

## UKRAINIANS ABROAD: NEWS AND VIEWS #141

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**1. Argentina. “Ukrainians in Argentina Hold Rally in Support of Sentsov and Other Political Prisoners of Kremlin,” *News from Ukraine*, 10 July 2018.**

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Representatives of the Ukrainian community in Argentina, within the framework of the global campaign #SaveOlegSentsov, held a rally on July 8 to support Ukrainian film director Oleg Sentsov, who was imprisoned in Russia, and other political prisoners of the Kremlin.

The participants of the action expressed their solidarity with the Ukrainian film director on the 56th day of his hunger strike and supported his demands for the release of all political prisoners of the Kremlin, according to the Stozhary portal’s website.

In addition, the representatives of the Ukrainian community and the employees of the Embassy of Ukraine took part in a joint memorial service and a commemoration ceremony of all those who fought for freedom and independence of Ukraine.

**2. Australia. “Labor Demands Explanation over Ukrainian Cheese Intervention,” *Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 May 2018.**

By Latika Bourke

Labor is accusing Liberal MP Chris Crewther of inviting foreign interference into Australia’s electoral system after Fairfax Media reported the Ukrainian ambassador lodged a formal complaint against proposed changes to the boundary of the federal electorate of Dunkley in Victoria.

The Australian Electoral Commission’s suggested changes would turn the Liberal-held seat into a notionally Labor one.

The Ukrainian ambassador claims the removal of the seaside town of Mornington from Dunkley would short change a local Ukrainian-born cheesemaker.

Mykola Kulinich wrote to the commission after being encouraged to do so by Mr Crewther, the sitting member.

In his submission, Mr Kulinich argues the Ukrainian owner of Blue Bay Cheese would be disadvantaged if the proposed changes went ahead because he would have to deal with two MPs.

Mr Crewther does not have any Ukrainian heritage but chairs Parliament’s Australia-Ukraine friendship group because of what he says is a large Ukrainian community in his electorate.

Analysis of census data compiled by profile.ID.com.au says just 140 people of Ukrainian birth live in Frankston and only 24 live in Mornington.

The owner of Blue Bay Cheese, Andre Kogut, declined to say if he has ever donated money to the Liberal Party but records show he donated cheese vouchers to Mr Crewther's predecessor, former minister MP Bruce Bilson.

Labor's shadow attorney-general Mark Dreyfus has demanded an explanation about the intervention.

"Mr Crewther needs to give the full details on what he did to get a foreign power to try and influence the Australian electoral system," Mr Dreyfus said.

"This is an extraordinary act by an elected representative of the Australian Parliament. [Prime Minister] Malcolm Turnbull should remind his MPs that they are there to represent voters in Australia not Ukraine."

Mr Turnbull hosted a politics in the pub event with Mr Crewther on Tuesday evening. He has not commented on the matter.

Mr Crewther has denied Ukraine's intervention constitutes foreign interference.

"The Ukrainian ambassador making public representations on various issues of concern to the Ukrainian-Australian community, of his own discretion, is not interference by a foreign power, as it is only expressing a viewpoint. Ambassadors do this all the time," Mr Crewther said.

"Espionage or bribing or blackmailing someone - in particular parliamentarians - to represent a particular view is a different story, and would be foreign interference. But that has clearly not occurred in this case."

### **3. Azerbaijan. "President of Ukrainian World Congress Meets with Ukrainian Community in Azerbaijan," *News from Ukraine*, 26 April 2018.**

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President of the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) Eugene Czolij has met with members of Ukrainian community during a working visit to Baku on April 22-23.

"Head of Ukraine's diplomatic mission Oleksandr Mishchenko and UWC President Eugene Czolij met with the activists of Ukrainian organizations in Azerbaijan at the Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Azerbaijan," the Embassy's press service reports.

During the meeting, Czolij thanked the Ukrainians for their active support for the territorial integrity of Ukraine and called on them to continue making an important contribution to the efforts of Ukrainians abroad to support Ukraine in counteracting the aggression of the Russian Federation.

A number of issues relevant for the Ukrainian community were also discussed, in particular, regarding the UWC's assistance to meet the cultural, educational and other needs of Ukrainians in Azerbaijan.

In addition, the president of the Ukrainian World Congress and the representatives of the Ukrainian community and local authorities laid flowers at the monument to Taras Shevchenko in Baku.

In addition, Eugene Czolij held a series of meetings with representatives of the Azerbaijani authorities, emphasizing the importance of cooperation between Ukraine and the Republic of Azerbaijan to ensure the restoration of the territorial integrity of both states.

#### **4. Belarus. “Belarus Less Attractive for Migrants,” *Analytical Bulletin Viewer*, 28 May 2018.**

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Nearly 19,000 people moved into the country last year for permanent residence or a temporary stay of more than one year and more than 15,000 moved out, according to the Belarusian National Statistics Committee (Belstat). The inflow exceeded the outflow by 3,784, the lowest number in the last eight years.

##### *More migrants settled in the country before*

The migration surplus was in excess of 9,300 between 2010 and 2015. Most immigrants have been coming from Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries such as Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Russia was the major source of migrants before 2014. As many as 9,678 people moved from Ukraine to Belarus in 2015.

Belarusians migrated to Western Europe (Germany, Austria and the Netherlands) and Israel.

Most incoming migrants came to stay in big cities with Minsk being the most attractive destination all years except for 2012. Belstat’s data includes foreign university students.

Big investment projects such as the Astravets nuclear power plant, the Dobrush Paper Mill and Svetlahorsk Pulp and Cardboard Mill attracted many migrant workers to those areas. The migration inflow exceeded outflow in most districts before 2016.

##### *Inflow declines in 2017*

Several factors caused the inflow of migrants to decline in 2017. Fewer Ukrainian workers were coming because that country’s economy picked up, and the conflict in Eastern Ukraine had been reduced to a simmer. In addition, a visa-free travel agreement took effect between Ukraine and the European Union (EU).

The number of Ukrainian migrants coming to Belarus fell from 9,678 in 2015 to 1,710 in 2017. Wages in Ukraine were rising faster in dollar terms than in Belarus last year.

Chinese workers completed projects in Dobrush and Svetlahorsk. More than 600 workers left the Dobrush district and more than 700 left the Svetlahorsk district.

Belstat registered more Belarusian migrant workers in Russia because it started to register migrant workers staying there for a short period.

A spike was registered in migration to Israel. Of 1,214 Belarusians who have moved to Israel since 2012, 589 left in 2017.

More migrants - 617 - came to Belarus from Iran last year. That was at least a three-fold increase from the previous year's level.

*What's next?*

Belarus has become less attractive for migrants. Russia's recovery makes it a more attractive destination. Other neighbors take little interest in Belarus because of low salaries in the country.

Ukrainians prefer to look for jobs in the EU. Many Belarusians also look west. Indirect evidence of that is an outflow of migrants to Poland.

New investment projects may attract workers from China, but the trend is hardly predictable.

Migration is seen as a solution to Belarus' depopulation problem. It looks like the Belarusians will have to deal with it on their own.

## **5. Canada. "Gardenton Offers Visitors a Look Back in Time," *Winnipeg Free Press*, 12 July 2018.**

*Learn about the food, land and culture of Manitoba's Ukrainian settlers*

By: Wendy King

There are two ways to tap into your "inner Slav" this summer. Tie that babushka under your chin, grab your red boots and the kids and come out this weekend to the annual Ukrainian Festival in Gardenton, about 110 kilometres south of Winnipeg via Highway 59.

And if you can't make it this weekend, there are the Gardenton Cultural Tours scheduled for Aug. 16 and 25.

### **EVENT PREVIEW**

Ukrainian Festival

Gardenton Park and Museum, Provincial Road 209, Gardenton

- [gardentonpark.com](http://gardentonpark.com)
- Admission at the gate: \$10/adult. Kids 12 and under: Free.
- Dinner & Dance at 7 p.m.: \$15 (hot perogy and sausages, dance music by the Starlites).

