

INSIDE:

- UWC president visits communities in Europe – **page 4**
- Ukrainian Orthodox League holds 70th convention – **page 5**
- How Ukrainians helped make Canada what it is today – **page 9**

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Ukraine rejects claims it supplied technology to North Korea

RFE/RL

KYIV – Ukraine’s National Security and Defense Council (NSDC) has rejected reports that Kyiv supplied missile technology to North Korea, saying that such claims amounted to Russian disinformation.

The council on August 22 published the results of its investigation into the alleged sale of missile technology, including the RD-250 rocket engine, from Ukrainian state-owned plant Pivdenmash to North Korea.

Oleksandr Turchynov, the council’s chief, reported the results of the investigation to President Petro Poroshenko on August 22, the NSDC said in a post on its website.

The NSDC concluded that Ukraine did not supply any missile technology to Pyongyang, Mr. Turchynov said in his report. The council has “unanimously come to the conclusion that Ukraine was not involved in the development of North Korea’s ballistic-missiles program,” Mr. Turchynov said.

The report said Ukraine had stopped producing RD-250 rocket engines in 1991 and completely discontinued the production of this engine type in 1994. The last batch of RD-250 rocket engines was exported to Russia before 2008, Mr. Turchynov noted.

The NSDC established a team of interagency investigators to look into claims made in a New York Times article earlier this month that Ukraine had helped North Korea with its missile program by providing advanced rocket engines.

The NSDC concluded that the American newspaper had been the victim of Russian disinformation.

The August 14 article, headlined “North Korea’s Missile Success Is Linked to Ukrainian Plant, Investigators Say,” said Kyiv had aided North Korea in developing its nuclear weapons delivery system.

The allegations were based on a study by missile expert Michael Elleman published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, a global think tank.

Mr. Elleman’s study, as well as unnamed sources in U.S. intelligence, said that the rocket engines – identified as RD-250s – “likely” came to

(Continued on page 18)

Kyiv awaits Trump’s decision to arm Ukraine as it celebrates 26 years of independence

by Isobel Koshiw
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – Since late July, Pentagon and State Department officials have said plans to arm Ukraine are ready and awaiting White House approval. Ukrainians hold high hopes for U.S. President Donald Trump’s decision, which they say will not only change the situation on the ground, but also send a strong signal to Moscow and give Ukrainian troops a much-needed morale boost.

The arrival of the U.S. special envoy to Ukraine, Kurt Volker, and U.S. Secretary of Defense James Mattis in Kyiv to mark Ukraine’s 26 years of independence has led to speculation that a decision by the White House is imminent.

In the plans devised by U.S. officials, Ukraine would be supplied with defensive lethal weapons. Currently being discussed are Javelin anti-tank missiles and anti-aircraft weapons, according to The Wall Street Journal. Though Ukrainian weapons experts say the latter is unlikely to be required by Ukraine until 2020, the U.S.-made Javelin anti-tank missiles would, they say, serve to immediately relieve Ukrainian forces.



Isobel Koshiw

The stage for Ukraine’s 26th Independence Day celebrations is set on Kyiv’s Maidan.

“Javelins would change the balance on the ground very quickly as they can effectively fight the enemy equipment,” said Mikhailo Samus, deputy head of the Center for Army, Conversion and Disarmament Studies. “It would make attacking Ukraine

very expensive and might change Russia’s position at Minsk”

Reconsideration of arming Ukraine, which former President Barack Obama firm-

(Continued on page 11)

Victoria Cross recipient remembered in Ukraine

UCCLA

OTTAWA – Cpl. Filip Konowal, a Ukrainian Canadian whose valor at the Battle of Hill 70 near Lens, France, in August 1917 earned him the highest medal of the British Empire, the Victoria Cross, is being remembered in Kyiv, the capital city of Ukraine, thanks to the efforts of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (www.uccla.ca) and their Ukrainian partners on this project, Free People (Vilni Lyudy).

From August 15 to September 15, a billboard has been erected to honor the only Ukrainian ever distinguished with the Victoria Cross.

UCCLA’s director of research, Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, observed: “On August 22, 2017, the Battle of Hill 70 memorial will be publicly unveiled, marking the 100th anniversary of that struggle. There, thanks to the generosity of a number of Ukrainian Canadian donors, including the Temerty Family Foundation, the Ihnatowycz Family Foundation and the Petro Jacyk Education Foundation, a central pathway has been named the Konowal Walk. We wanted to ensure this hero of the Great War would also be remembered in Ukraine. Working with our friends in the Free People movement, we arranged for this commemorative



UCCLA

A billboard in Kyiv honors Cpl. Filip Konowal, the only Ukrainian to ever be awarded the Victoria Cross.

billboard as a reminder to passers-by and especially those working in the Ukrainian Armed Forces Headquarters located nearby, of the true grit, bravery and endurance of this Ukrainian hero.”

Dr. Luciuk noted: “At a time in its history when Ukraine is defending its independence, it is certainly worth recalling this Ukrainian soldier of the first world war who fought in France when that country

was the victim of an imperialistic power. By honoring Cpl. Konowal we likewise recognize the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the Ukrainian men and women who are today defending their homeland against unprovoked Russian aggression.”

For more information on UCCLA readers may go to www.uccla.ca; for more information on Free People go to <https://www.facebook.com/vilnilyudy.ua/>.

ANALYSIS

Russian citizenship for Ukrainians: Addressing Russia's population decline

by Maksym Bugriy
Eurasia Daily Monitor

The State Duma of the Russian Federation passed an amendment to its citizenship laws on July 12, easing the procedure for Ukrainians to acquire Russian citizenship. According to the new amendment, those wishing to acquire Russian citizenship would no longer need to provide Russian authorities with paper certification from Kyiv that they were abdicating their Ukrainian citizenship. Such a document was difficult to obtain. Under the new legal guidelines, an individual would need to only submit a notarized copy of the abdication application to the Russian Migration Service (Interfax, July 13).

On July 18, however, President Vladimir Putin rejected the Parliament's citizenship bill (Kommersant, July 18). Presumably, the price tag for caring for the tens if not hundreds of thousands of expected new Russian citizens in the occupied Ukrainian Donbas and from among refugees already in Russia was too high for the Kremlin. Nevertheless, the Duma's aborted citizenship bill had every sign of a systemic campaign. And it illustrates the ways in which demographic decline trends are increasingly influencing Russian policies on a whole host of issues.

Easing Russian citizenship for Ukrainians from Donbas was initially "prompted" by a question for President Putin on his call-in show earlier this summer. And the policy was subsequently endorsed by Mr. Putin during his meeting with the governor of Belgorod Oblast, which borders on Ukraine's Kharkiv Oblast (Lenta.ru, July 14). According to the Internal Affairs Ministry, "about a million people" were unable to receive the required abdication certificates from Ukraine in order to apply for Russian citizenship. And a Duma committee chair, Pavel Krasheninnikov, suggested "hundreds of thousands" of Ukrainian residents of Rostov Oblast stood to benefit from the new law (Vzglyad, July 11).

This simplification of citizenship procedures was likely motivated at least in part by the Kremlin's ongoing "crawling occupation" plans to grant Russian nationality to the residents of the Donetsk and Luhansk "people's republics" in the Donbas. Moreover, the initiative may have been meant for domestic consumption in preparation for the 2018 presidential campaign. But in a longer-term perspective, the move seemed designed to address Russia's looming "demographic gap" by encouraging culturally acceptable immigration from Ukraine.

Russian officials and experts both periodically acknowledge the demographic problem faced by Russia, aggravated by reduced and deferred fertility during the 1990s, when the economy was in recession. Immigration accounted for 98 percent of Russia's population growth of 262,000 people in 2016, which had been lower than the 2015 increase of 277,400 people (Vedomosti, February 22). Last year, Russia's Economic Development Ministry called for a proactive migration policy to prevent future declines in the country's workforce (RIA Novosti, October 29, 2016). And Mr. Putin himself admitted that demographic decline would lead to near-term recruitment problems for the military (RBC, November 22, 2016).

Furthermore, according to political demography scholar Andrey Korotayev, it will not be possible to entirely prevent

Russia's depopulation – only to mitigate decline and aging. Mr. Korotayev argues the core of the problem dates back to the economic depression of the 1990s: from 1989 to 1993, the number of newborn babies declined by two times and then stagnated until 1999. Furthermore, the post-Soviet Central Asian republics, which are the main source of migrants to the Russian Federation, experienced their own birth declines at the end of the 20th century – even more dramatic than in Russia (Lenta.ru August 9, 2016).

In theory, unlike the migrants from culturally different Central Asia, Ukrainians – who have a reputation for being highly adaptable – could be more easily integrated, thus making Russia's overall population more homogenous. Generally, when applying for citizenship, Ukrainians can pass a Russian-language test without any difficulty. The war in the Donbas has whet the appetites of some of Russia's regional authorities for these potential immigrants. The governor of Rostov Oblast, for example, proposed to count Ukrainian refugee children in the oblast's statistical reports to improve the region's poor population record for 2015 (RBC, June 10, 2015).

But mobility statistics and public opinion polls cast doubt on the presumption that the simplification of receiving Russian citizenship status would actually increase the flow of Ukrainian Slavs to the Russian Federation. According to the Ukrainian State Border Guard Service (data provided directly to author, April 26), the number of individual border crossings between Ukraine and Russia increased slightly in 2016 (11.6 million) compared to the previous year (10.9 million). But the overall volume and growth rate of these border crossings (+6 percent) was much lower than that with European Union member states (33.9 million in 2015; 37.2 million in 2016; +10 percent change). The introduction of visa-free tourist travel for Ukrainians and proactive politics in Hungary, the Czech Republics, Poland and some other EU countries to attract Ukrainian workers makes Russia a less attractive migration destination, especially during its ongoing conflict with Ukraine.

Some Russian media sources quote Russian statistical data that about 2.5 million Ukrainian citizens were in Russia as of January 1, 2016. Of those, 1.4 million had a temporary or permanent residence permit, including 0.4 million who were granted temporary refugee status. Yet, local attitudes toward the Ukrainian temporary refugees from Donetsk and Luhansk differ: quite often they are treated not as "Novorussians" but as "Ukrainians." Notably, some of these refugees, especially in Crimea, are perceived as competitors for labor (Km.ru, March 1, 2017).

Russia is still the second-largest outward migration destination from Ukraine, after Poland. But it is becoming less attractive. An opinion poll from last February shows that the number of Ukrainians willing to work in Russia has declined by four times – only about 6 percent of those willing to work abroad name Russia as their preferred destination. And, reportedly, many of these "target" Ukrainians would rather have both Russian and Ukrainian passports, especially due to the EU visa-free travel regime (Espresso.tv, March 15; Vzglyad, July 11).

(Continued on page 17)

NEWSBRIEFS

Volker meets with Surkov in Minsk

MINSK – The new U.S. special envoy for efforts to end the conflict in eastern Ukraine, Kurt Volker, has met with a Kremlin aide in the Belarusian capital, Minsk. The Belarusian Foreign Affairs Ministry said on Twitter that Ambassador Volker and Vladislav Surkov, an aide to Russian President Vladimir Putin and the Kremlin's point man for the conflict in eastern Ukraine, met behind closed doors. The U.S. State Department announced on August 18 that Ambassador Volker and the Russian representative would discuss "Russian-Ukrainian relations." After the meeting, Mr. Surkov said his discussion with Ambassador Volker was "useful and constructive," Russian news agencies reported. There was no immediate comment from Ambassador Volker. The U.S. envoy's talks with Mr. Surkov kicked off three days of U.S. diplomacy on the war between Russia-backed separatists and government forces in eastern Ukraine, which has killed more than 10,000 people since April 2014. From Minsk, Ambassador Volker headed to the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius, to meet with senior government officials on August 22 to discuss "the way forward in Ukraine," the State Department said. On August 23, Ambassador Volker was to join U.S. Defense Secretary Jim Mattis in meetings with senior Ukrainian government officials to discuss "the next steps in diplomatic negotiations to restore Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity," the department said. U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson named Mr. Volker, a former U.S. ambassador to NATO, as the U.S. special representative for Ukraine negotiations in July. In an interview with Current Time TV in July, Ambassador Volker said that ending the fighting will require agreement by all sides on two major principles – the "territorial integrity of Ukraine, security of all the people" – and a change in Russia's approach. Current Time TV is the Russian-language network, run by RFE/RL in cooperation with VOA. He said that the United States is considering sending Kyiv weapons to help government forces defend themselves against Russia-backed separatists. To date, the United States has provided only

nonlethal military aid. Relations between Moscow and Washington have been driven to a post-Cold War low by disagreements over issues including Russia's aggression in Ukraine, its role in the war in Syria, and its alleged interference in the U.S. presidential election in 2016. (RFE/RL)

Surkov: 'Fresh ideas' were discussed

MINSK – Kremlin aide Vladislav Surkov has made upbeat remarks after talking with the new U.S. special envoy for efforts to end the conflict in eastern Ukraine, saying they discussed "fresh ideas" in a "constructive" meeting. U.S. Ambassador Kurt Volker met with Mr. Surkov, Russian President Vladimir Putin's point man for the conflict in eastern Ukraine, behind closed doors in the Belarusian capital, Minsk, on August 21. "The meeting was useful and constructive," Mr. Surkov told Russian reporters afterward. "The two sides proposed fresh ideas and novel approaches" for implementing the February 2015 Minsk agreement. That deal set out steps to end the war and resolve the status of the portion of the Donbas region held by Russia-backed separatists, but progress toward implementation has been very slow. "We agreed that the peace process on the political track, as well as in the sphere of security, can and should go faster" and that the current situation in Ukraine is unacceptable, Mr. Surkov said. Ambassador Volker did not comment after the meeting. (RFE/RL, with reporting by Reuters and Interfax)

Putin visits Russia-annexed Crimea

KYIV – Russian President Vladimir Putin on August 18 visited the city of Sevastopol in Crimea, triggering an angry rebuke from Kyiv, which accused him of disregarding international law by traveling to the Ukrainian peninsula seized by Moscow three years ago. Mr. Putin's visit included a trip to a memorial complex honoring a coastal battery that defended Sevastopol during World War II, where he and Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev placed flowers and met with members of the Night Wolves, a pro-Kremlin biker movement.

(Continued on page 12)

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NEWS ANALYSIS

Moscow cannot afford a South Ossetian strategy in Ukraine's Donbas

by Paul Goble
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Vladimir Putin has slammed the brakes on a much-ballyhooed Duma proposal to offer Ukrainians in the occupied Donbas region Russian citizenship on a simplified basis (Kommersant, July 18). Almost certainly, the initiative was abandoned because, if these individuals were to obtain that status – as the residents of the break-away “republic” of South Ossetia did almost a decade ago, Moscow would have to assume responsibility for them. And this is something the Kremlin clearly recognizes it cannot presently afford.

Numerous Duma members and others in Russia who support this idea see a simplified path to Russian citizenship as opening the way for the ultimate annexation of Donbas. But many in the Kremlin recognize such an outcome would be extremely costly financially and politically. Financially, it would put burdens on Moscow to come up with money to provide at least basic services to several million people; and politically, it would mean that the Kremlin would be eliminating the chief lever it hopes to have in Ukraine as well as further isolating the Russian Federation from the Western powers.

This turn of events suggests that Mr. Putin, if not all the members of the Duma, recognizes that while Moscow benefits in many ways from the so-called “frozen” conflict in the Donbas, it could lose big by taking any dramatic step to further destabilize the situation. In turn, that means the announcement that the Moscow-backed leadership of Russian-occupied Donbas plans to form “a successor state” to Ukraine – “Malorossiya” – should be dismissed as nothing more than the latest incarnation of

the Russian propaganda project “Novorossiya.” One may, thus, readily expect that this new iteration will ultimately fail to materialize just like “Novorossiya” did. And in fact, Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko has already predicted such a fate (Spektr:press, July 18).

Mr. Putin's decision to quash the Duma bill was reported in the July 18 issue of Kommersant and quickly picked up by Ukrainian outlets (Kommersant, Dnews.ua, July 18). Deputy Konstantin Zatulin's proposal on the simplification of citizenship procedures for non-Russians specifically covers “bearers of the Russian language” who live on the territory of the former Russian Empire or the Soviet Union. Mr. Putin's objections to the Zatulin bill were cast by the paper in terms of the entire region, but the Kremlin leader's decision applies in the first instance to Ukrainians, especially those already living in the Russian Federation or in the Russian-occupied Donbas.

