participants of Canadian movement to provide equal opportunities with men. In January 1972 S. Stechyshyn headed the delegation of the NCWC leadership at the meeting with members of the Government in Ottawa. During that meeting, the National Council addressed the issues that concerned many women, particularly the negative influence of drugs on youth and the issue of abortions. The officials promised to take measures to

expand the network of medical rehab centers, as well as accommodation centers for children of working mothers. The issues of more active involvement in leadership positions in law enforcement authorities were raised as well. The government reassured that it would contribute to a greater increase in the number of women among employees of the Supreme Court of the country and in jury.

The issue of improvement of the situation of women in Canada was the main topic of the NCWC Convention which took place under the leadership of G. Hnatyshyn, who was Ukrainian by origin, in May 1972. Representatives of Ukrainian women's organizations were active participants of various panels. The forum of the National Council submitted a number of proposals to the Government on involving womanhood in political, social and economic life of Canada. In particular they were aimed at creating the Federal Commission on Status of Women of Canada, which was supposed to make annual reports to the Parliament on the situation of womanhood involvement in socio-economic processes.

In February 1973, the NCWC presented its survey concerning the improvement of the current situation of Canadian women. Among burning issues of women's concern, there were issues of women's attitudes towards abortions and consumption of drugs by youth, exclusion of movies that did not comply with ethical norms broadcast on CBC TV and other channels. Due to such activity and support of the Prime Minister P. Trudeau, the Deliberative Council on the Status of Women of Canada, which included 28 women, was created (Когуська, 1986: 42). The Council as a deliberative autonomous agency informed the Parliament about the situation of women through the Minister responsible for the status of women.

On June 10–15 1973, the conference of the NCWC took place in Toronto, during which the issues of improvement of the status of women of the country were actively discussed. Women rights activist G. Melnyk was elected a deputy chairman of the NCWC as well as L. Gregor became a head of the Health and Social Care Committee during the work of the conference. G. Hnatyshyn and M. Maziuk were granted the titles of honorary members of the NCWC. Later G. Hnatyshyn was elected to the Senate of Canada.

On June 26 – July 4, 1973, the Congress of the International Council of Women (ICW) in Vienna, involving 400 delegates from 40 countries and the UN, UNESCO, UNICEF representatives, took place. The Congress focused on the issue of improvement of the situation of women in the world. G. Hnatyshyn was elected as a deputy chairman of the ICW.

The issues of the situation of women in the free world were actively discussed at the second world congress of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women Organizations (WFUWO), which took place in Ottawa in 1973. G. Hnatyshyn as a deputy chairman of the ICW emphasized in her presentations that even in the most democratic countries of the West the role of womanhood was decreasing. She encouraged Ukrainian women to participate in future congresses of the ICW, which were to take place in Canada, to collaborate in the process of solving current gender issues. Ambassador Leliuk represented the provincial government highlighting the role of womanhood in politics of Canada, particularly in election campaigns.

The issue of insurance of equal rights for women and men still remained the center of attention of the NCWC. In 1975 a decision to publish the book "Women in Canada – their life and work" was made at the conference in Montreal. At this conference representatives of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada (UWAC) G. Melnyk headed the section of healthcare and social development, L. Gregor became the head of the Health and Social Care Committee.

In June 1976, at the conference of the IWM in Vancouver, the main topic of which was "Challenges of the Future", the issues of responsibility of women in public and private life, their participation in economic life of the society were a center of attention. Representatives of Ukrainian women's organizations took an active part in discussion panels of these issues (Когуська, 1986: 78).

The active and purposeful women's movement of Canada, which was constantly working on improving its professional and political level, became a key factor of the national system of female population interests integration in politics. A special credit goes to the women's organizations for developing self-consciousness of womanhood, increasing of their self-esteem and a feeling of self-dignity based on recognition of the right of their own choice in society.

Canadian women's organizations developed different programs on insurance of equal rights and opportunities of the womanhood of the country. The "Woman's Program" took an important place among them and was adopted by the Canadian Parliament in 1973. Its main objective was to provide support to woman's organizations, activities of which were aimed at improving the position of women in Canada. For the last ten years of the 20th century more than 2 thousand projects worth more than 40 million CAD had been implemented under the auspices of the "Woman's Program".