Either way, you'll get a taste of the food, the land, the history and the culture of Manitoba's Ukrainian settlers.

The Gardenton Ukrainian Festival takes place Saturday, kicking off at 10:30 a.m. with a traditional Ukrainian service at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Spend the rest of the day enjoying traditional Ukrainian fare including perogies, cabbage rolls and borscht. Drop a few bucks at the vendors market and the Ukrainian Village Gift Shop, but note that all parts of the event are cash only.

There's lots to do for the kids: horse-drawn wagon rides, games, petting zoo, train rides, and everyone can thrill to the excitement of traditional Ukrainian dances performed by Winnipeg's Zoloto Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and Company, the Susydka Ukrainian Dance Club of Vita and Selo Ukrainian Dancers of Anola, with music by fiddlers Zenon Horobec and Jayden Hryniuk, and singers from the Morden Ukrainian Community.

To really understand all the reasons to celebrate this community though, you need to know a little about the unique history of the pioneers who arrived there.

Two members of the Gardenton community — Laura Reeves, a trained botanist and owner of Prairie Shore Botanicals, speaking on behalf of the Ukrainian Museum and Village Society (UMVS), and Don Machnee, chairman of the Friends of Historic St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church committee — shared the history and happenings that make Gardenton a go-to as a day-trip destination this summer.

*Winnipeg Free Press:* Laura, what is your role with the museum and the tour?

*Laura Reeves:* I became involved with the UMVS as a volunteer perogy maker shortly after I moved here in 1995. I've been on the board for about four years. I was a botanist for the Manitoba Tall Grass Prairie Preserve (for 18 years), where part of my job was to identify all of the plants in the area. In 2012, I started my own business here, Prairie Shore Botanicals. I run workshops in wild edibles, wilderness skills and natural basketry. I also offer private land consults to people who are curious about the plants growing on their own property. I lead the outdoor part of the tour.

A few years ago, I proposed teaming up with the UMVS and Historic St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church to create a tour package so that visitors to the area could see all three attractions at once.

*WFP:* Can you share a little about the Ukrainian museum?

*Reeves:* The Gardenton Ukrainian Museum was started in 1965. It is unique in that it features the history of the first Ukrainian pioneers in southeastern Manitoba and was organized by the earliest pioneers and their descendants. It's the only one of its kind in Manitoba because it features artifacts from the earliest Ukrainian pioneers who settled here.

*WFP:* What will visitors see there?

*Reeves:* The museum features many hand tools, including some brought from the old country and some that were improvised from materials at hand. Some of the articles of clothing were brought over by the pioneers while some were made here during the period of 1896 to approximately 1920.

*WFP:* Tell us a little about the first settlers.

*Reeves:* The first Ukrainians arrived in 1896. When local immigration officials were looking for agriculturalists to settle in Manitoba, it only made sense to go to the breadbasket of the world — Ukraine — where many people were eager to leave and start a new life elsewhere.

The Ukrainians in this area formed a unique block settlement not found anywhere else in Canada. Families formed four-cornered settlements — building their farm sites at the centre of sections of land so that they could be close to each other to lend a hand and share resources.

*WFP:* As part of the cultural tour, you are taking guests through the local terrain. How does the local flora tie in with the success/survival of the settlers?

*Reeves:* Having few financial means (some arrived with less than \$100 in their pockets), the first settlers made the most of what the land had to offer — trees for firewood and building materials, slough grass for their roofs, seneca snakeroot and frogs as a source of income.

Farming the land here was difficult because of the extensive wetlands and large stones left behind by retreating glaciers. Because the land here is so difficult to farm, very little of it was broken. Many of the men left their wives alone with their children for months at a time while they sought work outside of the Stuartburn area.

Many settlers or their descendants moved away, leaving large tracts of land in its original state. This area became the prime location for a tall grass prairie preserve. (Tall grass prairie is an endangered ecosystem, with less than half of one per cent remaining in North America. The Manitoba Tall Grass Prairie Preserve is the largest of its kind in Canada and is home to more than 30 species of rare, threatened and endangered species.)

*WFP:* Why include the surrounding land as part of a cultural tour?

*Reeves:* Culture is very tightly connected to the land, and by combining these three attractions as a package deal, people get the whole story — from both the natural and cultural history perspectives.

What we have in this area is rather unique. Because the land was left in virtually pristine condition, visitors have a rare opportunity to see how the artifacts in the museum relate to the settlers' experience on the land. We can see what the settlers saw when they first arrived and why they were eager to settle here. And then we can see, first-hand, why life was a struggle.

The beauty and splendour of the land remains for everyone to enjoy — we don't have to imagine it based on something we read or were told; we can see, hear, smell and feel the land as the first settlers did.

*WFP:* Don, what is your role at the church and with the tour?

*Don Machnee:* I'm the chair of the Friends of Historic St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church committee. Some of the committee members are direct descendants of the church builders and organizers while others have a keen interest in heritage and historic sites. Friends are charged with the repair and maintenance of this site.

*WFP:* Can you share just a little about the church and its role in the community? What will visitors want to be sure to see?

*DM:* The site for the church was chosen because a passing immigrant family stopped to rest with a sick child. The child passed away and was buried where the current cemetery is situated.

Church construction began on Nov. 21, 1897 and was completed in May of 1899. It was consecrated on Oct. 14, 1899. Forty-four builder families participated in its construction. A bell tower was built in 1906.

The church has the design of a cross and is of Eastern Byzantine domed style. In the interior, icons cover all the walls which were brought to Canada from Ukraine by the pioneers. There are hand-carved iconostas, processional crosses, candelabras and small hand crosses.

An indicator as how important the church and religion was to these Ukrainian immigrants is that they were in Canada for less than a year and they were building churches.

## **6. Canada. "Ukrainian War Vets to Roll into Town," *Winnipeg Free Press*, 7 July 2018.**

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By Carol Sanders

PG 9

A half-dozen Ukrainian war veterans and volunteers are pedalling 10,000 kilometres across North America to raise awareness about the toll of ongoing hostilities in eastern Ukraine and will make a stop Monday night in Winnipeg.

"The conflict has been going on for such a long time and the story is getting further and further from people's attention," said Ostap Skrypnyk with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the group that's organizing a public meet-and-greet with the cyclists in a church basement in the city's North End.

“There’s still a real war going on in eastern Ukraine,” Skrypnyk said. “People are being killed and civilians are being displaced. There’s a humanitarian crisis, and demobilized soldiers with issues that need to be addressed.”

Two of the cyclists are war veterans. Kostiantyn Samchuk from Kyiv set up fundraisers for war vets and their families, and Serhii Konoval, a doctor from Ternopil, served with a volunteer battalion in the most dangerous places in eastern Ukraine from 2014-17.

The group that left Los Angeles on May 23, will ride through 435 towns and cities in the United States and Canada before ending its journey in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 29.

“All along the way, there are Ukrainian communities they’re meeting and interacting with,” Skrypnyk said. “Because they’re biking, they have to stop someplace every night.”

The cyclists heading east recently spent time with people in Saskatchewan, he said.

“It’s having a lot of impact — more than having some speaker fly in for an hour, then go.

“Part of their mission is to try and not just talk to people in the Ukrainian community, but to bring (the issues) to the forefront.”

In Winnipeg, the public is invited to meet with the cyclists Monday at 6 p.m., at St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church (820 Burrows Ave.).

Russian aggression in Ukraine is expected to make front-page news later this month, when U.S. President Donald Trump meets with Russian President Vladimir Putin in Helsinki on July 16.

In recent weeks, Trump has spoken openly about readmitting Russia into the G7, the club of industrialized democracies, from which it was expelled in 2014, after Putin annexed Crimea.