The Duma was to consider the measure but without the sweeping provisions Mr. Zatulin had offered. According to Kommersant, the United Russia deputy has already pulled them “on the recommendation of Duma speaker Vyacheslav Volodin, who suggested coordinating this with the Main Political Administration [of the parliament], the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Internal Affairs Ministry and the Russian government as a whole.” This brings to a halt what had appeared to be a runaway train. The Duma had already approved Mr. Zatulin's idea on first reading because many of its members clearly felt that tens if not hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians would choose to become Russians overnight if they did not have to go through the

current complicated system of obtaining written confirmation of their status as Ukrainians from the Ukrainian government. Kyiv has been slow to provide such confirmation documentation, according to Duma members.

Before Mr. Putin's intervention, Duma members had been enthusiastic about the measure, convinced that it meant, in the words of Aleksey Polubota, a Svobodnaya Pressa commentator, that “Russia is preparing a ‘South Ossetian’ variant for Donbas.” The offer of Russian citizenship to people in the occupied regions would soon be followed by Moscow's recognition of those regions as independent countries, he further predicted (Svobodnaya Pressa, July 15).

Duma deputies suggested that “by the most modest estimates,” some 700,000 Ukrainians would choose to become Russian citizens overnight, if the new simplified procedures were put in place. And many of them suggested this should have happened long before now, Andrey Yepifantsev, a Moscow analyst, told Polubota. The reason Moscow has moved in this direction, he said, was that Mr. Putin decided – on the basis of his recent meeting with U.S. President Donald Trump, in Hamburg – that the Minsk agreements on a

Ukrainian ceasefire have no future. Rather, Mr. Yepifantsev argued that Russia must “repeat the steps it already took in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the handing out of its passports. This shows that Moscow will assume responsibility for the defense of its citizens in the unrecognized republics” that will then become independent countries.

Aleksandr Shatilov, the dean of the sociology and political science faculty at the government's Finance University, agreed. He told the Svobodnaya Pressa commentator that “receipt of Russian citizenship by residents of the Donbas will mean that they will be under the protection of the Russian state.” Russians support such a move, even if some in the “Russian elite” still have “illusions” that they can reach a deal with the West on Ukraine, Mr. Shatilov asserted.

But Mr. Putin's intervention, as signaled by Kommersant, shows that whatever “illusions” some in Moscow may have, the Russian government clearly believes it cannot afford to do what the Russian Parliament would like.

The article above is reprinted from Eurasia Daily Monitor with permission from its publisher, the Jamestown Foundation, www.jamestown.org.

Poll: Majority want Donbas to remain in Ukraine

IRI

KYIV – A recent poll by the International Republican Institute's (IRI) Center for Insights in Survey Research reveals that an overwhelming majority of Ukrainians think the war-torn Donbas region should remain part of Ukraine. The survey contained an over-sample of respondents from the Ukrainian-controlled areas of the Donbas, a majority of whom also affirmed their wish for the entire region to stay in Ukraine.

“Three years into the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, which has claimed the lives of 10,000 and displaced more than 1.7 million people, Ukrainians are resolute in their desire to restore their territorial integrity and their rejection of the illegal occupation by Russian-backed separatists,” said IRI Regional Director for Eurasia Stephen Nix. “This data is critical, as it suggests that the Ukrainian people will not accept the division of their country.”

A combined 80 percent of Ukrainians nationwide and a combined 73 percent in the Donbas region believe that separatist-controlled areas of the Donbas should remain under Ukrainian control. Only 6 percent nationwide and 4 percent in the Donbas believe that these areas should either be separated from Ukraine or become part of Russia.

Despite this consensus on the future of the Donbas, a combined 60 percent of those surveyed in the Donbas do not feel that the government is taking sufficient steps to retain control of the liberated areas of the region. Only a combined 10 percent

in the Donbas believe the authorities are doing enough – a 14 percent decrease since IRI's previous oversample of the region in November 2015.

Seventy-two percent of Donbas residents cited job creation and economic improvements as the best ways to keep the Donbas part of Ukraine. “This represents a clear call to action for Ukrainian authorities,” Mr. Nix said. “Citizens in the Donbas must be made to feel that they can expect to enjoy a more stable and prosperous future as part of Ukraine. Improving the quality of life of citizens will yield greater stability for the region in the long term.”

Poll's methodology

The survey was conducted by Rating Group Ukraine on behalf of the Center for Insights in Survey Research. Polling was conducted throughout Ukraine (except for the occupied territories of Crimea and the Donbas) from April 21 to May 5 through face-to-face interviews at respondents' homes. The sample consisted of 2,400 permanent residents of Ukraine age 18 and older and eligible to vote, and is representative of the general population by gender, age, region and size of settlement. An additional 1,378 respondents were also surveyed in the Ukrainian-controlled territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.

The margin of error does not exceed plus or minus 2 percent. The average response rate was 64.2 percent.

The survey was funded by the government of Canada.

Quotable notes

Re “Tracing Success of North Korea to Ukraine Plant” (front page, August 14): I was alarmed by suggestions in your article that Ukraine may have supplied rocket technology to North Korea. The article suggests that North Korea has been using an engine called the RD-250, then confirmed that the RD-250 was developed in Russia, and then made the leap that the technology leakage came from Ukraine. But no evidence has been provided to support the claims.

As Ukraine's foreign minister and a trained aerophysicist, I want to say that my country could not have been involved in aiding North Korea's missile program.

The production lines for building these types of rockets in Ukraine were decommissioned in 1992. The expertise cannot be carried in the heads of rogue scientists. The instructions are included in complex manuals locked in top-security facilities guarded by our security forces. Not only would it be virtually impossible for criminals to access these manuals, but also any effort could not go unnoticed by our government.

But I am doubtful that North Korea could achieve what it has done without outside help. The global community must now come together to conduct an international inquiry to find out who was responsible.

– Pavlo Klimkin, foreign affairs minister of Ukraine, in a letter to the editor of *The New York Times* published on August 22.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expresses its categorical protest and outrage over yet another wave of political repressions and human rights violations by the Kremlin regarding the citizens of Ukraine.

The Russian occupation authorities continue the discrimination on national and religious grounds in the occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, persecuting ethnic Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars.

At least five politically motivated sentences of imprisonment were announced, seven people were arrested or fined in Crimea over the past month. Also, at least three searches in the houses of the Crimean Tatars were conducted over the past week.

The cynical mass searches, a time-tested NKVD practice, as well as a series of arrests... are evidence of the continuation of the Kremlin regime's bold attack against everyone who disagrees with the occupation.

Despite numerous appeals by Ukraine and the international community demanding the immediate release of all illegally detained and sentenced Ukrainians, the Russian leadership continues a shameful practice of using Ukrainian citizens as the hostages of its aggressive policy against our state, making false accusations.

We express grave concern regarding the deteriorated health of the Ukrainian citizen Ruslan Zeitullayev, illegally sentenced on the territory of Russia, who on July 27, 2017, began another hunger strike to protest against Russian legal arbitrariness due to his unjustified sentencing to 15 years of deprivation of liberty. We demand that Russian side immediately allow Ruslan Zeitullayev to be examined by Ukrainian doctors.

Ukraine is demanding that the Russian Federation release all illegally detained citizens of Ukraine immediately and without any further preconditions, and cease the practice of political persecutions and repressions against our compatriots.

– Statement by Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued on August 17.

UWC president in Europe for meetings, celebrations of organization's 50th anniversary

TORONTO – The president of the Ukrainian World Congress, Eugene Czolij, traveled to Germany, Switzerland, Poland and the Czech Republic at the end of June and in July to meet with high-ranking state officials and representatives of civil society, and to participate in commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the UWC.

The UWC – the international coordinating body for Ukrainian communities in the diaspora – was founded in 1967 in New York as the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. Today it represents the interests of over 20 million Ukrainians and has ties with Ukrainians in 53 countries.

Working visit to Germany

Mr. Czolij began a working visit to Germany, on June 30. In Munich, he met with the president of the Bavarian Parliament, Barbara Stamm, and high-ranking officials of Bavaria to discuss support for Ukraine and securing peace and stability in Europe.

During the meetings, the UWC president thanked Germany for its leading role in the Normandy-format negotiations geared toward peace in Ukraine, and its support for Ukraine in various areas, including humanitarian aid.

Mr. Czolij called upon Germany to continue actively promoting the defense of the territorial integrity of Ukraine and maintaining pressure on the Russian Federation until it fully complies with the Minsk agreements and de-occupies Crimea. He also urged greater interest in issues concerning Ukrainian political prisoners in Russian-occupied Crimea, the Donbas and the Russian Federation itself.

Taking into account that a component of the hybrid war of the Russian Federation is disinformation designed to present Ukraine as a failed state, Mr. Czolij spoke about the significant progress made by Ukraine that is reforming, modernizing, integrating with



Ukrainian World Congress President Eugene Czolij with Ukrainian community members in Zurich.

Europe, battling corruption and has great potential for economic development.

In addition, Mr. Czolij called upon the governing authorities of Bavaria to work more closely with the Association of Ukrainian Organizations in Germany (AUOG), particularly in the framework of cooperation between the twin cities of Munich and Kyiv.

During his meetings, the UWC president was accompanied by president of the AUOG, Lesya Shramko; the director of the UWC Mission to International Organizations in Brussels, Maryna Iaroshevych; and Consul of Ukraine in Munich Dmytro Shevchenko.

Also on June 30, Mr. Czolij participated in the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the UWC organized by a UWC member organization, the Association of Ukrainian Organizations in Germany (AUOG), led by Ms. Shramko.

The UWC president delivered the keynote address during a commemorative

banquet held at the Ukrainian center. In his address, Mr. Czolij noted the accomplishments of the UWC throughout its history of one half century, highlighted the priorities of the UWC for the future and called upon the Ukrainian community in Germany to continue working with the UWC, primarily in supporting Ukraine in the defense of its territorial integrity.

The commemorative program included the presentation by the UWC president of certificates of recognition, the screening of a short documentary film, "50 Years of the Ukrainian World Congress," and performances by local Ukrainian artists.

The next day, Mr. Czolij visited the Ukrainian heritage school headed by Director Olena Yust, and spoke to the students. He also visited the village of Puch, where he attended divine liturgy celebrated by Bishop Petro Kryk in memory of St. Edigna, granddaughter of Kyivan Rus' Prince Yaroslav the Wise. Mr. Czolij addressed the Ukrainian community of Puch and together with Ms. Shramko gifted an icon of St. Princess Olha to the chair of the Edigna Community Organization.

The UWC president also visited the Ukrainian Free University (UFU), where he discussed cooperation between the UFU and the UWC with Rector Maria Pryszlak and Chancellor Andriy Dovhaniuk.

Meetings in Switzerland

Next on the UWC president's itinerary was Switzerland. On July 2 he traveled to Zurich, where he met with the local Ukrainian community.

He attended divine liturgy at the Crypt of the Church of Our Lady and met Fathers Nazariy Zatorskyi and Ihor Rantsya of the Paris Eparchy of St. Volodymyr the Great, the territorial diocese for the Ukrainian



Ukraine's ambassador to the Czech Republic, Yevhen Perebyinis (left), with Eugene Czolij of the Ukrainian World Congress.

Catholic Church in France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg and Switzerland. He also attended a community luncheon during which he spoke about the 50-year history of the UWC.

On July 3-4 it was on to Bern, where Mr. Czolij held meetings with the federal chancellor of Switzerland, Walter Thurnherr, high-ranking government officials and the Ukrainian community during which he promoted the fundamental values of civilization, and specifically the principles of the territorial integrity of states, and respect for and protection of human rights.

During his meetings, the UWC president noted the significance of the non-recognition by Switzerland of the illegal occupation of Crimea and the implementation of restrictive measures to prevent the circumvention of European Union sanctions against the Russian Federation for its gross non-compliance with the Minsk agreements. He called on Switzerland to continue assisting Ukraine in restoring its territorial integrity. Mr. Czolij also called for further efforts to secure the release by the Russian Federation of Ukrainian political prisoners and an end to the human, national and religious rights violations perpetrated against the residents of the occupied territories of Crimea and eastern Ukraine.

The UWC president thanked Swiss authorities for the technical and humanitarian assistance provided in the framework of the Swiss Cooperation Strategy for Ukraine 2015-2018 in the amount of nearly 100 million Swiss francs.

While in Bern, Mr. Czolij met with the Ukrainian community, spoke about the work of UWC during its 50 years of activity and presented certificates of recognition.

(Continued on page 14)



The UWC president with the Ukrainian community in Prague.

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\$25.00	Bowles Marta	Brooklyn	NY
	Drobny Daria	Dearborn	MI
	Dubas Ann	Wayne	NJ
\$20.00	Bartoszyk Marion	Mount Rainier	MD
	Bilous Lidia & Orest	Osprey	FL
	Burke Irene	Brighton	NY
	Derhak Martha	W Hartford	CT
	Horodyskyj I	Culpeper	VA
	Kizyma Cathy	Oxford	MI
	Kolcio Taras & Donya	Mclean	VA
	Mychalczak Mykola	Manlius	NY
	Sawchak Jurij	Rydal	PA
	Stawnychy Yuri	Kinnelon	NJ
	Szymanskyj Irene	Schiller Park	IL
\$15.00	Czornij Zenon	Brighton	MI
	Kulynych Myroslaw	Jackson Heights	NY
	Mac Roman	Lorton	VA
\$10.00	Bodnarskyj Maria	Depew	NY
	Gevas Nicholas	Granger	IN
	Kopanycia Dorothy	Trenton	NJ
	Kosowsky N	River Grove	IL
	Kowalchyn Ted	Scotch Plains	NJ
	Kowerko O	Chicago	IL
	Santos Olga	Attleboro	MA
	Tyrol Thomas	Saugerties	NY
\$5.00	Bell Hausinger Larissa	Brackney	PA

TOTAL: \$1,205.00

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Rhode Island hosts 70th Ukrainian Orthodox League convention

WOONSOCKET/WARWICK, R.I. – Nearly 150 delegates, including clergy and laypersons, from various chapters from parishes across the country gathered here on July 26-30 for the 70th Convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League (UOL) of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. (UOC-U.S.A.). This year's hosts were the Senior UOL Chapter and all the parishioners of Holy Archangel Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Parish of Woonsocket, R.I.

Metropolitan Antony and Archbishop Daniel actively participated in the daily sessions of the convention, of one of the oldest central organizations of the UOC-U.S.A.

The convention was opened with a prayer that was offered before the first business session was called to order on the evening of July 26. Following the invocation offered by Metropolitan Antony, the "Pledge of Allegiance" to the U.S. flag was recited and delegates sang the U.S. national anthem.

Opening remarks and greetings were expressed by UOL National Executive Board Presidents John Holowko (Senior UOL) and Orest Mahlay (Junior UOL). The convention's spiritual advisor, the Rev. Boris Kroner, and Senior Convention Committee Chairman Cindy Charest welcomed all the guests to Rhode Island and offered the full services and assistance of the hosting UOL chapter. The first formal session of the day concluded with the approval of the agenda, minutes, financial records and audit reports.

The second day began with the "teaching" divine liturgy that was served by the Very Rev. Taras Naumenko, Archdeacon Vasyl (Janick) and Deacon Ivan Tchopko, while the Very Rev. Anthony Perkins offered reflections on various sections of the liturgy, urging the delegates to immerse themselves into the spiritually rich and uplifting treasury of Christ's presence.

During the business sessions, St. Michael's Senior UOL Chapter presented a reflection on the new service project of the UOL and urged those in attendance to offer charitable gifts of love in order to sustain several special education teachers at the Znamianka Children's Orphanage in Ukraine. Three embroidery pieces made by the children at the orphanage were introduced by Eleanor Kogut (2017 Summer Mission Trip participant), who encouraged everyone to participate in the auction that would be concluded on the last day of the convention. The funds raised will go directly to the orphanage.

Dr. Gayle Woloschak, a keynote speaker of the convention, expounded on the topic "Our Church in Today's Secular World" about the challenges of modernity and the Church's response to the needs of its faithful.