Under the initiative of womanhood and under its persistent pressure in 1976 Status of Women Canada (SWC), which had departments in all Canadian provinces and was involved in coordination of policies in womanhood affairs and managing programs on women's issues, was established. Status of Women Canada was a federal state authority holding a status of a ministry. However, all ministers responsible for women's places in the society also held the post of other ministries – either of a Minister of Justice, Immigration, Healthcare, Social welfare or a State Secretary (Black, 1988: 82).

Status promoted gender equality and equal participation of women in economic, political, social and cultural life of the country. It carried out its activity in the following spheres advocating for increase of economic independence of women and improvement of their position, eradication of systematic women's and child abuse, enhancement of women's rights as human rights. Its activity was based on The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

(1982), which included an article on gender equality rights. Moreover, in Chapter 35 of the Constitutional Act of 1982 existing contractual rights of indigenous people were recognized and reiterated. Those rights guaranteed equal rights to men and women as well (Sharpe and Roach, 2009: 334).

The basic activity of Status of Women Canada included the most important international documents on gender equality signed by the Government of Canada and ratified by a supreme legislative authority. Development and support of contacts with women's non-governmental organizations became a chief topic in the activity of Status of Women Canada. Status of Women Canada informed the public about priorities of governmental policies concerning position of women in Canada. Political parties also took steps to involve women in political activities in order to comply with the new realities of today's world and not to lose substantial support among female voters.

In cooperation with women's organizations, governmental organizations started to solve gender issues highly effectively. Canada belongs to several countries where the federal plan of gender equality, implemented in response to the UN appeal to all member-states with a request to develop a national plan to improve the position of women, is in force. The federal plan is a joint initiative and reflects the effort of all federal ministries and attempts of the Government to reach gender balance.

The reforms that were performed in Canada to improve women's position contributed to the election of the latter for higher positions of legislative and executive power not only on the federal level, but also on the level of provincial governments in 1970s–1980s. The female's share in the House of Commons of the Federal Parliament had more than tripled over the period from 1980 to 1995. According to this indicator, Canada ranked ninth among industrialized countries in the mid-1990s.

In the 1980s, all Canadian territories and provinces increased women's representation in regional legislative bodies. More than 25 % of females in nine out of twelve largest cities were working for the Government. Women actively fought for elected positions in the Parliament. Their share among candidates for the Parliament doubled from 9.4 % to 19.2 % in 1974–1988.

It is essential to mention, that noticeable changes in the promotion of women to the leading positions in provincial and central institutes of power took place. As an example, after graduating from the University of Saskatchewan an outgoing activist R. Andriychuk worked as a lawyer and proved to be an active defender of human rights since 1966. She received an honorary doctorate in law at the University of Regina. In 1976 she became a judge of Saskatchewan Provincial Court, where she specialized in protection of children's rights. R. Andriychuk was appointed Canada's Special Envoy to Kenya and Uganda and then Ambassador of Canada to Somalia and Portugal in 1987. She was also the Permanent Representative of Canada to the UN Commission on Human Rights in 1988–1993. In 1993 she was elected to the Senate (the first ever female senator from Saskatchewan) by the Progressive Conservative Party, and in 2004 she was elected as a representative of the Conservative party of Canada. R. Andriychuk actively lobbied Ukrainian interests as a political rapporteur for the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and as a representative of the NATO-Ukraine Council to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. On June 19, 2003 the Canadian Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution on official condemnation of genocide against the Ukrainian people during the Holodomor of 1932–1933 thanks to the activity of UCC and R. Andriychuk's efforts. In 2008 this prominent public figure was awarded the Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise for active participation in the development of Ukrainian-Canadian relations (Аблицов, 2007: 128).

The outstanding politician and scientist S. Fedoruk was renowned in scientific and public circles of the country as well. In 1988–1994 she held the office as Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan (she was sworn as the first woman among Canadian women and Canadian Ukrainians). Dr. Fedoruk received many awards for her collaborative work in the scientific and public fields. S. Fedoruk was appointed an Officer of the Order of Canada (1986) and Honorary Doctorate of the University of Windsor. She was the first woman elected Chancellor of the University of Saskatchewan in 1986, and she was also the first female trustee of the Society of Nuclear Medicine. In the same year she was recognized as a Canadian "Woman of the Year" and was awarded the Saskatchewan Order of Merit – the highest award of Saskatchewan (Kostiv, 2020: 12). A new street in the capital of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon) is named after S. Fedoruk.