Trump is expected to use the meeting to “continue to hold Russia accountable for its malign activities,” including its military incursion into Ukraine, the U.S. envoy to Moscow told the Washington Post this week.

Meanwhile, the fighting in eastern Ukraine continues, Skrypnyk said.

“There’s been a whole series of ceasefires, and they all get broken,” he said, adding, at least four Ukrainian soldiers died in the conflict in the past week.

## **7. Canada. “Ukraine to Open Consulate General in Edmonton,” *News from Ukraine*, 23 April 2018.**

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Ukraine will open the consulate general in Edmonton, the capital of the Canadian province of Alberta, on September 7.

Foreign Minister of Ukraine Pavlo Klimkin announced this while communicating with the Ukrainian diaspora in Toronto.

“We expect the consulate to open on September 7. I invite everyone to this event,” Klimkin said, when asked about the opening of a Ukrainian diplomatic mission in Edmonton.

The diplomat noted that Ukraine would continue to expand the network of its consulates.

Foreign Affairs Minister of Canada Chrystia Freeland could attend the official opening ceremony of the Consulate General of Ukraine in Edmonton, Klimkin added.

About 300,000 residents of Alberta (about 10% of the province's population) claim to have Ukrainian ancestry.

#### **8. Canada. “Waterford Church's Roots Go Back to 1929,” *Brantfordexpositor.ca*, 15 April 2018.**

Carol Steedman

Although the congregation is small, the faithful at Sacred Heart of Jesus Ukrainian Catholic Church in Waterford regularly attend services at 10 a.m. on the first and third Sundays of each month.

Among them are Anne Mykytowich and Maria Sitko, who both have served as president of the church's women's league.

Mykytowich has been involved with the church since the 1950s. She said she's always been on church committees.

Sitko came to Canada from Ukraine in 1973. That fall, she said she helped with a wedding reception, serving tables though she could speak no English. Over the years, she and her family have been quite involved with the church.

Sacred Heart's roots date back to February, 1929, when Ukrainian families, mostly from Western Canada, that had settled near Waterford gathered to start a Catholic church.

The first building, now apartments on Leamon Street, was bought from William Brazier. Dedicated parishioners Simon Zdriluk, Joseph Rzan, Julia Jopko, Vera Homeniuk and Stela Rzan organized the building's purchase and renovation for the first service. On May 24, 1929, Sacred Heart Greek Catholic Church was officially dedicated with a solemn high mass.

After the opening, because the congregation was too small to hold weekly services, the next mass was held on Aug. 19, 1929. The following month, Rev. G. Colsun arranged to come to Waterford from Brantford every fourth Sunday to offer mass.

And that continued until July 12, 1934, when Rev. C. F. Nagle at St. Mary's Church in Simcoe noticed a few people there from Waterford. Several girls even walked from Waterford. Nagle arranged to offer mass at Sacred Heart on the Sundays that a Ukrainian priest could not be there. By 1947, there were two Sunday masses: 9 a.m. in Latin and 10:30 a.m. in Ukrainian.

By 1951, Sacred Heart had become too small to serve both parishes so priests organized a second Waterford parish. A building, which was being used by the Ukrainian community as Sacred Heart Parish Hall, was purchased and renovated. It became St. Bernard of Clairvaux Parish Roman Catholic Church on Thompson Road West.

By the early 1960s, the Leamon Street church had become too small and a new church was built at 125 Thompson Rd. E. near Duncombe Road. It cost \$10,000 to build and opened in 1964. The church has three gold leaf domes. One is 34-feet high and weighs two British tons. Each of the other domes is 17 feet high and weighs half a ton. The gold leaf was applied over a thick coating of plastic and took four weeks to cure. This method is known as the Torginol design. Sacred Heart was only the second church in North America to have domes made with this process.

Mykytowich and Sitko have fond memories of one young priest, Rev. Taras Kernitski, who came to Waterford from Ukraine to work and send money home to his wife and children. He didn't just rely on his pay from the church but readily worked in the fields as a labourer. Eager to learn, he picked up English from Sitko's children within two months. He would help in the kitchen with church meals. One time, when the women were working to prepare food for an event, he even came by to make potato pancakes for them.

The current priest, Rev. Lyubomyr Levytsky, conducts church services half in English and half in Ukrainian.

**9. Estonia. "Activists in Tallinn Picketing Russian Embassy in Support of Ukraine," *News from Ukraine*, 4 May 2018.**

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Estonian activists and members of the Ukrainian community held another picket in support of Ukraine and Ukrainian political prisoners in Russia on Thursday.

"The weekly picketing of the Russian embassy in Tallinn has been taking place since October 2014, usually on Wednesdays. This time we agreed to hold it on Thursday. We picket precisely during the working hours, so that the embassy staff would surely see and hear us," activist Ants Erm told an Ukrinform correspondent.

Pickets are held from 16:00 to 17:00. About ten people usually take part in them. The slogans "Stop Putin!", "Putin lies, people die", "Freedom to political prisoners", "Crimea is Ukraine" are heard. Activists also bring the Ukrainian, Estonian and Crimean Tatar flags.

**10. General. "Ukrainian Socialists in the Diaspora: Lessons on Cold War Solidarity from Another Era," *Open Democracy*, 31 May 2018.**

MARKO BOJCUN

*Throughout the 1970s, a young generation of Ukrainian Canadians worked on solidarity campaigns for political prisoners in the Soviet Union. Challenging states' monopoly on east-west dialogue is still important today.*

*This article was given as a paper at the "1968-2018: Militant practices East and West" conference held in Paris on 23-24 May 2018.*

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, a radical movement of Ukrainian socialists and anarchists emerged in Canada and northeastern USA. We were sons and daughters of the Ukrainian nationalist post-war emigration and the first generation to grow up in liberal democracies and to go to universities. We regarded ourselves as Ukrainian Canadian citizens rather than as immigrants, but in the process of our radicalisation we developed a strong concern for the situation in Ukraine as well.

Our generation was swept up in the late 1960s and early 1970s by the student movement, the protests against the war in Vietnam, the movements of African Americans and First Nations, the feminist movement, struggles for multicultural rights and the Quebecois national movement, by the counterculture that defied traditional authority, conformity and conservative social mores.

We followed what was happening in European countries east and west, including France and Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union. The generation of the 1960s in Ukraine, the *shistdesiatnyky* (lit. "people of the 60s", the 1960s cultural and political movement for self-determination) had a particularly strong influence upon us. We read their work, Lina Kostenko, Ivan Dziuba, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Lev Lukianenko and Ivan Kandyba. We knew they protested the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 by Warsaw Pact troops, and that the crushing of the Prague Spring was also the beginning of further repression against them as well. They were central to our understanding of Ukraine, because they told us something quite different from what our parents had told us. They were a key to our radicalisation. From out of this broad international experience there appeared a more politicised and self-organised group with an agenda to fight for our rights in the diaspora and for our aspirations for Ukraine. With respect to the latter our unifying slogan was "For Democracy and Socialism in an Independent Ukraine".

Our strategic objective was to challenge the monopoly on dialogue between East and West held by the ruling classes of the USA and USSR, to break down the isolation of the democratic, national, workers' and civil rights movements in the countries of the Warsaw Pact and defend them from repression.

We aimed to make these movements in the Socialist Bloc better known in the west, to promote an independent dialogue between the new emancipation movements in the west and east, and to organise international solidarity and practical aid with our counterparts in the east.

Our methods were protest actions organised by a network of Committees in Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, the publication and distribution of an English language journal about

Ukrainian affairs (META) and a Ukrainian language journal (Diyaloh) of information, analysis and debate about major developments in international politics and opposition movements in the east. We organised the clandestine transport and distribution of literature, typewriters and basic printing equipment to opposition groups in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. We co-operated with opposition groups in exile from these countries and with western socialist organisations. We transported their literature as well as ours into Eastern Europe.