Speaking to the Junior UOL delegates, Archbishop Daniel shared a story of his personal relationship with his brother and the importance of building up relationships



Delegates of the 70th Convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League.

of spiritual quality in the world of technological advances. Later in the afternoon, the pre-teens and children attending the convention participated in various games, in which the archbishop readily volunteered to participate.

St. Andrew Society, the second largest central organization of the Church was a recipient of this year's "Souper Bowl Sunday" award in the amount of \$6,000 that was presented by Mr. Holowko to Protodeacon Ihor Mahlay, president of the society. Accepting the donation, Protodeacon Ihor spoke of the common ministry of both organizations and the great part that the UOL has played in helping St. Andrew's Society raise and distribute about \$1.3 million for charitable projects during the past 25 years.

The Very Rev. John Haluszczak, acting manager of All Saints Camp, shared with delegates the successes of this year's Camping Ministry and called on the general UOL membership to be the moving spiritual force behind the spiritual and physical improvements at the camp.

Teresa Linck presented the UOL Essay Contest Awards on behalf of UOL Executive Board to this year's winners and participants.

Delegates enjoyed a pirate-themed dinner theater performance that featured Rhode Island coastal traditions and customs.

The third day of the convention began with the liturgical celebration of the life and legacy of Holy Equal-to-the-Apostles Grand Prince Volodymyr. With the blessing of Archbishop Daniel, the divine liturgy for the feast day of St. Volodymyr was celebrated by the Very Rev. Myron Oryhon, the Very Rev. Haluszczak, the Rev. Vasyl Pasakas, the Rev. Philip Harendza, Protodeacon Ihor and Deacon John Charest.

Archbishop Daniel offered a short reflection on the spiritual legacy of St. Volodymyr the Great and urged all to emulate the spiritual virtues of the holy and grand prince of Kyivan-Rus' in a day of modern challenges and uncertainties.

Following breakfast, the convention agenda continued until the point that a second keynote speaker of the convention was introduced. The Very Rev. Nicholas Apostola of the Romanian Orthodox Church of Wooster, Mass., offered a reflection titled "Caring with Faith for Our Elderly," addressing the pastoral, social and moral issues of adequate care for our society's seniors.

The remaining time of the convention day was reserved for some social quality time while visiting the mansion estates in Newport, R.I., and a clambake on the waterfront of Narragansett Bay in historic Jamestown, R.I.

The fourth day of the convention began with the early morning Akathist service in front of the icon of the Mother of God of Pochayiv. Chanters from various parishes and chapters joined in singing the uplifting praises to the Mother of God during the liturgical service served by Archbishop Daniel and the Very Rev. Naumenko.

Several committee reports were presented, discussed and adopted. It was determined that the 2020 UOL Convention will be hosted by Senior and Junior UOL chapters of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Philadelphia, while the 2018 UOL Convention will coincide with the centennial celebration of the UOC-U.S.A. at the Metropolia Center of the Church in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Later that morning, both Senior and Junior UOL convention bodies elected their respective executive boards:

Senior UOL: president – John Holowko of Holy Ascension UOC in Maplewood, N.J.; first vice-president – Daria Pishko-Komichak of Holy Ascension UOC in Maplewood; second vice-president – Oleh Bilynsky of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of Philadelphia; corresponding secretary – Ginny Ulbricht of Ss. Peter and Paul UOC in Youngstown, Ohio; recording secretary – Anna Anderson of Ss. Peter and Paul UOC in Youngstown; financial secretary – Alex Shevchuk of Holy Ascension UOC of Maplewood; treasurer – Jack Roditski of Holy Ascension UOC in Maplewood; and auditor – Teresa Linck of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of Philadelphia.

Junior UOL: president – Orest Mahlay of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio; vice-president – Charles Ames of Ss. Peter and Paul UOC in Youngstown; treasurer – Cyril Sheptak of St. Vladimir UOC in Pittsburgh; financial secretary – Madeline Zetick of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Philadelphia; and recording/corresponding secretary – Alexis Naumenko of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Philadelphia.

After a few other announcements, the 70th annual Ukrainian Orthodox League Convention was adjourned and the dele-

gates began their preparations for a vesper service.

The day concluded with a formal banquet in honor of the 70th annual UOL Convention. The traditional awards were presented, as the final official acts of the convention, by the Junior and Senior UOL presidents, and Seminarian Scholarship winners were announced. Seminarians were awarded scholarships from the Metropolitan John Scholarship Fund.

The convention came to a formal conclusion on Sunday, July 30, as the delegates gathered at Archangel Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Woonsocket for a divine liturgy concelebrated by Metropolitan Antony and Archbishop Daniel. The Very Rev. Kroner offered words of prayerful welcome to the metropolitan and the archbishop, asking them to pray for the success of the numerous ministries of the Church's central organizations.

Clergy who joined the hierarchs at the altar were: the Very Rev. Kroner; the Very Rev. Roman Tarnawsky, pastor of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Boston; the Very Rev. James Norton; the Very Rev. Oryhon; the Very Rev. Naumenko, pastor of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Philadelphia; the Very Rev. Vasyl Sendeha, pastor of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Palos Park, Ill.; the Rev. Pasakas, pastor of the Nativity of the Birth-Giver of God Ukrainian Orthodox Parish in South Plainfield, N.J.; the Rev. Harendza, pastor of Holy Archangel Michael Ukrainian Orthodox parish in Scranton, Pa.; Protodeacon Ihor of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma; Archdeacon Vasyl of Archangel Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Woonsocket; Deacon John of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Chicago; and Deacon Ivan of the Three Holy Hierarchs Chapel of St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Theological Seminary in South Bound Brook.

At the conclusion of the service, Archbishop Daniel called on the newly elected executive boards of the Senior and Junior UOL to come forward in order to be presented to Metropolitan Antony, the prime hierarch of the UOC-U.S.A., for a formal induction into their service in the life of the organization and the Church. Holding candles in their hands, the officers of the organization made a solemn promise to work for the glory of God and the fulfillment of the mission of the organization: "Dedicated to the Church; Devoted to Her Youth!"

Various presentations were offered following liturgy, during which the faithful venerated the icons of the newly restored Archangel Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Afterwards delegates proceeded to the parish social hall for a farewell brunch prepared by the local UOL chapter and the entire parish congregation.



Archbishop Daniel and Metropolitan Antony with the delegates of the Junior UOL.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Tell us all about it!

In our annual supplement called "A Ukrainian Summer" (published this year on May 7), we listed 51 – yes, fifty-one – Ukrainian festivals across North America, from Vernon, British Columbia, and San Diego in the west to Ottawa and Lindenhurst, N.Y., in the east. It was an impressive affirmation of at least a portion of the multi-faceted activities conducted by our Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada. And the listing covered much more than just the summer months: the events extended from May through October – what is widely considered to be festival season.

(By the way, if your festival was not listed, well, you missed a great opportunity. So, remember our summer issue for next year. It's published in the first issue of May, and we advertise deadlines well in advance. We certainly did notice that some festivals went missing from our 2017 listing. You know who you are. Ahem, Montreal, Washington, D.C., ...)

Since that special supplement, we've carried news reports on, of course, the Ukrainian Cultural Festival held July 14-16 at Soyuzivka Heritage Center (which is organized by the Ukrainian National Foundation, an affiliated company of the Ukrainian National Association [our publisher] that performs charitable activities on its behalf) in our July 23 issue. Other festivals featured were: the St. George Ukrainian Festival held May 19-21 in New York in our June 4 issue; the Capital Ukrainian Festival held July 21-23 in Ottawa in our August 6 issue; and the Lemko Vatra held June 24-25 in Ellenville, N.Y., in our August 13 issue.

They were illustrated with wonderful photos that were published in full color on our newspaper's pages. Visit The Ukrainian Weekly online (www.ukrweekly.com) and you'll see what we're talking about. In fact, you'll notice that some of the reports were quite concise, allowing the pictures to tell the story of the festival. As the saying goes, "A picture is worth a thousand words." The photos themselves were a feast for the eyes, and we're sure our readers agreed. A big thank-you goes out to the photographers and writers who submitted materials. We can't say it enough: We're always pleased to share such vibrant community news.

By the date of this issue, 37 of the 51 festivals in our 2017 listing titled "It's Festival Time!" will have been held. Perhaps we'll still get some photos and text about some of them. That leaves 14 more festivals of those we listed to go. So, come on, San Diego, Parma, Baltimore, Chicago, Minneapolis, etc. We'll be waiting for your submissions. Let fellow Ukrainians know what your community is all about. Boast about your "hromada"! Festivals are the perfect vehicle to do that. Let The Ukrainian Weekly help you get the word out.

Dear readers, please consider this our open invitation to you to become our partner. We always give credit where it's due, so please don't forget to identify writers and photographers. Also, please make sure the photos you send are high-quality, high-resolution jpgs or jpegs (not photos embedded in documents and not links to online photo albums) that will be suitable for printing. Oh, and don't forget captions to the photos so readers will know what they're looking at.

Finally, a reminder: If you've used our paper to get publicity for your events, but have not sent in information afterwards to inform readers how it all turned out, your job was only half done.

In short the message of this editorial is: Tell us, and our readers, all about it!

Aug.
31
1991

Turning the pages back...

Twenty-six years ago, on August 31, 1991, the musical group Hrono from Ukraine, with frontman Taras Petrynenko, entertained more than 2,000 people at the Soyuzivka Heritage Center during the Labor Day weekend festivities. It was the first time the band had performed since Ukraine declared independence, just a few days earlier on August 24.

"I don't know whose soul will be tapped by what I do, but my people are awakening from a deep slumber and I must help them in some way," Mr. Petrynenko said. "I'm not sure if Ukrainians here, the Ukrainian American youth understand all my lyrics, but the music speaks to them. Music is somehow intertwined with our people, with our history, with our future."

The stage show, complete with fireworks, smoke and a light show, featured songs written by Mr. Petrynenko, including "The Chernobyl Zone," "The Popular Movement," "Left Bank, Right Bank," and the memorable hit "Ukraino," which became a veritable anthem.

"Hrono, which means cluster, was Taras' group in the mid-1970s. When he returned to Ukraine [from Moscow], I suggested that he also revive the old name, but that this new group be called Taras Petrynenko and Hrono, for Taras is someone musicians can cluster around," noted Valeriy Smahlii, the band's manager.

At the time of the performance, Hrono included Serhiy Kolomiyets (drums), Andriy Solodenko and Oleksa Kereksha (keyboards) and, since 1986, Ihor Shablovsky (guitar) and Tatiana Horobets (vocals).

"Music, song is the most democratic form of music," said Mr. Petrynenko. "No opera, no symphony can get the kind of reaction that a song can inspire in a person, no matter what kind of song it is – rock, pop or ballad. If one of my songs can spark something in a person, then I have achieved my purpose."

Music has been a feature of each of Ukraine's major democratic events in recent history since independence, during the 2004 Orange Revolution and the 2014 Revolution of Dignity. Music continues to play a role in the shaping of national identity in Ukraine since independence, with Ukrainian language usage on the rise and the demand for music sung in Ukrainian, as well as other broadcast programming and services in Ukrainian.

Source: "Soyuzivka guests celebrate Ukraine's independence," by Marta Kolomayets, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, September 8, 1991.

WINDOW ON EURASIA

Russians persecuting ethnic Ukrainians, other ethnic groups, rights groups say

by Paul Goble

Russia's leading human rights groups say that ethnic Russians are now actively discriminating against ethnic Ukrainians, even though Vladimir Putin invariably insists that Russians and Ukrainians are one people, and also persecuting Crimean Tatars, Roma, North Caucasians and numerically small peoples of the North.

Yekaterina Trifonova of Nezavisimaya Gazeta writes on August 14 that earlier this month the Russian government gave an upbeat report about the state of ethnic and racial discrimination in Russia to a United Nations commission examining the state of ethnic relations and human rights in Russia in the wake of the Ukrainian events (ng.ru/politics/2017-08-14/3_7050_oon.html).

Now, a group of leading Russian human rights groups, including Memorial, Crimea SOS, the SOVA center and the Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) has presented an alternative report that says the official report "minimizes" the number of violations of human rights in the Russian Federation and in the occupied territories.

In a joint statement, the rights groups pointed to "forced disappearances, illegal deprivation of freedom..., limits on the use

and study of native languages and on religious and cultural practices," as well as "the application of torture even to children." And they noted Russian officials have repeatedly failed to keep promises to the groups and to international bodies like the U.N.

Among the most persecuted groups are the Roma, people from the North Caucasus and Central Asia. Even when they have Russian citizenship, such people can't rent apartments, get decent work, gain access to education and health care, or serve in the ranks of the Russian army on the basis of ethnicity alone.

The independent report also noted that "often NGOs which defend the rights of the indigenous peoples of the North and the Far East suffer as well: many of them have been declared 'foreign agents' or 'extremist organizations.'" Moreover, Moscow's struggle against extremism has become a cover for suppression of all dissent.

Perhaps most ominous of all, the authors of the report say, is that "quite often officials allow themselves to make public calls for racial discrimination." They urged the Russian government to make such calls illegal and impose criminal penalties on anyone who violates such laws.

Ukrainians turning away from Russia not only politically but culturally, experts say

by Paul Goble

To no one's surprise, Moscow's aggression against Ukraine has alienated Ukrainians politically from the former imperial center. What is more important but less noticed is that it is increasingly leading them to turn away from Russia culturally – a development with far-reaching consequences that it may be impossible to reverse.

In an essay for Radio Liberty, Elena Matusova says that researchers in a wide variety of areas have confirmed that "Ukraine is coming out from under the cultural influence of Russia" and thus is "becoming independent not only in a political and government sense, but in a cultural one as well" (ru.krymr.com/a/28669547.html).

The journalist rightly points out that "Russia has been losing influence on the culture of Ukraine" since 1991 when Ukraine achieved its independence, but the process accelerated following the collapse of the pro-Moscow regime of Viktor Yanukovich and Moscow's annexation of Crimea and its continuing war in the Donbas.

Viktor Mironenko, the director of the

Paul Goble is a long-time specialist on ethnic and religious questions in Eurasia who has served in various capacities in the U.S. State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the International Broadcasting Bureau, as well as at the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The article above is reprinted with permission from his blog called "Window on Eurasia" (<http://windowoneurasia2.blogspot.com/>).

Center for Ukrainian Research at Moscow's Institute of Europe agrees. He notes that "the reduction in the role of Russia has occurred at all levels: political, economic and cultural," and he explains this by pointing to the rise of "a new generation of Ukrainians who live in a different reality that is neither Soviet nor Russian."

Kyiv poetess Mariya Galina notes that "in Ukraine, even poets who in the past wrote exclusively in Russian are today choosing to use the Ukrainian language" and that the war has led to a fundamental change in the Ukrainian book market with Russian-language materials now occupying a significantly smaller place.

Moreover, she continues, "in Ukraine what now is taking shape is a new group of young authors" who are writing in Ukrainian and are much younger than their counterparts in Russia. They have "enormous influence," and this shift has reached the point where one can speak of it as being irreversible.

In her view, Ms. Galina says, "Russian culture will mean for Ukraine approximately as much as Polish culture does. That is, it will have a certain influence, there will be personal contacts, some books will appear, but there will not be such a powerful turn toward Russia as there was before the Russian intervention."

There is a downside to this, however, both Mr. Mironenko and Ms. Galina say. The reduction of Russian influence on Ukrainian cultural will be paralleled by a reduction of Ukrainian influence on Russian culture. And Russian culture needs that influence now in particular because that country is undergoing a new period of "nation-building."

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FOR THE RECORD

26th anniversary of Ukraine's renewed independence

The following statement from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was released on August 18.

Twenty-six years ago, Ukrainians around the world celebrated the long-awaited declaration of Ukraine's renewed independence. As they watched with jubilation, centuries of foreign domination by the evil empire – the Soviet Union and, before that, imperialist Russia – came to an end without a massive land war or the firing of nuclear missiles. Instead, the Parliament of Ukraine overwhelmingly approved the Act of Declaration of Independence on August 24, 1991, a brave step of civic defiance that was upheld by over 90 percent of Ukraine's citizens in a nationwide referendum in December of that same year. Yet amid the celebrations, a sense of unease lingered: would our former oppressor truly respect the establishment of an independent, sovereign and democratic state of Ukraine?