In 1964–1965, Canada was represented in the UN Human Rights Committee by Ukrainian V. Kasyurak. She graduated from the University of Western Ontario. V. Kasyurak was the head of the Department of Citizenship and Integration in Ontario, a member of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association. In 1972 the Minister of Labor of Ontario appointed her a Chairman of the province's Human Rights Commission (Войценко 1992: 67).

In 1965, the provincial government of Alberta appointed Ukrainian political activist A.-M. Dikur to the Board of Directors of University of Alberta, and the City Council of Edmonton appointed N. Faryton to work in the Commission of culture. One of the leaders of the UCWLC M. Vavrykova became one of the first Canadian Ukrainians to be appointed a family court judge. She was awarded Shevchenko Medal, the highest degree of recognition (1972), for her dedicated work for the benefit of the Ukrainian community (Войценко, 1992: 124). In 1971 an influential activist and a member of the Conservative Party in Edmonton-Norwood C. Chichak was elected the ambassador to the Government of Alberta at Alberta general elections. She was elected in the second constituency in Edmonton in 1975. Ukrainian politician O. Fuga, who worked at the United City Council, became a councilor of the Winnipeg City Council in 1974. She was later appointed a member of Manitoba Culture Council (Войценко, 1992: 208).

M. Spivak, an alumnus of the University of Manitoba, was the senator of the Progressive Conservative Party in 1986–2009. She was very active in the public life of Manitoba, chairing the Provincial Education Board. M. Spivak

worked in the Committee of Energy, Environment and Natural Resources in the Parliament of Canada (Абліцов, 2007: 223).

In 1988 a young Ukrainian activist V. Holiad was appointed a senior adviser to the Ministry of Multiculturalism. Holiad graduated from the University of Waterloo and was an active participant in Canadian public life (Войценко, 1992: 247).

Ukrainian women also achieved significant success in business spheres in Canada. In 1976, A. Bodnarchuk, who worked as a director of computer communication at "Air Canada", was awarded the nomination The Person of the Year in Montreal. In the early 1980s Y. Andriyiv headed the Ukrainian Credit Union in Toronto. In 1988, she became the first Ukrainian to be elected head of the Central Council of Credit Unions of Canada, a member of the Association of Credit Union Directors and the Ontario Creditors' Executive Advisory Committee, as well as a member of the ZEUS User Group. It is noteworthy that Y. Andriyiv was actively involved in charitable assistance to children of Ukrainian schools and kindergartens in Toronto (Husar-Struk, 1993: 98).

At the same time, active participation in all-Canadian women's movement was not considered a priority by Ukrainian organized womanhood. Ukrainian women's organizations have used their involvement in Canadian women's organizations primarily to protect the interests of Ukraine's disadvantaged females through Canadian government institutions and at international level. Therefore, the participation of Ukrainian womanhood in the movement for equal rights with men in Canada did not become widespread. This was evidenced by the materials of the third congress of WFUWO, which proved that the problem of equality of men and women in the Ukrainian community had not become the subject of widespread discussion.

However, the younger generation of Ukrainian women was increasingly advocating the need for greater participation in the Canadian feminist movement and the strengthening of status-quo of women in the Ukrainian community. In 1985 Canadian and American feminists of Ukrainian origin held a Conference in Edmonton to mark the centenary of the Ukrainian women's movement. The participants of the conference discussed the situation of Ukrainian women in the USSR, as well as in Canadian society. The necessity of promotion of ethnic issues and feminist ideas in ethnic communities and the implementation of these ideas in practice were emphasized at the Conference.

Conclusion. Despite the objective necessity of the changes in the status of the female population of Canada, these changes took place and continue taking place as a result of the specific activities and hard work in the womanhood movement, which became an important factor and influential force in political life. Indeed, it was the active work of the women of Canada that promoted the creation of a national mechanism for improving the position of women in the country, the very fact of which symbolizes changes in the position of women in the social consciousness towards them.

Assessing the overall participation of Ukrainian women in all-Canadian women's movement for equal rights with men, the following should be noted. Living in a democratic environment Ukrainian women's organizations in Canada largely supported the ideology and social practices of liberal feminism. Active participation of Ukrainian women's organizations in all spheres of political and social life in Canada had a great impact on processes in the mentioned above spheres. This, in conclusion, led to the improvement of the socio-economic and political situation of Canadian womanhood.

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