A number of our members moved from Canada to study or live permanently in Western Europe in order to conduct this work. We remained a small group of some 25 members. Our public and clandestine work lasted for some 13 years, until 1985. By that time the wave of radicalisation that started in the 1960s had subsided. We did not quite reach the time of glasnost and perestroika in the Soviet Union as a unified and still active collective.

*1968-2018*

What is relevant from our past experience for today? What are the continuities and absences and how do we formulate new perspectives and new objectives for our work?

We did achieve some of our goals, such as helping secure the release of political prisoners like Leonid Plyushch and Piotr Grigorenko. We were told by them and by other prisoners afterwards that their conditions of incarceration were less intolerable because the authorities knew and they themselves knew that people in other countries were campaigning for their release. This meant that international solidarity was effective and worthwhile, even though the governments that imprisoned the people we were defending never admitted it.

Activists today in both Russia and Ukraine who are marginalised and repressed can be better protected and heard if they are better supported internationally, from abroad. A permanent campaign of international solidarity is needed, in the first instance with those are in prison and enforced exile.

What is still valid of the broad objectives adopted by our group in the 1970s: democracy, socialism and independence? All three of them, but in a radically altered socio-economic and state political context. The Soviet Union has collapsed. A new wave of emigration has arrived in western Europe and North America. Ukraine became a formally independent state. There is a new and corrupt ruling class in Ukraine that exploits the labour of society, violates its democratic rights and fails to protect its national sovereignty against a resurgent Russian state. The Orange Revolution in 2004 and the Revolution of Dignity ten years later failed to dislodge it. Where once Ukraine was embedded in the Soviet Union, on its side of the Cold War, today Ukraine is the object of inter-imperialist rivalry between Russian and western imperialisms, in neither camp but on the front line between them. The Ukrainian ruling class is pulled in both directions into the projects of regional expansion and hegemony of both competing camps (NATO, EU, Eurasian Economic Union, Russian security sphere).

These rivalries between the West and Russia dominate international discourse. As in the time of the Cold War, there is still a need for an independent international observatory on the current

situation inside Ukraine and the country's place in the interstate system and global economy that takes as its standpoint the interests of Ukrainian society as opposed to those of its ruling class. This kind of observatory could be organised by a coalition of activists abroad to produce and disseminate its own criticism, analyses and policy proposals as well as those of the independent labour movement, human rights groups, the LGBT community and others in Ukraine.

We still need to recover the radical Ukrainian tradition that is rooted in the philosophy of universal emancipation, to contest the integral nationalist and racist tradition of the far right. This is a difficult undertaking in the wake of the historical catastrophe of Stalinism and the failure of transition to the western model of democracy and the market.

Our small group in the 1970s adopted socialism as one of our objectives as a result both of the influences upon us from our immediate Western milieu and of our own rediscovery of the Ukrainian vernacular socialist tradition, the one that contested Stalinism and was almost completely annihilated by it. The latter came to us from our study of the 1917 Revolution, the 1920s in the Soviet Union and the nationalist movement in the Second World War. We confronted the blank spots and falsifications of history that were created by the Stalinist and integral nationalist schools. These blank spots and falsifications still leave a deep mark on the consciousness of the present young generation in the east and west. The rewriting of history goes on today in Ukraine, but now it is done under a new ideological imperative articulated in the Decommunisation laws and the Institute of National Memory. Historical scholarship, if we can call it that, is harnessed to provide legitimacy to the new Ukrainian ruling class and to outlaw its critics.

And finally, we need to ask ourselves why so much of the Western left fails to protest against the crimes of Putin's regime as it does religiously against US imperialism. Who is defending today's victims of repression and political prisoners in Ukraine and Russia, not to mention Belarus, Kazakhstan and elsewhere in the east?

There is the deeper problem than simply the lack of awareness: every historic wave of revolt against the established order disintegrates and is reincorporated into the status quo again. This process leaves behind a residue of political actors who speak in the language of their former radicalism but in the interests of one or another part of the status quo. In international politics, this is the phenomenon of campism. One of the main obstacles that we Ukrainian socialists faced when we were trying to defend Soviet political prisoners in the 1970s and 1980s came from some of our fellow comrades in the left. Their response to our condemnation of Stalinist repressions was to argue that the repressions carried out by Western state agencies like the CIA in Latin America were even worse. This kind of moral relativism was in fact an apology for Stalinism, an exoneration of its crimes, and indeed a judgement that the USSR was a superior, more progressive and humane civilisation than advanced Western capitalism. It was a veiled campism, a political orientation in favour of protecting the Soviet Union's ruling class from the alleged danger of a restoration of capitalism posed by its domestic critics, the dissidents like Andrey Sakharov, Pyotr Grigorenko, Leonid Plyushch and Mustafa Dzhemilev. As it turned out, it was the Soviet Union's ruling Communist Party that restored capitalism, not the Party's critics.

The Western left today is a pale shadow of former self in the 1970s. Some even question whether it deserves to be called “left-wing” any more. However, we do still confront the campist orientation among its remnants, this time in the form of defending Putin’s regime in Russia and its actions in Ukraine, Syria and elsewhere. So, if we are to be effective in our defense and solidarity work today we must confront left-wing Putinism, this contemporary campism. It ranges across a whole spectrum, from obscurantist nostalgia for the Soviet Union to the actions of a Western lobby cultivated and funded by the Russian state itself.

**11. General. “Economic Policy: Cabinet Approves State Program of Cooperation with Ukrainian Diaspora until 2020 for UAH 106 Mln,” *Interfax: Ukraine Business Daily*, 11 May 2018.**

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KYIV. May 11 (Interfax-Ukraine) - The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has approved the state program of cooperation with foreign Ukrainians for the period until 2020 with approximate financing of UAH 106 million.

The corresponding decision was made at a government meeting in Kyiv on May 10.

It says the aim of the program is to ensure the deepening of cooperation with foreign Ukrainians by increasing the effectiveness of work of the executive bodies with this category of Ukrainians and their public organizations.

The approximate amount of expenditures under this state program is UAH 106 million, in particular UAH 98 million at the expense of the national budget, UAH 7.8 million from local budgets, and UAH 200,000 from other sources.

So, in 2018 it is planned to spend UAH 33.7 million on the program, some UAH 36 million in 2019, and UAH 36.3 million in 2020.

It is expected that the implementation of this program will create conditions for consolidation of efforts of foreign Ukrainians to promote an independent, democratic and rule-of-law state in Ukraine; will confirm the positive image of Ukraine in the world; will support the European integration of the country; contribute to strengthening the cultural, informational and linguistic needs of foreign Ukrainians; will ensure the preservation and development of the Ukrainian language abroad.

**12. General. “Second Business Forum of Ukrainian Diaspora to Be Held in Kyiv in May,” *News from Ukraine*, 27 April 2018.**

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The 2nd Business Forum of the Ukrainian Diaspora “Global Business Diplomacy: Ukrainian Dimension” will take place in Kyiv on May 17-18.

This was informed by the press service of the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

“On May 17-18, 2018, the 2nd Business Forum of the Ukrainian Diaspora ‘Global Business Diplomacy: Ukrainian Dimension’ will take place in Kyiv at the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (33, st. Velyka Zhytomyrska) under the slogan ‘Ukrainians of the World - for Ukraine’,” the statement reads.

The Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry aims to unite proactive Ukrainian businessmen abroad and creates a communication platform for the promotion of the Ukrainian brands and goods in foreign markets through horizontal business communications.