When Russia invaded the Crimean peninsula in 2014, a blatant violation of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, it became clear to the world that Ukrainians would now be called upon to "lay down 'body and soul' for our freedom." Russia's illegal annexation of the indigenous Crimean Tatar homeland and further invasion of eastern Ukraine represent a daily violation of all conceivable international law and standards, but which has mustered a fight that our adversaries may soon regret.

Thousands of brothers and sons, sisters and daughters have bravely volunteered to fight to maintain Ukraine's independence,

while even more contribute in the fight against brazen economic, cyber and information warfare – or hybrid war – waged by a revanchist Russia seeking to reclaim its former empire.

The Ukrainian diaspora has also risen to the challenge, fortifying its efforts to send humanitarian aid to the united Ukrainian, Georgian and Crimean Tatar military and medical forces as they fight to withstand the Russian invaders. Here in the United States, and in countries around the world where Ukrainians reside, Ukrainian communities continue to petition their elected representatives to condemn Russia's actions and uphold Ukraine's territorial integrity by demonstrating their public support for Ukraine with words and actions.

Today our brothers and sisters in Ukraine continue to risk and, far too often, sacrifice their lives for freedom, justice and the attainment of a truly independent, European Ukraine. On this 26th anniversary of Ukraine's renewed independence, let us redouble our efforts to assist our brethren who truly need us now more than ever. Ukrainians today fight for more than just their lives – they fight for each other, for their nation, and for our shared belief that democracy is the chief guarantor of security, prosperity and freedom.

May the Lord give the Ukrainian nation the strength and fortitude to resist the continuous war by Russia in eastern Ukraine, and may He grant eternal rest to the heroes who have given their lives in the struggle for an independent and sovereign Ukraine. Slava Ukrayini! Heroyam slava!

NEWS AND VIEWS

Jamestown Foundation supports U.S.-Ukraine naval exchange

The Jamestown Foundation

WASHINGTON – This August, The Jamestown Foundation sponsored two Ukrainian midshipmen's participation in a naval exchange with the U.S. Navy. Jamestown closely monitors issues related to Black Sea regional security, and this partnership opportunity was identified during a recent trip by Jamestown President Glen Howard to Ukraine. Working with the U.S. Department of State and the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense, Jamestown provided the additional support necessary to make this exchange possible.

Cadet Dmytro Gromov and Cadet Stanislav Voropai, from Ochakiv and Crimea, respectively, are entering their penultimate year at Ukraine's National University of Odessa Maritime Academy, the country's top naval college. Jamestown's sponsorship supported their participation in the Foreign Exchange Training of Midshipmen (FOREXTRAMID) 2017, a program in which midshipmen from foreign navies are invited by the U.S. chief of naval operations to participate in summer cruises.

For two weeks, the midshipmen sailed aboard the USS Donald Cook, training with the crew and observing how the U.S. Navy operates. Their time aboard the USS Donald Cook overlapped with Saxon Warrior 2017, a multinational naval exercise in which the Cook participated. The exercise was held off the coast of the United Kingdom, and it included units from the United States, the United Kingdom,

Germany, Sweden and Norway.

The Jamestown Foundation points out that this exchange represents a positive step toward helping to build partnerships between the U.S. and Ukrainian navies. As a result of the illegal Russian annexation of Crimea, the Ukrainian navy lost many of its ships and a number of its most important facilities. Not only did this seriously diminish the Ukrainian navy's resources, but it also has had significant implications for both Ukrainian security and the broader Black Sea security landscape as a whole. Continuing to pursue partnership opportunities with the Ukrainian navy is an important area in which the United States can work to help enhance Black Sea regional security, which is of strategic importance to both the United States and its NATO allies.

The Jamestown Foundation said it "is honored to have been able to help contribute to the strengthening of ties between the U.S. and Ukrainian navies." Additionally, Jamestown said it "would like to thank the League of Ukrainian Canadians, the Canadian Ukrainian Congress and the other generous donors who helped to make this sponsorship possible."

* * *

Founded in 1984, The Jamestown Foundation is an independent, non-partisan research institution dedicated to providing timely information concerning critical political and strategic developments in China, Russia, Eurasia and the world of terrorism (see www.jamestown.org).

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



On turning 70

"The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away."

– Psalms 90: 10

My parents, two brothers and I moved to Cleveland on my seventh birthday, September 5, 1954, just before Labor Day. I started the second grade two days later. We left Frackville in Pennsylvania's Anthracite Region, our father driving a green '52 Chevy on the newly constructed Pennsylvania Turnpike.

That evening, we arrived at the house on Roanoke in a working class neighborhood that would be the family home for the next 30-plus years. It was a 10-minute walk for me to school and a short drive to the industrial valley where our father got a job, having networked with Cleveland's Ukrainian American community: "new immigrants" with relationships from the "old country" going back to childhood; and "old immigrants" with roots in America established a generation before. The latter reached out to refugee families like ours with generosity that cannot be over-stated.

Six and a half years before, our family was in a displaced persons (DP) camp in Germany; and for our parents a decade earlier, arrest was routine and violent death a daily reality: my father was in a Nazi prison in 1943-1944; my mother was forever traumatized by what she witnessed in her Nazi- and Soviet-occupied village in Podillia. My older brother, just a little boy then and a survivor from day one, was indelibly shaped by those formative years. Today, he's a U.S. Army veteran, a retired government attorney and a wonderful father and grandfather.

In Cleveland, Yurko and I were immediately immersed in the Ukrainian community. Petro, born in Pennsylvania after we had come to America, was just 4 and had to wait a couple years before engaging in the wealth of community activities, which led him to a prominent career at the Voice of America.

My brothers and I grew up bifurcated between a Ukrainian immigrant community and the unescapable American reality. At home, we were Ukrainian: it was unthinkable to speak English to our parents. There were also Saturday heritage classes, Ukrainian scouting, summer camps, Sunday (and holy day) church services, concerts and commemorative events, demonstrations and downtown parades; you name it – for half our lives, we lived in a cocoon orienting us through song, dance and rhetoric toward the liberation of Ukraine. It was personal. My father's brother was studying for the priesthood in 1940 when the NKVD arrested and sent him to Siberia, where he died soon after; the Soviets executed my mother's brother-in-law; they exiled her sister to Kazakhstan. Pretty much every Ukrainian refugee family had similar stories.

But we were in America and couldn't avoid the social environment – nor did I want to. I rooted for the Cleveland Indians and the Browns. I did my homework listening to early rock 'n' roll and was swept up in the '60s wave of Bob Dylan, the Beatles and a thousand other artists. I went to Notre Dame and rooted for the Fighting

Irish. I could not be more American.

My birthday was always on or close to the first day of school, so I don't have many memories of that, but there are a few:

In the summer of 1970, three of my Ukrainian American buddies and I bought a Volkswagen microbus and drove the breadth and width of Europe, including 10 days in Ukraine. We flew into Amsterdam in June and flew back from there on Labor Day, two days after my 23rd birthday. I remember celebrating with Heineken beer before returning to my teaching job two days after.

Fifteen years later, on my 38th birthday, I was at mother's hospice bedside. We had an utterly honest, open conversation that lasted hours before she fell asleep exhausted. I was stunned to learn how carrying me she had fought off pressure from DP camp officials to have an abortion. And, from her deathbed, she was benevolently manipulative. She gave me, her bachelor son, a small blue box: "Someday," she said, "you'll have a little girl. When she grows up, I want you to give her these on her wedding day." They were my mother and father's wedding rings. Mama died 10 days later.

Two years after that, in 1987, I came home to Cleveland to pick up on my father's life's work: the Ukrainian Museum-Archives. Despite its enormous treasures, the UMA in the historic Ukrainian inner-city neighborhood had been largely abandoned after my father and others had passed away and the community moved to the suburbs. I'd spend a year, I figured, and then resume my Capitol Hill career. Well – life is what happens when you're making other plans.

Within months, I met a beautiful, intelligent woman who was working on her M.B.A. at Case Western Reserve University. We went to movies, concerts, restaurants, picnics and just enjoyed each other's company. I had no intentions toward her until I found out she was graduating and moving back to Chicago. That was it! I proposed, she accepted, and we set a date.

As chief of staff in a congressional district office, I had a hectic, stressful job with an election on November 8 and a wedding four days later. With nuptials pending, my soon-to-be father-in-law, Dr. Jaroslav Panchuk, arranged for my fiancée and me to meet with Chicago Bishop Innocent Lotocky. He looked at our baptismal certificates and said: "You're no longer children. You know what you're getting into," and gave us his blessing with wise words of advice. It was Labor Day, September 5, my 41st birthday.

As I look back on my 70 years, I'm grateful to be part of Creation; for the parents who gave my brothers and me a home, moral grounding, work ethic, a rich Ukrainian legacy and above all, love; for my wife, Chrystia; son Mykhas and daughter Olesia. All three are amazing – each in their own way. I'm sorry my parents never got to know them.

As the proverb says, "...in your 70 years, there is strength, labor and sorrow." I've experienced all that and more, and look forward to the years to come. Seventy, I'm told, is the "new 50"; 90 is the "new 70." In 2037, I'll let you know.

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CANADA AT 150

How the Ukrainians helped make Canada what it is today

by Thomas M. Prymak

In the United States, Canada has the reputation of being one of the most liberal and progressive countries of the modern post-industrial world. Not only does it have a universal health care system (which works fairly well) fully supported by the tax systems, both federal and provincial (the equivalent of Washington and the states in the U.S.), but its relatively open-door immigration system, its friendly acceptance of new immigrants, and their promotion in public life even as far as the federal Cabinet (which at present contains two ministers of immigrant Muslim background, including a relatively young Afghan woman) are the envy of cosmopolitan and liberal-minded people everywhere.

In fact, the general concept of "multiculturalism" for which the country is famous, is even mentioned in the Canadian Constitution. The word appears in a special section called the "Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms."

It is generally recognized that, in addition to British traditions of liberty and parliamentary democracy, Canada's various ethnic groups contributed to this fortunate situation and that Canadians of Ukrainian background played a special role. But exactly what that role was, and how it happened is still largely unexplored by Canada's historians.

Indeed, as late as 2008, the prominent Canadian public intellectual John Ralston Saul, in his book "A Fair Country: Telling Truths about Canada," claimed that Irish Protestants in the second half of the 19th century were the only immigrant group (as opposed to the French and English "Charter Groups"), that believed they had the right to "remake Canada in its own image." That image was largely built on negatives: anti-Catholic, anti-French and implicitly "anti-Metis" or mixed race. Saul maintains, however, that this was not all bad as it furthered British imperial sentiment and patriotism. At that time the British Empire was at the height of its power and prestige, and this presumably made the country safe, secure and confident of its future. At any rate, after 1918, the British Empire began its rapid decline, reaching a true tail-spin after 1945. More and more, the formerly ubiquitous British "red" disappeared from the world's map.

Saul, however, is quite wrong about the general lack of influence of other immigrant groups and their self-images, and the Ukrainians – who in the 1960s numbered about 750,000 (or almost 3 percent of the population of the country) – are a very good example. For not only were the Ukrainians important in the demographic, social and economic development of the Prairie Provinces of western Canada, as is sometimes mentioned in history books dealing with that region, but they also played a key role in the forging of that new concept of "multiculturalism," which

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was first enunciated, defined and implemented in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. Two important public figures played a central role in this development, and they were both of Ukrainian origin.

The first was Paul Yuzyk (1913-1986), a native of Saskatchewan, a history professor at the University of Manitoba and, by 1963, a member of the Senate of Canada from the Progressive Conservative Party. On March 3, 1964, in his very first speech in the Senate Chamber, for the first time in Canadian parliamentary life the word "multiculturalism" was used. The senator de facto demanded an expansion of the previous Conservative government's Bill of Rights into the cultural realm.

The second was J. B. Rudnycky (1910-1995), a post-1945 immigrant from Germany, who had been born in Peremyshl in pre-1918 Habsburg Galicia, raised and educated in interwar Poland, and lived in Prague and Germany before immigrating to Canada in 1949. It is Rudnycky's career and contribution that we will primarily outline here.

Rudnycky was a philologist or linguist by profession, a specialist in the Slavonic languages, especially Ukrainian dialects. He received his doctorate from the University of Lviv in 1937, working under the Polish specialist in name lore or "onomastics," Witold Taszycki. From Lviv he went to Berlin to work on a great Ukrainian-German dictionary. When war broke out, he moved to Prague; when it ended, he went to Germany, where he taught Slavonic Studies. He moved to Canada in 1949.

It seems that even in interwar Poland, Ukrainian political life had deeply influenced the young scholar. In the Republic of Poland, as in Austrian Galicia previously, the local Ukrainians openly struggled to attain their national and linguistic rights through some sort of national autonomy. They wished to protect their language and culture through certain legal guarantees that they wanted the Polish government to give them, especially with regard to the use of their language in schools and local gov-

In 1867 a new country, the Dominion of Canada, was formed out of a number of separate North American British colonies. Extensive celebrations of the event are being held this year to mark Canada's 150th anniversary.

ernment institutions. They also demanded a certain proportion of the government jobs in the areas where they formed a majority. This kind of national autonomy based on a specific territory is what political scientists call "national-territorial autonomy," and it is usually implemented in relatively well-defined regions. Many people, both friends and foes of the Ukrainians, saw it as a step towards eventual political independence.

Years later, in Canada, the French Canadian nationalist movement in Quebec strove for similar goals. But in Canada, French already enjoyed certain constitutional guarantees, and the country itself, as mentioned above, was already a clearly federal state with a democratic constitution based on the British parliamentary tradition. The French Canadian nationalists in Quebec were not satisfied with this, however, and all of them wished to expand their presence



University of Manitoba, Elizabeth Dafoe Library
J. B. Rudnycky in 1963, when he was appointed to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

and influence in the federal government, get guaranteed jobs in the federal as well as the provincial government, and see the French language in general use in business as well as government. Very importantly, they also wanted more economic equality with the predominant English.

The extremists among them, dissatisfied with legal parliamentary methods (which up to then had not always worked very well) launched a fight for the full political independence of their principal center of power, the province of Quebec. To attain their goal, they began a campaign of political violence against federal symbols such as post offices.

The federal government was forced to react to this threat, and in 1963, the Liberal prime minister, Lester B. Pearson, established a Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism to study the problems in the country and recommend ways to solve them. The commission was to be made up

of an equal number of French and English speakers. But Pearson was aware that about 17 percent of the country was neither French nor English, but of "other" national or ethnic background. Consequently, he appointed two further members to the commission, an "ethnic" from English-speaking Canada, and another "ethnic" from French-speaking Canada.

German Canadians then made up the third largest group in the country and, like almost everybody else, they too wished to have their say in the direction it was to take. But because of the recent war in Europe, German Canadians were at a disadvantage and could not take the lead in this movement, which was sometimes controversially called "The Third Force." The next largest group was the Ukrainians and, quite naturally, Pearson turned to one of their most important members, the linguist Rudnycky, to join the commission.

When the prime minister phoned him up at his office in the Slavic Studies Department of the University of Manitoba to offer him the job, Rudnycky quickly accepted. Of the 10 members of the Royal Commission, all of them distinguished

Canadians, Rudnycky was the only linguist, his closest counterpart being a writer from Quebec, the co-chairman of the Commission, Andre Laurendeau, a strong French Canadian nationalist.

After several years of very intensive work, and consultation with wide sectors of Canadian society, French, English and others, including briefs and recommendations from writers, scholars, universities, professional associations, ethnic groups, business associations, churches, and cultural groups and institutions, the "B and B Commission," as it came to be called, produced an enormous six-volume report that made wide-ranging recommendations as to the direction in which the country and its government should move. It recommended measures to promote French-English bilingualism at all levels of the federal government, in Crown corporations such as the public broadcasting system (the CBC), which at that time played an important role in Canadian society (far greater in fact than anything comparable in the U.S.), and an increased presence of French in particular in the schools, universities and in business. One of its key recommendations was the provision of French and English linguistic rights not only in areas where each was a majority, but also, very importantly, in all areas where they formed a minority of at least 10 percent of the population.