The main tasks of the forum:

- to form an attractive business reputation of Ukraine in the world;
- to promote positive changes in the business climate in Ukraine;
- to create an extraterritorial community of proactive businessmen of Ukrainian descent in order to promote Ukraine’s economic interests in world markets through public business diplomacy;
- to create the platform for business communication – “Friends of Ukraine” of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian origin - with the purpose of realization of international business projects, exchange of business information and competencies;
- to create a network of “sales agents and regional experts” - representatives of the Ukrainian CCI, who are Ukrainian businesspeople, with the aim of promoting Ukrainian brands and goods on foreign markets;
- to conclude and implement the provisions of the “Global Economic Charter of the Ukrainian Business”.

Ticket price:

1 (one) day - 80 \$;

2 (two) days - 120 \$.

In case of any questions, please contact Mr. Hennadii Boldyr (International Cooperation Directorate): +38 044 461-98-07, [bgn-ier@ucci.org.ua](mailto:bgn-ier@ucci.org.ua)

### **13. General. “Almost 4 Mln Ukrainians Labor Migrants – Study,” *Ukrainian Independent Information Agency*, 23 April 2018.**

Over the 15 years, some 6.3 million Ukrainians have left the country for good.

Nearly 4 million Ukrainians, or 16% of the working-age population, are labor migrants, according to the press service of the Center for Economic Strategy (CES) referring to its study. “About 2.6 - 2.7 million people can be outside the country at a given moment. This means that Ukrainians travel abroad for short periods, earn money there, and then return home,” the press service wrote. It is noted that the weightiest reason for Ukrainians to work abroad is an economic

one: higher pay and more jobs available. This migration flow is of a pendulum, short-term nature, as most labor migrants prefer to return to Ukraine. “The annexation of Crimea and start of hostilities in Donbas have also influenced the migration processes. The war not only intensified internal migration, it also changed the geography of foreign travel,” the report said.

In 2014-2016, there was a decrease in the migration flow to the Russian Federation from 11 million to 8 million people, according to the study. At the same time, trips to Poland saw a 40% boost - the number of crossings in the said period increased from 14 million to 20 million.

The report says a consistent policy of attracting Ukrainian migrants to work in Poland has contributed to the fact. Since 2009, the migration trend has intensified, but after 2014, Ukrainians left Ukraine for good two times less often. In 2002-2017, total net departure of Ukrainians from the country (that is, considering those who left and never returned) amounted to 6.3 million people. In addition to the given data, the authors of the study offer an analysis of both positive and negative factors of migration processes. The authors believe that at the current stage, migration is rather positive for the Ukrainian economy. However, if Ukrainian employers fail to provide an adequate European wage level along with a rise in labor productivity, while quality of public services will not be growing, the number of migrants will increase further. In the future, the growth of migration may become a limiting factor for the Ukrainian economy. As UNIAN reported earlier, according to the Institute of Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, since 2015, the country has been losing about UAH 40 billion annually due to the external migration of Ukrainians. According to Bloomberg, more than 1 million Ukrainians migrated from Ukraine between 2015 and 2017, in particular to Poland (507,000 people), Russia (343,000), Italy (147,000), the Czech Republic (122,000), U.S. (23,000) and Belarus (22,000).

Earlier, President Petro Poroshenko stated that labor migration from Ukraine is a normal process of the country’s integration into the European labor market, which Ukraine’s neighboring states have all passed.

#### **14. Greece. “UWC President Eugene Czolij Calls on Greece to Recognize Holodomor as Genocide,” *News from Ukraine*, 19 April 2018.**

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During a visit to Greece, President of the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) Eugene Czolij has called on the Parliament of Greece to recognize the Holodomor as a genocide of the Ukrainian people.

Ukrinform learnt this from the press service of the Ukrainian World Congress.

“Eugene Czolij, together with Head of the Ukrainian Diaspora Association in Greece Halyna Masliuk, presented the Diplomatic Representative of the Chair of the Parliament of Greece, Athanasios Theocharopoulos, with an appeal from Ukrainian organizations in Greece, including the Association, for the Parliament of Greece to recognize the Holodomor as a genocide of the Ukrainian people,” the press service informed.

During the meetings with high-ranking governing officials and civil society of Greece, the UWC president drew attention to the hybrid aggression of the Russian Federation which occupied Crimea, continues to wage military actions in Eastern Ukraine and grossly violates the human rights of Ukrainians.

Eugene Czolij highlighted the serious threat of the Russian Federation for the international community as well, demonstrated particularly by its powerful cyber-attacks, specifically the spreading of the NotPetya virus in Europe, Asia and America; meddling in elections, including in the U.S.A. and France; financing of politicians; destabilization processes in neighbouring countries; acts of terrorism; mass disinformation and the recent very dangerous chemical attacks.

The UWC president called upon Greece, an EU and NATO member state, to support the extension and strengthening of sanctions against the Russian Federation, and the Euro-integrational and Euro-Atlantic processes in Ukraine.

Eugene Czolij discussed with representatives of business in Greece the tremendous economic potential of Ukraine and encouraged them to invest in Ukraine.

#### **15. Ireland. “Ireland to Open Its Embassy in Ukraine,” *Ukrinform*, 29 June 2018.**

Making an official visit to Ireland on June 27-28, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin has reached the agreements on opening of the Embassy of Ireland in Ukraine.

“The visit to Ireland will be remembered for many moments and results... including the agreement on opening of the Embassy of Ireland in Ukraine,” Klimkin posted on Facebook.

He added that Ukraine and Ireland had a historical link as important events for both countries had occurred about the same time.

“For example, the Proclamation of the Irish Republic of 1916 was one of the first documents translated in the Ukrainian People’s Republic. The founders of the Ukrainian state drew content and inspiration from this document,” Klimkin underscored.

The minister also noted that the Ukrainian community of Ireland did a lot to protect Ukraine, supporting the armed forces and helping veterans.

“I was moved deeply by the story of a representative of the Ukrainian community of Ireland. Serhiy has been living in Dublin for a long time. He works as a bus driver. When the war started and Russia invaded a part of Donbas, he took a leave and went to the front. His friends were amazed and hung a banner in their office, reading: ‘Serhiy is on leave. Off to defend his motherland,’” Klimkin wrote.

#### **16. Lithuania. “Lithuania to Set Worker Quotas on Influx of Ukrainian Immigrants,” *Ukrainian Journal*, 16 May 2018.**

VILNIUS, May 16 - The Lithuanian government has decided to set quotas for foreign workers in some professions in connection with the intensive rise of immigration from Ukraine, Lithuanian Vice-Chancellor Deividas Matulionis.

“The process of ousting our citizens from the labor market may begin due to the cheaper labor force,” Matulionis told BNS after a government meeting on Wednesday.

He noted the increase of the number of Ukrainian drivers and builders in Lithuania’s labor market.

**17. Macedonia. “Klimkin to Pay Official Visit to Macedonia from April 11 to 12,”  
*Ukrainian News*, 10 April 2018.**

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Khrystyna Butko

Foreign Affairs Minister Pavlo Klimkin will pay an official visit to Macedonia from April 11 to 12.

The press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced this in a statement, the Ukrainian News Agency reports.

According to the statement, Klimkin will meet with the country’s senior leadership and hold talks with Macedonian Foreign Minister Nikola Dimitrov in Skopje.

The purpose of the visit is activation of Ukrainian-Macedonian cooperation, particularly mutual support on the road to accession to the European Union and NATO, and discussion of preparations for the next meetings of the intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation and the bilateral committee on implementation of the free trade agreement between Ukraine and Macedonia.

In addition, according to the statement, Klimkin’s visit is also aimed at intensifying economic cooperation and contacts between the two countries and preparing for conclusion of an agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers and the government of Macedonia on introduction of a visa-free regime for short-term travel between the two countries (holders of biometric passports).

Klimkin is also expected to lay flowers at the monument to Taras Shevchenko in Skopje together with representatives of the Ukrainian community in Macedonia and give interviews to leading local media during the visit.

As Ukrainian News Agency earlier reported, Ukraine recently extended its visa-free regime with Macedonia by one year (until March 15, 2019).

**18. New Zealand. “Ukrainians in New Zealand Join Campaign in Support of Sentsov,”  
*News from Ukraine*, 8 June 2018.**

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Ukrainian communities from different parts of New Zealand have joined the international campaign to support Ukrainian political prisoners and, in particular, called for the release of Oleg Sentsov.

“We acknowledge New Zealand’s previous contribution to shaping the international community’s position in support of human rights. We request that you remain consistent to this position by addressing Russia’s Commissioner for Human Rights, demanding immediate release of Ukrainian political prisoners and condemning this violation of human rights.

We strongly believe that concerted international calls to Russian leadership will prevent another human tragedy and save the life of Oleh Sentsov and Ukrainian political prisoners. Your immediate intervention is most appreciated. It will be another strong indicator of the tight bond between New Zealand and Ukraine and will highlight New Zealand’s continued defence of human rights, regardless of where the violation occurs,” the Ukrainian Association of New Zealand (Northern Regions), Ukrainian Association of New Zealand (Southern Regions), Ukrainian Gromada of Wellington and Ukrainian Educational and Support Trust appealed to the Government of New Zealand, an Ukrinform correspondent reports.

As noted, the New Zealand Ukrainian organisations request to announce an official government’s position in New Zealand and internationally, demanding the immediate release of Sentsov and condemning this violation of human rights.

**19. Poland. “Ukrainian Migrants Transferred UAH 86 Bln from Poland to Ukraine Last Year,” *News from Ukraine*, 8 May 2018.**

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Ukrainian labor migrants transferred PLN 11.7 billion (UAH 86 billion at the current NBU rate) from Poland to Ukraine last year.

“In 2017, the foreigners transferred from Poland an equivalent of PLN 13 billion (over UAH 95.5 billion) compared to PLN 8.8 billion (about UAH 64.7 billion) in 2016 (up 47.9 %). From the entire amount transferred in 2017, PLN 11.7 billion (UAH 86 billion) was transferred to Ukraine, i.e. 90.4%,” reads the report of the National Bank of Poland, Obserwatorfinansowy.pl reports.

As noted, in 2016, Ukrainians transferred from Poland PLN 7.8 billion (over UAH 57.3 billion).

**20. Poland. “Economic Policy: More Than 2 Mln Ukrainians Working in Poland – Polish-Ukrainian Economic Chamber,” *Ukraine Business Weekly*, 7 May 2018.**

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KYIV. April 25 (Interfax-Ukraine) – About 2 million Ukrainians work in Poland, and the need for foreign workers will only grow, Chairman of the Polish-Ukrainian Economic Chamber, former Polish Economy Minister Jacek Piechota has said.

“Last year in Poland, more than 1.7 million documents were issued that allow Ukrainians temporary employment in the territory of the Republic of Poland... Together with those people who work illegally - about 2 million Ukrainians who work in Poland,” he said at a press conference, titled “Legal employment of Ukrainians in Poland as a prospect of Ukraine’s rapid European integration,” he said at the Kyiv-based Interfax-Ukraine news agency on Wednesday.

According to Piechota, in the future, given that the Polish economy continues to grow rapidly, there will be a need for foreign workers.

In turn, the president of the All-Ukrainian Association of Companies for International Employment Vasyl Voskoboinyk said Ukrainians employed in Poland, should not pay intermediaries.

“Ukrainians need to know that they need to look for work in Poland only through licensed companies in Ukraine, which are responsible for where they send people. It is better to work at large enterprises where salary goes to a bank card and all the protection norms provided by Polish labor law are observed, including social insurance,” Voskoboinyk said.

He added that Ukrainian licensed intermediary companies should receive income not from individuals, but from foreign employers.

## **21. Poland. “900,000 Ukrainians in Poland in 2017,” *Polish News Bulletin*, 19 April 2018.**

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According to research by NBP, in 2017 there were approximately 900,000 Ukrainian citizens in Poland. In the first three quarters of the year they transferred over PLN8.6bn to Ukraine.

Economists say that most frequently young and educated Ukrainians emigrate to Poland. Most of them live in Warsaw area or in places with high share of agriculture.

After the military conflict of 2014 and the worsening economic situation in Ukraine, Poland became an attractive job market for Ukrainians. Surveys show that most Ukrainians came to Warsaw to work and to Lubelskie Province to continue their education.

A survey in agriculture showed that 36.8 percent of farms employed Ukrainian citizens. Working in agriculture is often the first job that immigrants take when they come to Poland, before moving on to other professions. Expert Jacek Kotlowski said in March that by 2020 up to 300,000 Ukrainian immigrants might arrive in Poland each year.

## **22. Portugal. “Portuguese City Recognizes Holodomor as Genocide of Ukrainian People,” *News from Ukraine*, 16 July 2018.**

The municipality of the Portuguese city of Braga has recognized the Holodomor of 1932-1933 as genocide of the Ukrainian people, the parliament's Holos Ukrainy (Voice of Ukraine) newspaper has reported.

"Among many issues discussed by the deputies of the Portuguese city of Braga was the tragic fate of Ukraine. With the majority of votes they recognized the Holodomor of 1932-1933 as genocide of the Ukrainian people. Official results on the positions of the local party cells will be published, but it is known that the Communists voted against," reads the statement.

"This decision is a significant step towards improving the positive image of Ukraine abroad, as well as the next contribution of the Ukrainian community to the development of relations with the Portuguese community and one more step towards the European integration of our country," the newspaper quotes Father Vasyl Bundziak, who has been engaged in priestly activities in Portugal since 2003.

Braga is a municipality and a city in Portugal, in the Braga district. It is located in the northern part of the country. It is the oldest city in Portugal.

### **23. Russia. "Almost Three Million Ukrainians Live in Russia – Klimkin," *News from Ukraine*, 23 April 2018.**

About three million Ukrainians currently live in Russia, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin has said.

He said this during a conversation with activists of the Ukrainian community in Toronto on April 22, an Ukrinform correspondent reported.

"Russia is waging a war against us, but still three million Ukrainians live in Russia. That is, almost every 12th Ukrainian is now in Russia. And among them there are many of those who do not like Putin and Russia, but I think they have no choice. They say 'We earned money like this all our lives,' and they should be understood," Klimkin said.

In his opinion, this situation should be "gradually" changed. "It cannot last forever. There are certain ideas now, and we are working on them so that three million Ukrainians did not stay in Russia forever, because this is a very sad situation for me," he said.

According to him, Ukraine's rapprochement with the EU somewhat influenced the distribution of Ukrainian labor migrants. "Europe has opened [its door], and we see that some people already move from Russia to the EU or return to Ukraine. At the same time, it happens very slowly," Klimkin said.

### **24. Spain. "Ukraine, Spain Finalizing Bilateral Agreement on Social Security – Poroshenko," *Interfax: Ukrainian General Newswire*, 4 June 2018.**

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KYIV. June 4 (Interfax-Ukraine) - The authorities of Ukraine and Spain are finalizing the preparation of a new bilateral agreement on social security, which will allow solving a number of problematic issues for the protection of Ukrainians in Spain, President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko has said.

“At my request, the joint work on a bilateral Social Security Agreement to replace the previous one, which was signed 22 years ago - in 1996. Just like there was no visit of the Ukrainian President to Madrid, to Spain for 22 years,” Poroshenko said on Sunday afternoon after praying for Ukraine in Spain.

According to the president, the signing of this agreement in the near future will allow to remove certain problematic issues of the social sphere regarding the protection of Ukrainians and the Ukrainian community.

**25. Turkey. “Ukraine: Progress in Talks on FTA with Turkey with Respect to Agricultural Goods,” *Business World Magazine*, 12 April 2018.**

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Ukraine and Turkey have made progress in negotiations on a free trade zone (FTA), agreeing to include agricultural products in the agreement along with the industrial ones, Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Trade, Trade Representative of Ukraine Natalia Mykolska has said.