As to the other languages in Canada, they were also to be promoted in certain ways, such as via access to radio and television, their use as "subjects" (but not as "languages of instruction") in the schools and universities, and their acceptance as qualifying second languages to enter those universities. All members of the commission, including Rudnycky, who seems to have pressed quite hard for increased minority linguistic rights, agreed with this.

But Rudnycky did not stop there. Given his political background in Galicia and Poland and his special interest in languages, and undeterred by the skepticism of his commissioner colleagues, the professor from Manitoba cast a *Votum Separatum*, or dissenting opinion, printed in Book One of the commission's report, which recommended that not only should English and French minorities receive special rights where they made up 10 percent or more of the population, but that such rights should also be extended to all "other groups," specifically to what were then the major minority languages of Canada: Ukrainian, German, and Italian. In other words, Rudnycky, the European-educated linguist, applied to Canada the "regional principle," or the old East European model of "national-territorial autonomy."

By 1969, Pearson was gone and a new prime minister, the Liberal Pierre Elliott Trudeau, took up his office and received the "B and B Report." In 1971 he responded to the report in an important speech to the House of Commons. He basically accepted all of its most important recommendations and declared that thereafter government policy would be to promote "Multiculturalism within a Bilingual Framework."

Shortly afterwards, he also addressed the Ukrainian umbrella organization in Canada, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (today known as the Ukrainian Canadian Congress), which had been quite vocal in demanding further rights, and whose reaction was of some concern to the federal authorities. At that gathering, Trudeau reiterated the new policy.

(Continued on page 12)

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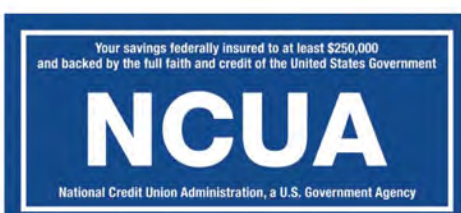
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A Ukrainian soldier and a group of young people sit and talk atop a tank on display on Kyiv's Khreshchatyk on August 23. Behind them, the former Trade Union building is covered with a banner that reads "Freedom is Our Religion."



A man holding a Ukrainian flag stands on Kyiv's Maidan. Prior to Independence Day, Ukraine celebrates National Flag Day, August 23.

Kyiv awaits...

(Continued from page 1)

ly rejected, comes as Russia hawks replace Russia-friendly aides in President Trump's inner circle.

Mr. Volker, a former U.S. ambassador to NATO, is a strong supporter of Ukraine and has a clear position on the sovereignty and integrity of Ukraine, including Crimea, former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Taylor told Ukrainian news channel 112. Ambassador Taylor also said that Secretary Mattis is the most respected member of the Trump administration and that to have both men in Ukraine for Independence Day is a "strong signal."

It was Ambassador Volker who raised the possibility of arming Ukraine shortly after being appointed as United States special representative for Ukraine negotiations. In a July interview he told the BBC: "I think that argument that it would be provocative to Russia or emboldening of Ukraine is just getting it backwards."

However, any U.S. weapons, according to The Journal, would be kept back from the frontlines in order to prevent the conflict from escalating.

In response, Kremlin spokesperson Dmitry Peskov said that it views the U.S. proposal as an action that would provoke tension and hamper any resolution.

"Russia will try to paint this as a hostile act from the United States. They will try to equalize the positions of Washington and Moscow... trying to paint both sides as involved, as they have been doing in the past," said Agnia Grigas, author of "Beyond Crimea: The New Russian Empire" and a senior fellow at Atlantic Council. "However, it is likely to make Russia more measured in their military actions vis-à-vis Ukraine knowing that the U.S. is getting more involved," she



A mother watches her son climb into a tank, while other children await their turn. The tank is on display on the Khreshchatyk as part of an exhibition on how military equipment has developed since the beginning of Russia's war on Ukraine.

noted in an e-mail to The Weekly.

Ms. Grigas also said that President Trump has "put a lot of stock into improving U.S.-Russia relations" and there is still a degree of resistance to the idea among members of the administration.

The U.S. has annually given Ukraine \$300 million in aid as part of its "containment of Russia budget" since the war began, with President Obama raising it to \$350 million for 2017 before leaving office. So far, Ukraine has chosen to spend most of the money on training exercises for its troops.

Ahead of Ukraine's Independence Day, the Ukrainian authorities exhibited the military's capabilities post-2014 along Kyiv's Khreshchatyk. There were a dozen new types of armored vehicles on display, most of them manufactured using entirely Ukrainian materials. But aside from one new tank, the other tanks and rocket

launchers were renovated Soviet models from the 1970s and 1980s – a reminder of the country's economic constraints. Ukraine has an annual defense budget of \$6 billion, less than a tenth of Russia's \$66 billion and almost one-100th of the United States' \$596 billion.

Either way, Ukraine's military experts and the exhibition's attendees seem proud of what Ukraine has managed to achieve in three years. Ukraine has 2,800 tanks and 625 multiple rocket launcher systems. Moreover, the number of active soldiers in Ukraine has risen from 150,000 to 250,000.

The turnout for the exhibition in Kyiv's city center was a mixture of families with small children, who enjoyed clambering on top and inside the equipment, and former military men, who came to see what had changed.

"The equipment that we've seen here should, in principle, be enough to carry out

the defensive tasks which Ukraine requires," said Dmytro Petrenko, a retired officer of the Soviet and Ukrainian army. But Mr. Petrenko said that the Javelins, for example, would help Ukrainian troops.

"Those who took our nuclear arsenal could make a gentlemanly gesture by giving us some Javelins," said Mr. Petrenko, referring to the 1994 Budapest Memorandum that the U.S. signed guaranteeing Ukraine's territorial integrity in exchange for nuclear disarmament. "Russia has created an army in eastern Ukraine which has more tanks than most European countries."

Ukraine and its Russian-controlled separatist regions are the most heavily armed in Europe. According to Ukraine's Intelligence Services, the combined Russian-backed forces wield about 700 tanks, 1,200 armored vehicles, 1,000 artillery pieces and 300 multiple launch rocket systems. That's more tanks, multiple launch rocket systems and artillery pieces than the individual armed forces of France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Weapons expert Mr. Samus told The Ukrainian Weekly that what Ukraine needs most is intelligence and radio satellite systems to best use the equipment it already has.

He added that Ukraine needs U.S. help in restoring its navy, and suggested that Ukraine buy and modernize second-hand U.S. warships currently in storage, as Poland did. At present, according to Mr. Samus, Russia can block Ukrainian access to the Black Sea in a matter of hours using advanced air defense systems to create so-called anti-access/area-denial (A2AD) exclusion zones.

"I can see that progress is being made," said exhibition attendee Ihor Skleryenko, also ex-military, of the equipment. "We're just a bit unlucky that we have this younger brother who is bigger than us," Mr. Skleryenko said, referring to Russia.



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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

The trip is at least the ninth visit by Mr. Putin to Crimea since it was annexed by Russia in March 2014. Both the United States and the European Union have hit Moscow with several waves of sanctions over the land grab and Russia's backing of separatists in eastern Ukraine. The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry denounced the latest Putin visit in an August 18 statement, condemning it as a "gross violation of Ukraine's state sovereignty and territorial integrity." The ministry added that it had delivered a note of protest to the Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry over what it called Moscow's "cynical and demonstrative disregard" for "generally accepted norms of international law." In March 2014, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution declaring that the Russian-orchestrated referendum on Crimea's secession from Ukraine was invalid and urging the international community "not to recognize any alteration of the status" of the peninsula. The measure passed by a vote of 100-11 with 58 abstentions. "Crimea and the city of Sevastopol are and will remain an integral part of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders," the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry said. (RFE/RL, with reporting by TASS)

Veterinarians to treat Chernobyl's stray dogs

BOSTON – A Boston-based international animal-welfare group says it is sending a veterinary team to Ukraine to treat dogs near the site of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The Four Paws group said on August 20 that hundreds of descendants of abandoned dogs in the Chernobyl area are wandering in and around the destroyed reactor and many live in areas with radioactive contamination, including in the ghost city of Prypiat. The veterinarians will join a group of other experts already in the region to provide rabies vaccinations, medical treatment and neutering services to dogs living within the so-called exclusion zone. "Due to wild animals who also live within the exclusion zone, the stray dogs are often infected with rabies, posing a risk to people who work at the plant," the group said. The dogs survived despite what was called "open season," when soldiers were allowed to hunt the animals after the nuclear disaster, the group said. "Originally, the dogs retreated to the surrounding woods after the exclusion zone was established, but packs of wolves and food scarcity forced them back to the abandoned city and toward the still-active nuclear plant," said Julie Sanders, Four Paws international director of companion animals. "There, the workers began to feed the dogs and they have stayed ever since," she said. The explo-

sion and fire at the Chernobyl plant on April 26, 1986, was the world's worst civilian nuclear accident and has left radioactivity levels high in areas around the plant. Work has been under way since 2010 to build a massive shelter over the damaged reactor and seal in about 200 tons of uranium thought to be still there. (RFE/RL)

Yanukovich's state-appointed lawyer quits

KYIV – The state-appointed lawyer defending former Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich in his in-absentia treason trial has quit. Vitaliy Meshechek told the judge at a hearing on August 17 that he was withdrawing, citing the "particular difficulty" of the case and saying he could not handle it properly without assistants. Judge Vladyslav Devyatko accepted Mr. Meshechek's decision and said a new lawyer would be appointed to represent Mr. Yanukovich, who dismissed his own lawyers on July 6 and announced that he would not take part in what he called a politically motivated trial. Mr. Yanukovich abandoned office in late February 2014 and fled to Russia in the face of protests triggered by his decision to scrap plans for a landmark deal with the European Union and improve trade ties with Moscow instead. Dozens of people were killed when his government attempted to clamp down on the pro-European protests known as the Euro-Maidan. Prosecutors are seeking life imprisonment for Mr. Yanukovich, who is accused of treason, violating Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and abetting Russian aggression. After he fled, Russia seized Ukraine's Crimean peninsula and fomented opposition to the central government in eastern Ukraine, where the ensuing war between Kyiv's forces and Russia-backed separatists has killed more than 10,000 people. At the hearing on August 17, the judge said that Mr. Yanukovich will be invited to participate in the trial again by means of an announcement in the media, the court's website, and letters to be sent to all known addresses for Mr. Yanukovich, including those in Russia. Judge Devyatko reiterated a previous ruling saying that Mr. Yanukovich can take part in the trial via video-link. Mr. Yanukovich's lawyers have insisted that the court must formally ask Russia, where Mr. Yanukovich has been residing since February 2014, for assistance to set up a video-link for their client. The court has rejected the request,

saying that Mr. Yanukovich can take part via any video-link available on the Internet – meaning that a formal request is not needed. Judge Devyatko adjourned the trial until September 6 and announced the dates of 12 more hearings for the period from September 7 to October 26. (RFE/RL, with reporting by UNIAN and ukrainews.com)

Ukraine cites incendiary attack

KYIV – Officials in Ukraine have accused Russia-backed separatists of firing on the settlement of Zaitseve, in a government-controlled part of the Donbas region. Ukrainian military officials said on August 20 that the settlement came under fire late on August 19. Incendiary weapons caused fires that destroyed several homes and other property. No injuries were reported. Ukrainian forces did not return fire because of a cease-fire that is in place, officials said. According to the United Nations, nearly 10,000 people, including 2,700 civilians, have been killed in the conflict since early 2014. Nearly 24,000 people have been injured and more than 1.7 million people have been displaced. (RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service, with reporting by Current Time television)

Russia to buy trains from Siemens

MOSCOW – Russia's state railway monopoly plans to order additional trains from Siemens despite a recent scandal over Moscow's delivery of four of the German company's turbines to Crimea in violation of sanctions, Russian news agencies report. Siemens said last month it was reviewing its dealings with Russia after it discovered the power-generating turbines intended for use in southern Russia were instead delivered to Crimea in violation of European Union sanctions imposed over Moscow's illegal annexation of the Ukrainian peninsula in 2014. Siemens said the turbines were delivered without its knowledge and against its wishes. The incident prompted the EU to impose additional sanctions on Moscow. "It will not affect our relationship," Aleksandr Misharin, Russian Railways first vice-president, told reporters in Dvoriki in the Vladimir region on August 16, adding that the company planned to buy more high-speed Sapsan trains from Siemens. A spokesman for Siemens declined to comment. Russian Railways has

(Continued on page 13)

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How the Ukrainians...

(Continued from page 9)

In general, the Parliament of Canada and the general population welcomed that policy. Not only was it expected that it would promote French and English equality and defuse the "separatist" movement in Quebec, but it recognized the importance of all sectors of Canadian society, including those so-called "other groups."

However, the government did not accept in full Rudnyckyj's Votum Separatum. There was little talk of "multilingualism," and no regional bilingual districts were to be created for the non-French and the non-English languages. But the other measures that it took seemed to more or less satisfy those varied ethnic groups, who were happy that at last they were to get some official recognition of their important role in Canadian society.

A decade later, when the Canadian Constitution was repatriated from London to Ottawa, "multiculturalism" was written into it. In following years, moreover, several provincial governments, including Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta – all provinces with substantial Ukrainian minorities – also enacted multicultural leg-

islation and expanded recognition of "other" languages (and to some extent cultures) in the schools over which they had exclusive authority. (In this way, seemingly even the Votum Separatum had some impact.) Many universities also made certain adjustments to their various programs of study.

Finally in 1988, a third prime minister, Brian Mulroney, and his Conservative government confirmed and further defined multiculturalism by statute. In this way, both Liberals and Conservatives came to accept the recommendations of that famous "B and B Commission" and promote them throughout the land.

It is clear that Yuzyk's and Rudnyckyj's resolute positions on multiculturalism and linguistic pluralism, and the "other" communities, especially the Ukrainian one that they represented, had a direct influence on these profound changes in Canada's federal and provincial policies, in Canadian law and eventually in the very Canadian identity itself.

But the details of how this came about – especially the Ukrainian angle – are still largely unknown to the general public and are unexplored by historians. At the very least, however, they reveal that John Ralston Saul's remark about only one "immigrant" group trying to remake Canada in its own image is considerably wide off the mark.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 12)

been buying trains from Siemens for decades and will receive delivery of 13 Lastochka electric passenger trains this year under previously signed contracts. Siemens has a joint venture in Russia with Dmitry Pumpyansky's Sinara Group, which supplies Russian Railways with electric locomotives and Lastochka trains. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by Reuters, Interfax, and TASS)

Court refuses to freeze Siemens turbines

MOSCOW – The Arbitration Court of Moscow has declined to place a freeze on gas turbines manufactured by the German firm Siemens that were transferred to the illegally annexed region of Crimea earlier this year. The court on August 20 also agreed to begin hearing Siemens' suit on September 18. Siemens claims the turbines were illegally transferred to Crimea in violation of European Union sanctions imposed against Russia following its illegal annexation of the Ukrainian region in 2014. Siemens filed the suit on July 11, accusing the firm's Russian partners of shipping four gas turbines for generating electricity to Crimea after claiming they were to be installed at a plant in Taman. The turbines were manufactured in Russia by a joint project of Siemens and the Russian firm Silovye Mashiny. After it was revealed that the turbines had been shipped to Crimea, the EU introduced a new packet of sanctions targeting three Russian companies that worked with Siemens and three individuals, including Russian Deputy Minister of Energy Andrei Cherezov. (RFE/RL's Russian Service with reporting by Dozhd TV)

Cabinet OKs public administration reform

OTTAWA – Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers on August 17 approved a series of regulations opening the next stage of public administration reform. As part of public service reform, the government is launching an open competition for new positions in 10 pilot ministries and several government agencies. The Cabinet of Ministers stated, "In accordance with the decisions approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, new structural units – policy directorates, as well as strategic planning and European integration directorates will be created in the pilot ministries, focusing on the key function of the ministries – the formation of policies in their spheres of responsibility. Open competitions will be held for the appointment of the heads of directorates." The Cabinet also said: "The government expects that, due to open competitions, the public service will be replenished by a significant number of new professionals in business, civil society, as well as from the best employees in the public sector. Candidates for all available vacancies will be selected through a transparent competition according to international recruitment standards." (Ukrainian Canadian Congress Daily Briefing)