“Negotiations are ongoing. That is why, since everything has not been agreed yet, I cannot disclose anything. The next round of negotiations is scheduled for May. It is quite progressive that we have agreed with Turkey to include industrial and agricultural goods in the Agreement,” she said.

According to Mykolska, at the beginning of the negotiation process, it was exclusively about industrial goods in the context of the FTA.

“This is a good progress,” she said.

At the same time, she noted that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) would benefit from the FTA of Ukraine and Israel, negotiations on which had been recently completed.

“Even the fact of the completion of the negotiation process will stimulate the business to take a closer look at the Israeli market, especially the small and medium ones, since this market is more inclined to work with SMEs. In addition, Ukrainian products are well-known in this country due to fairly large Ukrainian Diaspora,” she said. (Interfax-Ukraine/Business World Magazine)

**26. United Kingdom. “From Displaced People to a Thriving Community,” *Bradford Telegraph and Argus*, 11 July 2018.**

Emma Clayton

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THEY arrived in Bradford as displaced people after the war, beginning a new life in a smoky industrial city far from home.

Ukrainian people settling in Bradford went on to set up an association which became the heart of their community, offering cultural, educational, social and sporting activities for generations. This summer they celebrate its 70th anniversary.

Last month around 500 people turned out for a day of celebrations at Bradford's Ukrainian Club on Legrams Lane.

Guests including the Lord Mayor of Bradford, Councillor Zafar Ali, watched traditional dancing and music. A gala concert is planned for September 29.

The Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain was founded in 1945 by Ukrainians already living in the UK. Significant numbers of Ukrainians from Displaced Persons camps in Western Germany, Austria and Italy arrived after the war.

Andrij Kalyta, who came with his wife to work in the textile industry in 1947, was among those who set up a Bradford branch of the Association, under the leadership of Ivan Smereka.

Peter Chymera's grandparents were among other founding members of the club, established in 1948. "During the war they worked in labour camps in Germany. They came here in 1947 as refugees, arriving with nothing, and worked in mills," he said. "There were about 2,000 active members of Bradford's Ukrainian Association initially."

Major roles in community life were attributed to two priests - Fr Michael Ratushynskyj, the Ukrainian Catholic priest, and Fr Yov Skakalskyj the Ukrainian Orthodox priest. Father Ratushynskyj led services at St Patrick's Catholic Church in Westgate, a focal point for Catholic Ukrainians until 1957 when they bought a church on Fairfield Road, Manningham, which they named The Holy Trinity. In the 1960s a new Ukrainian Catholic church was purchased on Wilmer Road, Heaton. The Ukrainian Orthodox community was based at St Mary Magdalene Church until 1964, when they purchased St Mary The Protectress church in Eccleshill.

The first meeting of the Association in Bradford took place on December 26, 1948, and the first committee was selected, with Walter Kordubaas chairman. There were 160 registered members of the Association.

"During the war, many Ukrainian people had been unable to complete their education so encouraged their children to make the most of the educational system in Bradford," said Peter. "Although the dominant religion in Ukraine is the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, western regions of Ukraine are the strongholds of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. "Children of Ukrainians in Bradford attended Catholic schools such as St Bede's, St Joseph's and Yorkshire Martyrs."

The Association set about organising cultural activities, establishing a choir, drama group and dance ensemble. Concerts were performed for the growing community and by 1949 membership was 439. In 1950 the branch bought premises on Claremont for a cultural centre. The community flourished, and a sports club was formed, consisting of a Ukrainian football team, Dnipro, and a chess team.

The local branch of the Youth Association was also active, and youth choir Dibrova became one of the best Ukrainian choirs in the UK. Dance group Krylati toured Western Europe and appeared on TV's Opportunity Knocks. The community is also active in sport, particularly football, chess and table tennis.

In 1953 Bradford's Ukrainian School, named after Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko, opened with more than 100 pupils, teaching Ukrainian grammar, literature, history, geography and religion.

Several family-owned Ukrainian delicatessens opened in Bradford, and a Ukrainian co-operative store on Victor Road. Some businesses remain, including Kolos bakery.

In 1964, marking the 20th anniversary of the Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations, local organisation the Captive Nations Committee was formed, with members from Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Hungary, Byelorussia and Poland, demonstrating against Russian occupation. Plaques in Bradford Cathedral and Jacob's Well commemorate the committee.

Bradford and Keighley have an eternal flame commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Holodomor in Ukraine, and a memorial plaque stands in Bradford's Memorial Gardens.

A highlight for many Ukrainians was a visit by the Patriarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Blessed Josef Slipyj in May, 1970. The T&A reported that over 1,000 Ukrainians turned out at Leeds Bradford Airport to greet him.

The Ukrainian community moved into its current premises on Legrams Lane, in 1979, and a new school opened there in 1983, and later a sports pitch.

Today there are a few hundred Ukrainians in Bradford. Said Peter: "Although well integrated in the local community, both the older and younger generation of Ukrainians have not forgotten their culture and continue to ensure it is passed on."

**27. United Kingdom. "This Is Why There Will Be a Sea of Shirts at Coventry Cathedral Tomorrow," *Coventrytelegraph.net*, 16 May 2018.**

© 2018 Trinity Mirror

By Laura Hartley

*A large community in Coventry will be celebrating in the city*

You may be able to see a sea of bright and colourful shirts tomorrow as Coventry's Ukrainian community comes together.

It is only the second year that the community have held an event for the Ukrainians in the city.

Tomorrow, they are set to flood Coventry, with their colourful shirts on display at the cathedral for a Ukrainian tradition.

May 17 is National Shirt Day for Ukrainians across the world and the community in Coventry will be gathering at one of the city's most iconic buildings to celebrate.

*How you can help Coventry's hungry families after shocking rise in foodbank use*

Iryna King, who represents the Ukrainian community in Coventry, said they want to share the event with the rest of Coventry.

She said: "Last year was the first time we organised that event near the statue of Lady Godiva.

"This year we are going to gather near Coventry Cathedral to have some photos taken and to sing some Ukrainian songs.

"We expect more people this time. It has become a tradition for all Ukrainians all over the world to wear an embroidered shirt/blouse on this day as a cultural symbol and national identity.

"We would like to share this important event for our community with you.

"The 17th of May is the National shirt day for all Ukrainians all over the world.

"We Ukrainians are going to wear embroidered shirts that represent our culture and traditions.

"Our Ukrainian community in Coventry is going to gather on that day near Coventry Cathedral at 7.30pm wearing our traditional clothes to celebrate this event."

**28. United Kingdom. "City's Ukrainian Community Celebrates 70th Anniversary,"**  
***Bradford Telegraph and Argus, 10 April 2018.***

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Emma Clayton

BRADFORD'S Ukrainian community is celebrating an organisation which has been the centre of its cultural life in the city since the Second World War.

A concert featuring traditional dancing and choral music is among events commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Bradford branch of the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain. It was formed in 1945 by Ukrainians living in the UK. Numbers were swelled after the war by

Ukrainians arriving here from Displaced Persons camps in Germany and Austria, and in 1948 local branches were formed, with Bradford one of the first.

Peter Chymera's grandparents were among those who established the Bradford branch. "During the war, when the Nazis invaded the Eastern Front, they worked in labour camps in Germany. They came to Britain in 1947, as refugees, and settled in Bradford working in mills," he said. "There were about 2,000 active members initially. Today there are a few hundred Ukrainians in Bradford, but the association continues to thrive. Three generations on, we still have Saturday classes for children as young as toddlers, and dance classes.

"This year sees two major anniversary events at the Ukrainian Club. On June 30 a community garden party will involve various groups in Bradford, including Polish and Estonian communities, and on September 29 there will be a gala concert. Both events will have traditional Ukrainian dancing and performances by the Ukrainian Male Voice Choir. It will be the first time in 20 years that the choir has sung together."

Mr Chymera attended Bradford's Ukrainian School, one of many organisations set up by the Association. Others included a choir, drama group and dance ensemble, and over the decades there have been many concerts, plays and other cultural activities. The Youth Association's choir, Dibrova, became one of the UK's best Ukrainian choirs, and dance group Krylati group toured Europe and appeared on such TV shows as Opportunity Knocks and Come Dancing. The group continues to perform Ukrainian Cossack dancing.

The first Ukrainian to settle in Bradford is recognised as Andrij Kalyta, who came with his wife to work in the textile industry in 1947. The arrival of members of the Ukrainian Army Division, from Italy, and significant numbers from Displaced Persons camps, led to the formation of a Bradford community, under the leadership of Ivan Smereka.

Members of Bradford's Ukrainian community went to St Patrick's Catholic Church in Westgate, then in 1957 they bought their own church, Holy Trinity, in Manningham. In 1964 the Ukrainian Orthodox community purchased St Mary the Protectress church in Eccleshill.

In 1950 the Bradford association bought community premises at Claremont, Manningham, where a sports club was formed which included a Ukrainian football team, Dnipro.

Today Bradford's Ukrainian Club is on Legrams Lane, Lidget Green.

## **29. USA. "The Archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Philadelphia Retires and Goes Home," *Philly.com*, 10 June 2018.**

By Kristin E. Holmes, Staff Writer

When Pope John Paul II named Bishop Stefan Soroka to lead the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, the appointment was groundbreaking and controversial.

Not only was Soroka, at 49, the youngest cleric ever to be named archbishop of the Philadelphia Archeparchy, the titular head of the U.S. denomination, but he was an outsider. Soroka was born in Winnipeg in Manitoba, Canada. Some American-born clergy and parishioners wondered: “Why not one of our own?”

For 17 years, Soroka has presided over a 100,000-member national church in transition. He has led the nation’s Ukrainian Catholics as membership has declined and immigrants from Ukraine have helped to replenish the pews, all while coping with health challenges that include a heart condition and cancer. Earlier this year, he decided to follow his doctor’s advice and resign from his duties. On Sunday, a crowd of more than 600 filled the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Northern Liberties to honor him and say goodbye.

“I apologize for the shock of my decision, It took me three months to heed my cardiologist’s advice,” said Soroka, resplendent in sky blue vestments as he stood before the congregation. “I feel great sadness having to say farewell to you, people I have grown to love, respect and appreciate. You have taught me so much.”

Soroka submitted his resignation to Rome earlier this year. Pope Francis accepted it on April 16, making Soroka an archbishop emeritus. Bishop Andriy Raby, 42, who was born in Lviv, Ukraine, and serves as pastor of Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Reading, has been appointed to serve as apostolic administrator until a replacement is named by the pope, “perhaps by December,” Soroka said.

The Ukrainian church is one of 23 Eastern Rite churches that are part of the international Catholic Church. Though under the jurisdiction of the Vatican, Eastern Rite churches, which represent about 16 million parishioners, are largely autonomous and operate independent of Roman Catholic archdioceses. Their liturgies resemble Eastern Orthodox worship. Eastern rite priests in North America were not permitted to marry until 2014, when the Holy See lifted the ban. Eastern rite priests elsewhere, including in Ukraine, had been permitted to be married.

As archbishop of Philadelphia, Soroka — who himself is unmarried — led a national church that is divided into four regions headquartered in Chicago, Stamford, Conn.; Parma, Ohio; and Philadelphia, the largest, with 50,000 members in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Washington.

Over his near 20-year tenure, Soroka has battled the challenges that many congregations in institutional religion are facing as young people drift away, congregations shrink and shutter, and the remaining parishioners get older. Local membership has declined from about 72,500 in the late 1990s to 50,000. The church also is grappling with a shortage of priests and the challenge of helping immigrant Ukrainians adapt to their new country.

To manage the changes, Soroka has led a reorganization that included closing seven churches, and merging two parishes (four of the closings and the merger were in Philadelphia.) He has implemented a plan to repurpose buildings at the archeparchy’s two-block headquarters on Franklin Street, which includes leasing one building that is scheduled to open as a senior center later this month.

Membership declines have been partially mitigated by the immigration of Ukrainian Catholics to the region. New parishes have opened in Lancaster and Front Royal, Va. To find clergy, Soroka traveled to Ukraine, where priestly vocations are thriving. He placed 17 immigrant priests and their families in U.S. parishes and ordained five men into the priesthood.

“He will be remembered as the metropolitan during whose tenure the ordination of married men to the priesthood was publicly brought forward,” said the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, a founding director and religion professor at the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at the University of St. Michael’s College in Toronto. “That was a big breakthrough.”

The son of a homemaker and a railroad laborer, Soroka counseled offenders on probation as a social worker before entering the priesthood. He was dating a girlfriend and considering marriage and a family, when the call to the ministry became too loud to ignore. He went on to earn a bachelor’s degree in sacred theology from the Catholic University of America in 1978 and studied at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, in Washington, D.C.

He was ordained in 1982 and served as a parish priest and administrative in the Winnipeg Archeparchy in Manitoba. He was named a bishop in 1996, then the youngest in Canada. Soroka was appointed by Pope John Paul II in November 2000 to replace Archbishop Stephen M. Sulyk, of the Philadelphia Archeparchy, who resigned at age 76.

At the start of Sunday’s ceremony, Soroka marched in, last in a long procession of clergy, Knights of Columbus, and Boy Scouts. Little girls dressed in blue and yellow, the colors of the Ukrainian flag, scurried around the ornate cathedral. The choir, standing on a balcony, solemnly sang “It is truly right” as Soroka marched down the aisles to the altar.

Myroslawa Hill, of Cinnaminson, and Helen Chaykowski, of Philadelphia, sat together in the pews. The two friends called Soroka a gracious leader. He had appointed a married priest to their church, Annunciation Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Melrose Park. The appointment was the first time the congregation had ever had a married cleric, which both women said had been working out “just fine.”

Soroka says he has strived to make the church and its leadership more approachable, chipping away at the respectful distance that separates clergy and the people in the pews. He has been involved in neighborhood issues and built relationships with local clergy. He started a plan to make the church more tech-savvy by turning a meeting room into a place equipped to host online religious classes, but wishes he had done more.

The nation’s Ukrainian bishops will nominate three candidates to succeed Soroka, and the pope will make the final decision. Soroka hopes his successor will be a risk-taker unafraid to try new things. In July, he will leave Philadelphia for Winnipeg, where he plans to write, lead retreats and take care of his health.

He asked the crowd gathered Sunday to pray for him, and told them: “I will pray for you.”

**30. USA. “Ukrainian Orthodox Community in Chicago, across U.S. to Mark Church’s Centennial,” *Chicago Sun-Times*, 3 June 2018.**

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America is celebrating its centennial this year, and Chicago is one of the spots where there will be ceremonies.

There’s long been a sizable Ukrainian population in the Chicago region, with Ukrainian Americans belonging to various Eastern Orthodox and Catholic congregations, some in Ukrainian Village on the Near West Side.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States has a cathedral in that area called St. Volodymyr, and Archbishop Daniel Zelinsky — who is based in New Jersey and lived in Chicago for years — is expected to visit this fall for a “centennial celebration.”

Zelinsky said there’s been “an influx” of Ukrainians coming to the United States since armed conflict erupted in 2014 between Russia and Ukraine over the Crimea region.

During an Easter service this year in Chicago, Zelinsky estimated that a quarter or so of those in the pews were relatively recent immigrants.

There are an estimated 5,000 members of the church in the Chicago region.

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