EU supports public administration reform

KYIV – The European Union Delegation to Ukraine, in an August 18 statement, noted: "The EU Delegation supports the reorganization of 10 Ukrainian ministries towards a citizen-friendly public administration and a new generation of Ukrainian civil servants." The statement went on to say: "The EU Delegation welcomes today's government decision to take steps in reforming the civil service by adopting a number of regulations. This decision represents the first real step to create a modern public administration in Ukraine. An efficient and less bureaucratic civil service is important for succeeding with sectoral

reforms and provide better services to Ukrainian citizens. This package of regulations will introduce profound changes to the way ministries work today. The new approach foresees the reorganization of 10 pilot ministries and creating new directorate-generals. Their role will be to work on making the reforms a reality and implement the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement." The EU said it "supports a full and comprehensive public administration reform and welcomes the commitment of the government, and in particular the personal leadership of Prime Minister [Volodymyr] Groyzman to create an efficient and citizen-friendly public administration for the benefit of Ukrainian citizens. The EU provides dedicated assistance of more than 100 million euros for public administration reform conditional upon fulfilling specific requirements essential for the reform to succeed between 2017-2020." (Ukrainian Canadian Congress Daily Briefing)

Ukrainian climber dies on Mont Blanc

CHAMONIX, France – A 42-year-old climber from Ukraine has died on Mont Blanc in the Alps during an attempt to scale Western Europe's highest peak, rescue teams say. Officials on August 19 said the man had become trapped in a storm on the 4,810-meter mountain on the French-Italian border. His identity was not immediately released. The mountain unit of the gendarmerie in nearby Chamonix, France, said the man had "lost track of where he was" and sent out a distress message on the night of August 18. "But it was impossible to launch a rescue operation because the mountain was in the middle of major storm," the gendarmerie said. After the weather improved early on August 19, a search helicopter found the man's body at about the 4,000-meter level. Several fatalities have been reported in recent weeks of people attempting to scale Mont Blanc. On August 18, French authorities said the body of a 46-year-old Frenchman attempting to climb Mont Blanc was found after he fell into a crevasse. (RFE/RL, based on reporting by AFP, Ouest France, and Chamonix.ne)

Georgia seeks extradition of Saakashvili

TBILISI – Georgia has requested that Ukraine extradite Mikheil Saakashvili, the former Georgian president and ex-governor of Ukraine's Odesa Oblast who was stripped of his Ukrainian citizenship last month. The Georgian Prosecutor-General's Office said on August 18 that it was cooperating with Ukrainian authorities on Mr. Saakashvili's extradition. The statement came two days after Mr. Saakashvili, who is currently in Poland, announced that he planned to return to Ukraine on September 10 by crossing the Polish-Ukrainian border in Ukraine's western region of Lviv. President Petro Poroshenko stripped Mr. Saakashvili of his Ukrainian citizenship on July 26, a move that the former Georgian president condemned as an "illegal way to remove me from the political scene in Ukraine." Ukrainian authorities have said they will bar Mr. Saakashvili from entering the country and will confiscate his passport should he attempt entry. When Mr. Saakashvili was still the Odesa Oblast governor, Kyiv refused to extradite him to Georgia at least twice. Mr. Saakashvili was stripped of his Georgian citizenship in 2015 after he took Ukrainian citizenship in order to become Odesa governor, the post he resigned from in November, saying that the government in Kyiv was sabotaging crucial reforms. Georgia is seeking Mr. Saakashvili's extradition to face charges related to the violent dispersal of protesters and a raid on a private television station. He says those charges are politically motivated. (RFE/RL, with reporting by Imedi-TV and Interfax)

Putin names EU-sanctioned diplomat as Russia's ambassador to the U.S.

RFE/RL

Russian President Vladimir Putin has appointed Anatoly Antonov, a veteran diplomat who is under European Union sanctions for his role in Moscow's interference in Ukraine, as ambassador to the United States.

The appointment of Mr. Antonov, who has served in both the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Defense Ministry of Russia, was announced on the Kremlin's website on August 21.

Mr. Antonov, 62, has been a staunch public advocate of Russia's assertive foreign policy in recent years and is seen as a tough negotiator on issues, including arms control.

In February 2015, the EU added Mr. Antonov to a list of Russians targeted by sanctions over Moscow's takeover of Crimea and backing for armed separatists in eastern Ukraine. The EU said he was "involved in supporting the deployment of Russian troops in Ukraine."

Canada and Ukraine have also imposed sanctions on Mr. Antonov, who was a deputy defense minister from February 2011 to December 2016. The United States has not.

More than 10,000 people have been killed since April 2014 in the conflict between Ukrainian government forces and the Russia-backed separatists, who hold parts of two oblasts in eastern Ukraine.

Prior to his ambassadorial appointment, Mr. Antonov had been a deputy min-

ister of foreign affairs.

Mr. Antonov is to replace Sergei Kislyak, who had been Russia's ambassador to Washington since 2008.

Ambassador Kislyak's meetings with former U.S. national security adviser Michael Flynn and other associates of President Donald Trump during the 2016 presidential campaign and the transition following Mr. Trump's win on November 8 are among the subjects of U.S. investigations into alleged Russian meddling in the election and whether there was any collusion between Russia and allies of Mr. Trump.

The Kremlin announcement of Mr. Antonov's appointment, which had been widely reported to be imminent in recent weeks, came shortly after the U.S. Embassy said that nonimmigrant visa processing would be suspended at the embassy and consulates in Russia as of August 23 – the latest development in a series of disputes that have severely strained U.S.-Russian ties since Mr. Putin returned to the presidency for a third term in 2012.

With reporting by RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service, AFP and Reuters.

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Theodozia Pastuszek

died peacefully on July 17, 2017.
She was born in Buchach, Ukraine in 1929.

She is survived by her children: William J. Pastuszek Jr., of Newton, MA; Lydia M. Pastuszek of Sudbury, MA; Alexander R. Pastuszek of Swarthmore, PA, her son-in-law Brian Monahan and daughter-in-law Ellen Smith, and her six grandchildren: Danya Smith Pastuszek, Jonathan Wall Pastuszek, Jenna Maria Pastuszek, Derek John Pastuszek, Daniel Pastuszek Monahan and Lesia Pastuszek Monahan. She is also survived by her beloved sister-in-law Lucy Ennis Kiziuk and two great grandchildren, Sasha Smith Branecki and Remy William Branecki.

Dozia, as she was known to many, was predeceased by her husband William J. Pastuszek, to whom she was married for 56 years. She was his partner in life and in their business, William J. Pastuszek Real Estate LLC, which recently celebrated its 70th year of operations. She continued to run the company after his death.

Dozia survived the famine imposed on Ukrainian farmers in the 1930s, invasion and occupation by the Germans and then the Russians during World War II, and several years in a displaced persons camp, before coming to Chester, PA with her parents and brother Roman. Her uncle was the priest at the Ukrainian Orthodox church in Chester and helped to sponsor her family. She met her husband soon after arrival. She completed high school in the US, and she loved being an American citizen.

Dozia loved her family and preparing special foods for the holidays and participating in all the Ukrainian traditions. All three of her children are fluent in Ukrainian, which gave her much happiness. She adored her grandchildren and was joyous when she was able to watch them play sports or perform at a school event. She also loved going to her home on LBI, trips to Atlantic City, and traveling to the Caribbean. She and her husband visited much of the world together. She also loved to sing, which she did in the church choir and even in her final days, she would sing Ukrainian folk songs and American standards. She was active in the community and was the President of the Swarthmore Women's Club for many years. She was able to establish a college scholarship for Strath Haven students endowed by funds from the Women's Club.

Funeral arrangements were managed by the D'Anjolell Barone Memorial Home, 908 South Providence Road, Wallingford, PA. Funeral services were held on Tuesday, July 25, 2017 with burial at Lawncroft Cemetery in Linwood (Lower Chichester), PA.

Donations may be made as a tribute to Theodozia at Michael J. Fox Parkinson's Foundation. On line donations may be made by following this link:

<https://www.michaelifox.org/tribute/tribute-paqe.php?id=20365> Donations can also be mailed to the Michael J. Fox Foundation, PO Box 5014, Hagerstown, MD 21741-5014, or call 1-800-708-7644 to make a phone donation.

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UWC president...

(Continued from page 4)

He was accompanied to his meetings by the president of the Ukrainian Society in Switzerland, Andrej Lushnytsky; Chargé d'affaires of Ukraine in Switzerland Ostap Yukhymovych; and the director of the UWC Mission to International Organizations in Brussels, Ms. Iaroshevych, who also accompanied him to other meetings in Switzerland, as well as subsequent meetings in Poland and the Czech Republic.

In Geneva on July 5, the Ukrainian World Congress leader met with high-ranking representatives of international organizations and participated in a commemorative evening on the occasion of the UWC's 50th anniversary, delivering the keynote address.

In his address, Eugene Czolij highlighted the accomplishments of the UWC in furthering Ukrainian interests, drew attention to future plans and urged the Ukrainian community in Switzerland to continue working with the UWC to support Ukraine in defending its territorial integrity.

The commemorative program included a screening of "50 Years of the Ukrainian World Congress."

During his meetings in Geneva Mr. Czolij called for the international community to ensure respect by the Russian Federation of the U.N. Charter and fundamental human rights. He noted the importance of international aid in response to the humanitarian needs in Ukraine resulting from Russia's aggression, including the overwhelming number of internally displaced persons.

He was accompanied by Ambassador Yurii Klymenko of Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the U.N. Office Branch and Other International Organizations in Geneva; and

the mission's first secretary, Olha Kavun.

Next stop: Poland

On July 6-8, Mr. Czolij traveled to Poland on a working visit during which he attended an event of the summit of the Three Seas Initiative, participated as a panelist in the 360/OS Open Source Summit and addressed a commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the UWC. He also held meetings with government officials, representatives of civil society and the Ukrainian community.

On July 6, the UWC president was in Krasinski Square in Warsaw when U.S. President Donald Trump in his address specifically stated: "We urge Russia to cease its destabilizing activities in Ukraine and elsewhere..."

In addition, on the invitation of President Andrzej Duda of Poland, Mr. Czolij attended a gala evening on the occasion of the summit of the Three Seas Initiative.

On July 7, he spoke on the topic of disinformation in a panel discussion titled "What the Fact?" during the 360/OS Open Source Summit organized by the Atlantic Council's Digital Forensic Research Lab. He also attended a closing reception during which the Atlantic Council presented its Freedom Awards.

On July 6 and 7, the UWC president held meetings with high-ranking state officials and representatives of Polish civil society during which he recognized Poland's support for Ukraine in the fight against Russian aggression and in furthering the processes of European and Euro-Atlantic integration. During the meetings, Mr. Czolij also raised issues in the common history of the Ukrainian and Polish peoples, including the anti-Ukrainian Akcja Wisla, the 70th anniversary of which is being marked this year.

Speaking with Bishop Artur Mizinski, the secretary general of the Conference of Bishops of Poland, Mr. Czolij presented the book "Facts of the Przemyśl Archeparchy. Ukrainian-Polish Reconciliation in Documents of the Clerical Hierarchy" and underscored the Christian approach to resolving issues of the common historical past.

On July 8, Mr. Czolij addressed a 50th anniversary commemoration of the UWC in Warsaw organized by a UWC member organization, the Union of Ukrainians in Poland, which is led by Petro Tyma. The program included presentations of UWC certificates of recognition and the screening of a short documentary about the Ukrainian World Congress.

Mr. Czolij also met with leaders of the Ukrainian community in Poland to discuss strategic issues of continued cooperation and the organization on August 15 in Warsaw and Łańcut of events to honor Maj. Gen. Mark Bezruchko of the Ukrainian National Republic's army, who in 1920 near Warsaw helped stop the advance of the Bolshevik army into Europe.

On to the Czech Republic

In Prague, on July 9-11, Mr. Czolij met with high-ranking state officials of the Czech Republic and representatives of civil society, and participated in anniversary celebrations of the UWC.

On July 9 he attended divine liturgy at St. Clement Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Cathedral and learned about Ukrainian religious life in Prague during a meeting with Father Vasyl Slyvotskyi.

On that day he also participated in a commemoration of the UWC's 50th anniversary at an event organized by a UWC member organization, Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic, led by Viktor Rajcinec. In his address, he highlighted the

accomplishments of the UWC and future priorities. "50 Years of the Ukrainian World Congress" was shown.

The UWC leader also visited a summer recreational camp organized by the Ukrainian community in the Czech Republic for orphans whose parents were killed defending eastern Ukrainian territories.

During the next two days, Mr. Czolij had a series of meetings with high-ranking officials and representatives of civil society to whom he expressed gratitude for the Czech Republic's assistance to Ukraine in the fight against Russian aggression and in furthering European integration.

He also thanked the governing authorities of the Czech Republic for bringing to trial the so-called honorary consulate of the Donetsk People's Republic, the activities of which the regional court in Ostrava ruled illegal on the grounds that it violated international law. Taking into account that the Czech Republic currently heads the Council of Europe, the UWC president encouraged support for the release of Ukrainian political prisoners held by the Russian Federation and the deployment of a Council of Europe observer mission (or a joint mission with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) to Crimea.

In addition, Mr. Czolij called upon the Czech Republic to recognize the Holodomor of 1932-1933 as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian people. He also raised the issue of the replacement of the Museum of the Liberation Movement of Ukraine, which was destroyed during World War II, and access to a government program on the maintenance of graves.

During his meetings, the UWC president was accompanied by the ambassador of Ukraine in the Czech Republic, Yevhen Perebyinis; and a member of Ukrainian Initiative in the Czech Republic, Bohdan Rajcinec.

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Ukrainian Days advocacy event to commemorate 40th anniversary of UNIS

UNIS

WASHINGTON – The year 2017 marks the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS), the Washington public-affairs bureau of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA). This year, UNIS has already sponsored two Ukrainian Day advocacy events – the first in March, following the commencement of a new Congress and the inauguration of President Donald Trump, and the most recent in mid-June, when dozens of participants came to Washington to meet with government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in formulating and monitoring U.S. policy toward Ukraine.

The goal of these advocacy events is to interact with members of Congress to discuss the community's concerns regarding continued Russia sanctions and desperately needed economic and military assistance to Ukraine.

In the autumn, UNIS will once again sponsor a Ukrainian Day on Wednesday, October 11. This endeavor is especially critical considering Russia's ongoing illegal occupation of Crimea and the war being waged in eastern Ukraine against the foreign-borne Russian-supplied terrorists. The goal of this advocacy event is to encourage members of Congress to enhance support for military assistance to Ukraine to fend off Russian aggression and preserve Ukraine's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence.

The highlight of the Ukrainian Day program will be a gala congressional reception in the prestigious Senate Caucus Room – Senate Russell Building Room 325 – commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Information Service. Founded by the UCCA dur-

ing the height of the Cold War in 1977, UNIS has been instrumental in advocating the community's concerns for four decades. Its unwavering commitment to bringing about independence for Ukraine and, since 1991, enhancing the bilateral relations between Ukraine and the United States, has earned it much respect within Washington.

A few of UNIS's milestones in the past 40 years include:

- annually observing Ukraine's Independence (January 22nd/August 24th);
- serving as a reliable source of information for correspondents nationwide;
- petitioning in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners and dissidents;
- actively opposing religious persecution in Ukraine;
- annually marking National Captive Nations Week;
- testifying before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service regarding matters of mail tampering in the former Soviet Union;
- interacting with United States Information Agency (USIA) to broadcast and publish its materials for distribution in Ukraine in the Ukrainian language;
- demonstrating in defense of human rights, religious freedom and U.S. support for Ukraine;
- commemorating the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, which included resolutions in both chambers of the U.S. Congress, an informational campaign at USIA; as well as media and public relations coverage concerning the Famine; creation of the Ukraine Famine Commission in the U.S. Congress, with testimony from various Ukrainian Famine survivors;
- organizing thousands to rally for recognition of Ukraine's independence in 1991;
- annually supporting increased foreign assistance to

Ukraine; submitting testimony to the House and Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committees;

- campaigning for state visits by Ukrainian presidents to Washington;
- establishing the Central and East European Coalition (CEEC) to advance U.S. security interests in Central and East Europe;
- organizing working visits of Ukrainian government officials and NGO leaders to meet with their U.S. counterparts and the community;
- initiating the formation of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus in 1997 through the auspices of Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.) and former Rep. Jon Fox (R-Pa.);
- sponsoring numerous Ukrainian Days advocacy events;
- advancing the building of a Holodomor Memorial in Washington to raise awareness of Stalin's genocide in Ukraine; and,
- actively encouraging U.S. support of civil society in Ukraine during times of unrest, promoting reform efforts in that country, and petitioning for economic and military assistance.

UNIS's October 11 advocacy program is also supported by the Central and East European Coalition. As a founding member of the CEEC, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America works in tandem with the coalition to advance U.S. foreign policy issues in the Central and East European region. The CEEC will hold a congressional briefing session on Wednesday, September 27, on the future of NATO and its open-door policy. Additional details are pending.

Further information will be forthcoming on the UNIS Facebook page and the UCCA website at www.ucca.org.

Columbia University's Ukrainian Studies Program ready for fall semester

by Mark Andryczyk
Columbia University

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute will offer five courses and a series of events focusing on today's Ukraine at Columbia University during the fall semester. Additionally, two visiting scholars and a young writer will be visiting the program this fall.

Dr. Tamara Martsenyuk, assistant professor at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, will be a visiting Fulbright scholar at the Harriman Institute during the 2017-2018 academic year. The topic of her research project will be "Women's Activism in Ukraine: from Euro-Maidan to War in Donbas."

Markian Dobczansky is a historian of the Soviet Union who will be a postdoctoral fellow in Ukrainian studies at the Harriman Institute of Columbia University for two years, beginning in the fall. His appointment is generously supported by the Petro Jacyk Fund.

Dr. Dobczansky's specializations include Russian-Ukrainian relations, nationalism, the politics of culture and urban history. He is currently working on a book about the intersection of Soviet, Ukrainian and local factors in the construction of local identity in Kharkiv during the 20th century.

Dr. Dobczansky received a Ph.D. from Stanford University, where he studied Soviet, Russian and East European history. He was the recipient of a Mellon Pre-Doctoral Fellowship in Contemporary History at The George Washington University and was most recently the Petro Jacyk postdoctoral fellow at the University of Toronto. He received a B.A. in European history and German studies from the University of Pennsylvania.

Ambassador Valeriy Kuchynskyi will teach a course titled "Ukrainian Foreign Policy: Russia, Europe and the U.S.," which will be held on Tuesdays at 2:10-4 p.m. The course examines the political crisis in Ukraine and looks at how Moscow has challenged the basic principles of international law and numerous bilateral agreements, and how it threatens global peace and security.

The course also considers whether there is anything the world community can do to stop the aggressor and whether diplomacy can still play a role. These and other issues are dealt with in a newly revised course delivered by a career diplomat. The instructor will share his own diplomatic experience, will trace the trajectory of Ukraine's foreign policy and analyze the current international crisis.

Dr. Yuri Shevchuk (Department of Slavic Languages and



Andriy Lyubka will be guest author of the Contemporary Ukrainian Literature Series, which is co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute and the Kennan Institute in Washington.

Literatures) will teach the course "Soviet, Post-Soviet, Colonial and Postcolonial Cinema." The course will discuss how filmmaking has been used as an instrument of power and imperial domination in the Soviet Union as well as in the post-Soviet space since 1991. A body of select films by Soviet and post-Soviet directors which exemplify the function of filmmaking as a tool of appropriation of the colonized, and their cultural and political subordination by the Soviet center will be examined in terms of post-colonial theories.

The course will focus both on Russian cinema and on often overlooked work of Ukrainian, Georgian, Belarusian, Armenian, etc. national film schools, and will examine how they participated in the Communist project of fostering a "new historic community of the Soviet people," as well as resisted it by generating – in hidden and, since 1991, overt and increasingly assertive ways – their own counter-narratives. Close attention will be paid to the new Russian film as it re-invents itself within the post-Soviet imperial momentum projected on the former Soviet colonies. This course will take place Tuesdays at 6:10-10 p.m.

Three levels of Ukrainian language instruction will be taught by Dr. Shevchuk: elementary on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11:40-12:55 a.m.; intermediate on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:10-11:25 a.m.;

and advanced on Mondays and Wednesdays at 1:10-2:25 p.m.

This year, the Contemporary Ukrainian Literature Series, co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute and the Kennan Institute in Washington, celebrates its 10th year of bringing many of Ukraine's leading writers to the U.S. Lately, the series has focused on the youngest generation of Ukrainian wordsmiths making their mark on the country's culture scene. That trend continues as the series hosts Uzhhorod-based writer Andriy Lyubka in October. Mr. Lyubka's events, titled "Smuggling Ukraine Westward," will take place at the Harriman Institute on October 9 and at the Kennan Institute on October 12.

Several other events have already been scheduled for the fall semester. On September 26, Dr. Mariana Budjeryn will deliver a talk titled "Inheriting the Bomb: Soviet Collapse and Denuclearization of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, 1990-1994" and on October 5 Mykola Riabchuk will give the lecture "Hybrid Censorship During the Hybrid War: Freedom of Speech and Expression in the Post-Euro-Maidan Ukraine." On October 24, Anne Applebaum will present her latest book, "Red Famine: Stalin's War on Ukraine" (Penguin Random House, 2017). All three of these events will take place at noon in the Marshall D. Shulman Room (1219 International Affairs Building).

Dr. Shevchuk, who is also director of the Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University, will continue to provide fans of film with consistent programming featuring Ukrainian cinema both on and off campus this fall.

Courses at Columbia are open to students from other universities in the New York metropolitan area seeking credit. Please contact the university at which you enrolled to determine whether it participates in this manner with Columbia University. Some courses are also open to outside individuals interested in non-credit continuing studies. Additionally, through the Lifelong Learners program, individuals over age 65 who are interested in auditing courses may enroll at a discount rate as Lifelong Learners. Visit the Columbia University School of Continuing Education (<http://www.ce.columbia.edu/auditing/?PID=28>) for more details.

September 5 is the first day of classes, and September 15 is the final day to register for a class. For more information about courses or the Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University, readers may contact Dr. Mark Andryczyk at ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu or 212-854-4697.

COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

UCEF holds first benefit dinner in San Francisco

by Matthew Matuszak

SAN FRANCISCO – The Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF) hosted a festive dinner in San Francisco on Sunday, July 30, to benefit the Ukrainian Catholic University, the first such event in the San Francisco Bay area.

In addition to guests who call the San Francisco Bay Area and Sacramento home, the event drew guests from southern California, the Lake Tahoe area and distinguished visitors from Ukraine. The 90 attendees included representatives of the IT sector, academia, government, finance, non-profits, musicians, medical doctors and diplomats.



Dignitaries attending the UCU fund-raiser in San Francisco included (from left): Ukrainian National Deputy Olena Sotnyk, Bishop Borys Gudziak, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council Secretary Mykyta Safronenko and East Europe Foundation President Victor Liakh.



Volunteers who gave their time and energy for the Ukrainian Catholic University fund-raiser in San Francisco (front row, from left): Nanette Miller, Iryna Zhabenko, Anne Chermak Dillen (chair), Nataliia Guzar, Lydia Mazuryk, (back row) Tony Kitchen and Stefano Flavoni.

Bishop Borys Gudziak's inspiring and thought-provoking keynote remarks covered a wide range of topics, including Ukraine's tumultuous and often tragic history, recent political events, the growth of civic consciousness, and the role of UCU in educating Ukraine's future leaders.

Guests were greeted at the cocktail reception by the lyrical strains of the bandura played by Ola Herasymenko Olijnyk. At dinner, soprano Alina Ilchuk touched hearts with her performance of four beautiful songs.

(Continued on page 17)

Ukrainian Technological Society of Pittsburgh presents scholarships

by Rokhsana Korchynsky

PITTSBURGH – The Ukrainian Technological Society (UTS) of Pittsburgh presented its 2017 scholarship awards to 14 undergraduate and graduate students from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio in ceremonies at the Henry Clay Frick Fine Arts Building on the University of Pittsburgh campus on Sunday, July 30.

Students, family members, UTS members and guests were welcomed by UTS Executive Board President George Honchar, who provided an overview of the UTS – now in its 48th year – and its activities. In his opening remarks, he thanked the many donors who have generously offered their financial support to the scholarship program, which has helped students pursue higher education in a variety of fields.

Mr. Honchar noted that the society is an organization of Ukrainian professionals and businesspersons interested in cultivating Ukrainian culture and social awareness and strengthening the Ukrainian community through active participation and leadership. In addition to the scholarship program, Mr. Honchar spoke of the society's annual tradition of selecting and recognizing a Ukrainian of the Year. Awardees are selected for outstanding scientific or scholarly contributions, humanitarian contributions, or for outstanding efforts in the advancement or perpetuation of Ukrainian culture.

He announced that the 2017 UTS Ukrainian of the Year was being awarded to Natalie Jaresko who served as Ukraine's minister of finance from 2014 to 2016 and is currently serving as executive director of the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico. The presentation will be made at the society's annual dinner to be held on Saturday, November 4, at The Club at Nevillewood in Presto, Pa.

The featured speaker for the scholarship award ceremony was Eugene Szestak, UTS Executive Board member. Mr. Szestak, a U.S. Army veteran and a retired Secret Service agent with over 30 years of service, spoke of his experiences as a helicopter crew chief in Vietnam and Secret Service agent under seven U.S. presidents. He shared stories of his personal experiences with several presidents and heads of state during his lengthy career with the Secret Service.

Mr. Szestak had three messages to convey to the UTS Scholarship Recipients – messages that were born from his own experiences: always do the best you can, venture out of your comfort zone to challenge yourself, and always keep learning.

Mr. Honchar and UTS Executive Board members Mr. Szestak and Nickolas C. Kotow awarded the 14 scholarships totaling \$9,000. This marked the 45th year of the UTS Scholarship Program, with 455 separate awards made



At the Ukrainian Technological Society's scholarship awards presentation (from left) are: Katarzyna Goebel, Allison Cross, Michael Yourstowsky, Yaryna Korenovska, Dmytri Rakovan, Kateryna Kocelko, Kateryna Czuczman, Alexander Lischak and Alexander Popichak.

totaling \$213,200 to 287 different students. The UTS gave an additional \$500 to Smoloskyp Inc. to fund scholarships for students in Ukraine.

The Maria Hulai Lion Foundation Scholarships, awarded to students who demonstrated outstanding academic performance and made possible through a grant from the Maria Hulai Lion Foundation of Brooklyn, were awarded to Alexander Lischak of Brookfield, Ohio, and Nicholas Hladio of Bradford Woods, Pa.

The Michael Korchynsky Memorial Scholarship, awarded to a student pursuing engineering with outstanding academic achievement, was awarded to Dmytri Rakovan of Baden, Pa.

The Ukrainian Selfreliance of Western Pennsylvania FCU Members' Funded Scholarship, awarded to a member with outstanding academic achievement, was awarded to Michael Kochis of Coraopolis, Pa.

The Chester and Olga Manasterski Memorial Scholarship, awarded to a student with outstanding academic achievement and service to the Ukrainian community and underwritten by sons Myron and Gregory Manasterski, was awarded to Yaryna Korenovska of Carnegie, Pa.

The Ukrainian Selfreliance of Western Pennsylvania FCU Scholarship, awarded to a member who has shown excellence in both academic studies and community involvement, was awarded to Nicholas Spak of Pittsburgh.

The Michael and Anna Komichak Memorial Scholarship, underwritten by Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Komichak and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Komichak, was awarded to Michael

Yourstowsky of Canfield, Ohio.

The Ukrainian Cultural Trust Choir of Western Pennsylvania Scholarship, underwritten by the choir, was awarded to Allison Cross of Pittsburgh.

The Kateryna Dowbenko Ukrainian Language Scholarship, underwritten in part by a donation from Bohdan Hodiak of Stuart, Fla., was awarded to Kateryna Kocelko of Pittsburgh.

The Virginia Kotow Memorial Scholarship was awarded to Mikaela Kapeluck of Carnegie.

Ukrainian Technological Society Scholarships were awarded to Kateryna Czuczman of Pittsburgh; Katarzyna Goebel of Sewickley, Pa.; Juliana Kochis of Coraopolis; and Alexander Popichak of Carnegie.

The Very Rev. Michael Kochis offered the benediction before the social hour, which followed the program.

To learn more about the UTS, its Scholarship Program and other activities, readers may visit the website www.utspgh.org, or "friend" the organization on Facebook at "Ukrainian Technological Society (UTS) of Pittsburgh."

Donations toward the 2018 Scholarship Program are now being accepted. Donations are tax-deductible, as provided by law, as the UTS has Internal Revenue Code 501(c)(3) designation. Donations or inquiries may be sent to the UTS at P.O. Box 4277, Pittsburgh, PA 15203. Donations can also be made securely via PayPal by visiting the UTS website and clicking on the "Support" page. Readers may contact the UTS by e-mail at utspgh@gmail.com.



Supporters and donors at the fund-raiser (from left): UCEF Chief Development Officer Alex Kuzma, Yarema Hryciw, Andrew Serednycky, UCU President Bishop Borys Gudziak, Ostap Melnyk and Mark Dillen.

UCEF holds...

(Continued from page 16)

ful Ukrainian songs, accompanied by her husband, Andre Liesnyi, on flute and saxophone.

Special guests from Ukraine included Verkhovna Rada National Deputy Olena Sotnyk, and East Europe Foundation President Victor Liakh, both of whom were at Stanford University participating in the prestigious Draper Fellowship on Democracy and Development Program.

Held at the University of San Francisco, a Jesuit institution of higher learning, the goal of this event was for attendees to get to know each other better in a warm and festive atmosphere, expand the UCEF's network of support, and to raise funds for UCU. The UCEF collected over \$290,000 at the event, including a corporate sponsorship from the technology firm Soft-Serve and a significant gift from a prominent resident of San Francisco.

Chief Development Officer Alexander Kuzma thanked all the donors for their support and, speaking on behalf of the foundation, thanked event chair Anne Chermak Dillen and her team of local volunteers who worked so hard to achieve such an impressive success.

For more information on UCEF or the Ukrainian Catholic University, readers may visit UCEF's website, www.ucef.org. Donations may be made online, or sent by mail to UCEF, 2247 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60622.

Russian...

(Continued from page 2)

Nevertheless, Moscow may still focus on legally absorbing the large number of Ukrainians temporarily residing in Russia without Russian citizenship. Governmental statistical data already includes the residents of annexed Crimea within Russian population figures, boasting demographic growth of 2.6 million "new" Russians in 2014 (Statdata.ru May 17, 2017). Furthermore, the simplification of citizenship rules could help attract fresh talent.

In the report "The Strategy for Russia. Russia's Foreign Policy: End of 2010s-Beginning of 2020s," the authors recommend an "active policy to attract valuable personnel [from Ukraine] to work in Russia [and] replenish [Russia's] domestic human capital" (Svop.ru, May 2016). This especially concerns Ukrainian weapons and technology designers and engineers. Coping with multiple crises, the Ukrainian government is likely to face challenges in countering such "demographic operations."

The article above is reprinted from Eurasia Daily Monitor with permission from its publisher, the Jamestown Foundation, www.jamestown.org.

To mark the conclusion of its 2010-2016 comprehensive campaign, "A New Generation for a New Ukraine," the Ukrainian Catholic University will host a series of events on September 9-14, beginning with the consecration of the university's new library and resource center named after Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, and including lectures and discussions on a wide range of topics, as well as a pilgrimage to spiritual centers in Halychyna.

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at THE UKRAINIAN MUSEUM

Limited space – advance registration is required: 212-228-0110

EMBROIDERY

This eight-week course teaches beginners the rudiments of embroidery while expanding the skills of those already proficient in the craft. Participants will explore the history and evolution of the styles, techniques, colors, threads, and fabrics traditionally used in embroidery in various regions of Ukraine. Open to adults and children over 10 years of age.

Saturdays, September 23, October 7, 14, 21, November 4, 11, 18, December 2
Time: 1:00–3:30 p.m.

Course fee: Adults – \$60; students over 16 & seniors – \$50; children 10–16 – \$30; members – 10% discount

Instructor: Lubow Wolynetz

GERDANY (BEAD-STRUNG NECKLACES)

This is a four-week course in the art of making *gerdany* (bead-strung necklaces), which were traditionally worn with folk costumes in various regions of Ukraine. The course is open to adults and children over 12 years of age.

Saturdays, October 7, 14, 21, November 4
Time: 10:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Course fee: Adults – \$40; students over 16 & seniors – \$35; children 12–16 – \$15; members – 10% discount

Instructor: Olha Lesko

FELTING FOR BEGINNERS

Pupils will learn the basic technique of felting that has been used in Ukraine for over a thousand years. Each participant will make a sample of felt out of fleece, large enough to be used as a small pillow cover, placemat, or wall hanging. Open to adults and students over 16 years of age.

After placing the fleece, it will be soaked with soap and water, then rolled and pounded until it transforms into a sturdy fabric. Students will then learn how to “paint” traditional Ukrainian motifs with wool to decorate the felt sample.

It’s an exciting opportunity to learn an unusual and delightfully rewarding craft. Register early – space is limited!

Sunday, October 8
Time: 12 – 5 p.m.

Workshop fee: Adults – \$40; students over 16 & seniors – \$35; members – 10% discount

Instructor: Marta Zahaykevich

UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS TRADITIONS

This is a workshop with hands-on participation in the baking of traditional Ukrainian Christmas breads. During the class, participants will learn about the customs, traditions, and rituals practiced during this joyous holiday. Open to adults and students over 16 years of age.

Saturday, December 2
Time: 10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Workshop fee: Adults – \$25; students over 16 & seniors – \$20; members – 10% discount

Instructor: Lubow Wolynetz

UKRAINIAN CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS

Participants in this workshop will use beads, walnut shells, colored ribbons, and paper to make traditional Ukrainian Christmas tree ornaments such as spiders, cradles, stars, mobiles, and garlands. Open to adults and children over 7 years of age. A great activity for the entire family!

Choose a date:

Saturday, December 9, 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.
Sunday, December 10, 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
Sunday, December 10, 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

Fee per workshop: Adults – \$15; students over 12 & seniors – \$10; children 7–12 – \$5; members – 10% discount

Instructors: “Verkhovynky” Plast Sorority



New York State Council on the Arts with the support of Governor Andrew M. Cuomo and the New York State Legislature.



This program is supported, in part, by public funds from the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs, in partnership with the City Council.



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New documentary focuses on Sudbury community activist

TORONTO – Wasyl (Bill) Kuryliw was one of the most vividly remembered leaders of the Ukrainian Canadian community in Sudbury, Ontario. A new documentary, “Chapters and Verses: Action Bill’s Walk Through Life,” about his life will premiere on September 12, in Toronto at the Spadina Theater at Alliance Française de Toronto.

The film is directed by his daughter, Oksana Kuryliw, and produced by her and her husband, John Leeson.

Using archival video, audio and photographs, as well as interviews with those who remember him, the film tells the story of a man whose energy, dedication and positive attitude made an indelible mark on the Ukrainian community in Sudbury for almost 70 years.

In April of this year, excerpts from the documentary were shown at the opening of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada – Ontario Branch’s exhibit “Trunk Tales: Leaving Home... Finding Home,” which chronicled waves of Ukrainian immigration to Canada.

Orest Sushko, director of the documentary “Music of Survival: The Story of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus” says the Kuryliw film “provides a timeless tribute to our previous generations and an enriching narrative to present to our community.”

More screenings will be scheduled later this fall. For more information and a trailer, readers may visit www.chaptersandverses.ca.

The film is funded in part by the following organizations: The Olzhych Foundation; Shevchenko Foundation, Temerty Family Foundation Community Development Fund; SUS Foundation of Canada; Ukrainian Credit Union Limited; and The Ukrainian National Federation Foundation.

About Wasyl Kuryliw

Wasyl Kuryliw came to Canada from the village of Potochysche in western Ukraine in 1928 at the age of 18 with \$5, a Grade 3 education and a powerful zest for life.

His unflagging energy and dedication to promoting Ukrainian organizations and culture earned him the nickname “Action Bill.” He was a founder of the Ukrainian National Federation’s Sudbury branch, as well as the Sudbury Ukrainian Credit Union. A self-taught musician on many instruments, he is also well remembered for his recitations of the poems of Ivan Franko at any communi-



Kuryliw Collection

Ukrainian Canadian community activist Wasyl (Bill) Kuryliw is the subject of a new documentary.



John Leeson

Filmmaker Oksana Kuryliw.

ty event he attended.

One of his lasting contributions was establishing the Wasyl and Anna Kuryliw Family Fund Ivan Franko Scholarships in Ukrainian folklore at the University of Alberta in 1988.

The Spadina Theatre at Alliance Française de Toronto is located at 24 Spadina Road. The film screening is set for Tuesday, September 12, at 7:30 p.m. For more information readers may e-mail film@chaptersandverses.ca.

Ukraine rejects...

(Continued from page 1)

North Korea from Ukraine’s Yuzhny machine-building plant known as Pivdenmash in Ukrainian or Yuzhmash in Russian.

The NSDC’s Mr. Turchynov said that an “existing state export control system excludes any possibility of the transfer of military and dual-use goods” to countries under United Nations Security Council sanctions, such as North Korea.

Thirty RD-250 rocket engines and 10 RD-262s (a modified version of the RD-250), manufactured in 1991, were exported to Russia between 1992 and 2008, Mr. Turchynov said in his report.

Reports of the detention and conviction of North Korean spies for an attempt to steal missile technology papers from Ukraine in 2012 were not confirmed.

“Documentation for the production of missile technology and components is reliably stored at specially equipped premises, which is confirmed by the relevant authorities of Ukraine,” Mr. Turchynov said.

The interagency investigation concluded that Russia is running a disinformation campaign intended to deflect suspicions about Moscow’s potential participation in Pyongyang’s military program and to discredit Ukraine.

“The Working Group considers the article in The New York Times of 14 August 2017 to be a tactic of obfuscation and distraction of the international community’s attention from the possible participation of the Russian Federation in North Korea’s rocket program,” Mr. Turchynov said in his report to the president of Ukraine.

President Poroshenko, commenting on the report, said he had instructed the Foreign Affairs Ministry to put together a group of experts and take the issue to the U.N. Security Council.

With reporting by kyivpost.com.

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OUT & ABOUT

- | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| September 1-4
Emlenton, PA | Family Fest, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., All Saints Camp, 717-303-8651 or cbucharew@gmail.com | September 9
New York | Roundtable, "The Situation in Contemporary Ukraine," Shevchenko Scientific Society, 212-254-5130 |
| September 1-3
Ellenville, NY | 66th Zdvih, Ukrainian American Youth Association, Oselia camp, ndlaboha@cym.org | September 9-10
Horsham, PA | Soccer season opener, Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, www.tryzub.org |
| September 1 through
November 2
Cleveland | Art exhibit, "Botanica," featuring works by Andrij Maday, Urban Orchid, 646-509-0943 or www.theurbanorchid.com | September 9-10
Baltimore, MD | Baltimore Ukrainian Festival, Baltimore Ukrainian Festival Committee, St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church grounds, www.baltimoreukrainianfestival.com |
| September 2
Kerhonkson, NY | USCAK Swimming Championships, Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, Soyuzivka Heritage Center, www.soyuzivka.com or www.uscak.org | September 9-10
Chicago | Ukrainian Village Fest, Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church, ukrainianvillagefestival@gmail.com |
| September 2
Chertsey, QC | Volleyball tournament, Werchowyna Ukrainian Youth Association camp, 514-516-7652 or orest_tucki@hotmail.com | September 10
Edmonton, AB | Harvest of the Past Food Festival, Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, 780-662-3640 or uchv@gov.ab.ca |
| September 2
Ellenville, NY | Volleyball tournament, Ukrainian American Youth Association, Oselia camp, b3tl3y@gmail.com | September 10
Sudbury, ON | Film screening, "Recovery Room" by Adriana Luhovy, Ukrainian Seniors' Center, 705-673-7404 or www.recoveryroomthemovie.com |
| September 2-3
San Diego | Ukrainian Festival, House of Ukraine, Balboa Park, Handlery Hotel, http://houseofukraine.org | September 10
Stamford, CT | Connecticut Ukrainian Day Festival, St. Basil Seminary, Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee, 203-269-5909 |
| September 2-3
Parma, OH | Ukrainian Festival, St. Andrew Ukrainian Catholic Church, www.standrewucc.org | September 14
Winnipeg, MB | Film screening, "Recovery Room," by Adriana Luhovy, Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Manitoba Museum Auditorium, 204-250-6520 or www.recoveryroomthemovie.com |
| September 2-4
Kerhonkson, NY | USCAK Tennis Championships, Soyuzivka Heritage Center, www.uscak.org or www.soyuzivka.com | September 15-16
Boston | Concert, "Our Songs, Our Legacy," showcasing Ukrainian, Georgian and Armenian performers, Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church and First Armenian Church, www.talentsoftheworldtix.com |
| September 9
Bond Head, ON | Golf tournament, Ukrainian Golf Association of Canada, The Club at Bond Head (south course), 905-778-9400 or www.bondhead.clublink.ca | September 15-17
Silver Spring, MD | Washington Ukrainian Festival, St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, www.ukrainefestdc.com or 301-384-9192 |
| September 9
Ottawa | Golf tournament, The Meadows Golf and Country Club, 613-599-5310 or 613-834-9935 | | |
| September 9
Itasca, IL | 19th annual Plast Chicago Charity Golf Outing, Pobratymy Foundation, Englewood Resort and Spa, ggkuritza@aol.com | | |
| September 9
Rouyn-Noranda, QC | Film screening, "Recovery Room" by Adriana Luhovy, Neighbors Regional Association of Rouyn-Noranda, 819-762-0882 or www.recoveryroomthemovie.com | | |

Entries in "Out and About" are listed free of charge. Priority is given to events advertised in *The Ukrainian Weekly*. However, we also welcome submissions from all our readers. Items will be published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows. Please send e-mail to mdubas@ukrweekly.com.



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Will Ukraine Bloom Again?

by Stephan A. Dzerovych

Ukraine became an independent nation on August 24, 1991. It brought joy and hope to Ukrainians around the world. Ukraine was in bloom again.

Since then, however, it has experienced some turbulent times. What went wrong? The Orange Revolution in 2004 and the Euromaidan Revolution in 2014 brought millions of Ukrainians to the Independence Square [Maidan] in Kyiv to protest and change the course of their nation. However, the revolutions

brought economic hardship and division on the Ukrainian people. A separatist conflict developed in the east of the country, which persists until today.

The book examines Ukraine's history and the current state of affairs to find the answer to the question on the minds of many Ukrainians: «Will Ukraine Bloom Again?»



The book is available at amazon, ebay, or author house. Just search google for the title of the book.

You can also call Author House at 888-519-5121.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, September 9

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites all to a roundtable on "The Situation in Contemporary Ukraine." Participants will include Prof. Vitaly Chernetsky (University of Kansas), Prof. Alexander J. Motyl (Rutgers University) and Prof. George G. Grabowicz (Harvard University). The roundtable will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Sunday, September 10

STAMFORD, Conn.: The 50th Connecticut Ukrainian Day Festival, sponsored by the Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee will be held at St. Basil's Seminary, 161 Glenbrook Road. Beginning at 9 a.m. visit over 20 Ukrainian vendors. Confessions will be available before 11 a.m. liturgy celebrated by Bishop Basil H. Losten. Following liturgy there will be Ukrainian and picnic foods. At 2:30 p.m. enjoy a lively program featuring several dance ensembles, singers, performers; at 5-8 p.m. there will be a "zabava" with Halychany. There will be children's activities and tours of the Diocesan Museum on the grounds. Admission for visitors age 12 and over: \$5 per person when purchased in advance, \$10 at gate. Parking is free. For tickets, information or to volunteer, call 203-269-5909.

Friday-Sunday, September 15-17

SILVER SPRING, Md.: Bring your family and friends to the 15th annual Ukrainian Festival of the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area on the grounds of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 15100 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20905. Hours are: Friday, 5-8 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m.-9 p.m.; and Sunday 11a.m. to dusk. Both admission and parking are free. Visitors will enjoy perfor-

mances by wonderful Ukrainian artists and dancers, crafts, children's activities, delicious Ukrainian food and a Kozak beer garden. For more information contact the Festival Office at 301-384-9192, or visit www.UkraineFestDC.com.

Saturday, September 23

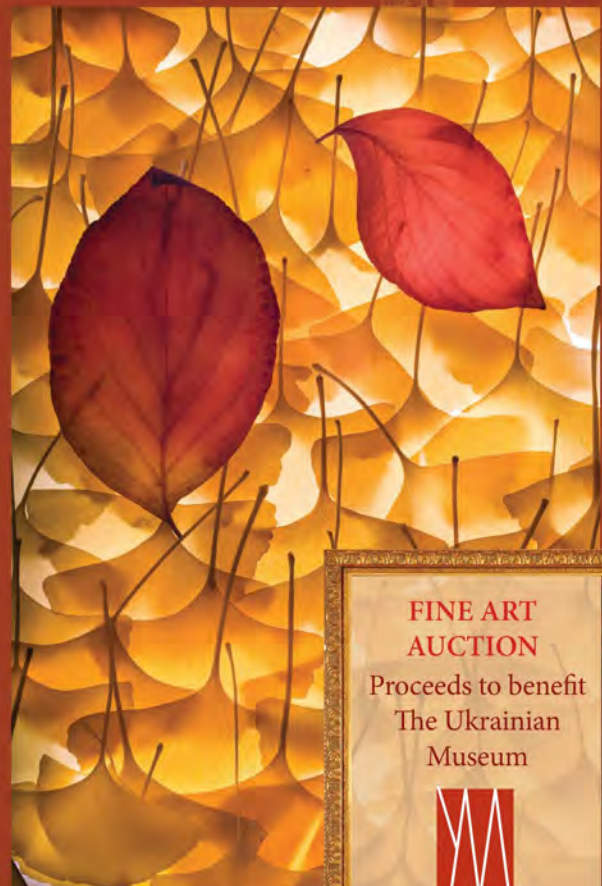
WHIPPANY, N.J.: The annual Ukrainian Festival will be held at 11:30 a.m.-7 p.m. at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey. Visitors will enjoy two fabulous stage shows at 12:45 and 3 p.m. featuring the Iskra Ukrainian Dance Ensemble; violinist Inessa Tymochko Dekajlo; the Ukrainian folk dance groups Barvinok, Iskra Academy, Nadiya and Tsvitka; and more. The festival will also feature homemade Ukrainian foods and desserts, an international beer garden with live music and children's activities. Vendors galore will offer jewelry, clothing, crafts, music and ethnic foods. Admission is free. The UACCNJ is located at 60 N. Jefferson Road. For more information call 973-887-3616 or 908-759-1771; check the website uaccnj.org; or visit the Facebook page of the Ukrainian American Cultural Center of NJ.

Saturday, September 30

NEW YORK: The 2017 fall social season begins with the "Fall for Art" Soirée and Art Auction at The Ukrainian Museum. Join us at 8 p.m. in your evening attire for a wine and champagne cocktail party with hors d'oeuvres, and a Viennese table. There will be a musical performance by pianist Adriana Helbig. Catering is by Veselka. Bid on more than 30 pieces of art, including works by Archipenko, Burluik, Hnizdovsky and others. Tickets are \$150 per person; proceeds will benefit The Ukrainian Museum. RSVP by September 15. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 222 E. Sixth St.; telephone, 212-228-0110; website, www.ukrainianmuseum.org.

Fall for Art

Soirée & Fine Art Auction



Bid on fine art works by

Alexander Archipenko
Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrak
Bohdan Borzemsky
Olha Bosak
David Burluik
Christina Debarry
Adriana Farmiga
Maya Hayuk
Jacques Hnizdovsky
Roman Hrab
Natalka Husar
Jaroslava Lialia Kuchma
Marta Huley Legeckis
Yuri Masnyi
Mykhailo Moroz
Alexander Motyl
Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn
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FALL FOR ART
Soirée & Auction of Works of Art

Saturday, September 30, 2017, 8 p.m.

The Ukrainian Museum
222 East 6th Street, New York, NY 10003

Evening Attire

Cocktail Party, wine/champagne,
hors d'oeuvres, Viennese table

Special Musical Performance by
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Catering by VESELKA

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RSVP by September 15th

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Cover image: Autumn background with ginkgo biloba, red leaves
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