At the going down of the sun, and in the morning, We will remember them.

Український Православний Собор Св. Володимира

UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX SOBOR OF ST. VOLODYMYR

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Windsor, Ontario, Canada N8W 1E2
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Very Reverend Archpriest Roman Kocur
fatherroman@stvladimirs.com

BULLETIN - БІЧНИК

NOVEMBER 2015 ЛИСТОПАД
33 Black Flags
Remember the Ukrainian Genocide of 1933

"...The year and its horrors still haunt my nights. The year '33..."
Holodomor Survivor – Michael Fediw, London, ON

From 1932 to 1933, ten million Ukrainians were starved to death by the Soviet regime led by Joseph Stalin. This brutally imposed famine condemned our ancient nation to death. All grain and food were forcibly seized to break the will of Ukrainians for self-determination. The borders were shut. In little more than a year, one-quarter of the population perished.

This crime of genocide is known in Ukrainian as the HOLODOMOR. Holodomor is the Ukrainian word “holod” meaning hunger or famine combined with “moryty” which means – to kill.

In November around the world, we pause to mourn this crime against humanity. The 33 flags symbolize the year 1933. But they also represent our nation standing collectively with other nations who have known genocide. Together let us be respectful, unbowed and strong.

Ukrainians know the horror of having been singled out. We pause to remember our own victims. We vow never to be silent about such atrocities ... anywhere.

Ukraine remembers – the world acknowledges!
Sunday, November 22, 2015 @ 1:30 pm
Commemorating
the 82nd Anniversary of the Holodomor
Panakhyda at the Monument
to the Victims of the Famine/Genocide
Queen Elizabeth II Gardens, Jackson Park

"Tell Them We Are Starving"
The 1933 Diaries of Gareth Jones
Dr. Lubomyr Y. Luciuk, Editor
Professor Lubomyr Luciuk's new book "Tell Them We Are Starving: The 1933 Diaries of Gareth Jones" provides facsimiles of the 3 pocket notebooks as well as a transcription of the contents that Welsh journalist Gareth Jones collected during a 3-week stay in the USSR during March 1933, when famine was devastating areas of the USSR, particularly Ukraine, the Kuban region of the North Caucasus and the Lower Volga. ISBN: 978-1-896354
November 2015 Services

Sunday, November 1, 2015 @ 10 am
22nd Sunday after Pentecost
Неділя 22-га після П’ятидесятниці
Prophet Joel
Прор. Йоїля
Tone 5
Readings:  Galatians 6:11-18
               Luke 8:5-15

Sunday, November 8, 2015 @ 10 am
23rd Sunday after Pentecost
Неділя 23-тя після П’ятидесятниці
Great-Martyr Demetrius
Вмч. Димітрія Солунського
Tone 6
Readings:  Ephesians 2:4-10
               Luke 16:19-31

Sunday, November 15, 2015 @ 10 am
24th Sunday after Pentecost
Неділя 24-та після П’ятидесятниці
Martyr Acindynus
Мч. Акіндина
Tone 7
Readings:  Ephesians 2:14-22
               Luke 8:26-39
November 2015 Services

Sunday, November 22, 2015 @ 10 am
25th Sunday after Pentecost
Неділя 25-та після П’ятидесятниці
Martyr Onesiphorus
Мч. Онисифора
  Tone 8
  Readings: Ephesians 4:1-6
  Luke 8:41-56

Saturday, November 28, 2015
Beginning of the Nativity Fast
Philip’s Fast – “Pilipivka” – “Awaiting the Saviour”
Різдвяний Піст Пилипівка

Sunday, November 29, 2015 @ 10 am
26th Sunday after Pentecost
Неділя 26-та після П’ятидесятниці
Apostle Matthew
Апостола Матвія
  Tone 1
  Readings: Ephesians 5:8-19
  Luke 10:25-37
Wednesday, November 4, 11, 18 & 25, 2015
St. Vladimir’s Ukrainian Cultural Centre
“Home of Windsor’s Perogies”

Thursday, November 5, 12, 19 & 26, 2015 from 12 noon to 3:30 pm
“Zolota Zhoda” Seniors
Lunch, Cards & Bingo
St. Vladimir’s Ukrainian Cultural Centre

Bible STUDY
Join us!

Thursday, November 5 & 19, 2015 @ 7 pm
Religious Studies with Fr. Roman
Classes will be held on a bi-weekly basis.
St. Vladimir’s Ukrainian Cultural Centre
Wednesday, November 11, 2015

Remembrance Day in Canada

CityNews

It’s that time of year once again where Canadians remember the more than 117,000 who have paid the ultimate price in defence of our country by donning a poppy as a symbol of thanks and memory. However, there is just one problem with the poppy: how do you keep from losing it before November 11th? Here are some tips for keeping that symbol of remembrance on the left side of your body over your heart:

1. Borrow a backing: grab the backing from another pin or even an earring to keep the poppy from slipping off your chest.
2. Erasers: not just for pencils, an eraser (or at least a piece of one) can be used to hold the pin in place by using it as an improvised backing.
3. Bend it: stick your poppy in your piece of clothing, then bend the pin up towards the centre of the poppy; be careful when attempting this!
4. Stick it: use some adhering elements like strong tape to hold the pin inside the piece of clothing.
5. Grab a few extra: toss some extra money in the Royal Canadian Legion collection box and have a few spare poppies with you, just in case. Plus, if the tips above work for you, you can always hand over one of your extras to someone who’s found themselves without one.

Sunday, November 22, 2015 @ 7:32 pm

International Holodomor Memorial Day

Commemorating the Holodomor – Famine/Genocide 1932/33

We ask that you join Ukrainians around the world in lighting a candle and observing a moment’s silence in memory of all those who lost their lives during this tragic period in Ukraine’s history.

Ukraine Remembers – the World Acknowledges
Filip Konowal, V.C.

Filip Konowal, a Ukrainian Canadian volunteer serving as a corporal with the 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, fought with exceptional valour in August 1917 during the battle for Hill 70, near Lens, France. For his courage Konowal was awarded the Victoria Cross, the highest decoration of the British Empire, by King George V, in London, on 15 October 1917. His Majesty remarked:

“Your exploit is one of the most daring and heroic in the history of my army.
For this, accept my thanks.”

Little is known about Konowal's early life in Ukraine. His father owned a stone-cutting business in the village of Kudkiv, Podolia province, located on the Zbruch river, which formed the boundary line between the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires. At age 21, Konowal was conscripted into the Imperial Russian Army. Although slight of build, he became an instructor in close-quarters combat. After five years of military service, Konowal emigrated to Canada through Vladivostok, arriving in Vancouver in April 1913, finding work as a lumberjack. After a few months in western Canada, he moved to eastern Ontario and found forestry work in the Ottawa Valley. Like many other Ukrainian Canadians, Konowal enlisted, in his case on 12 July 1915, with Ottawa's 77th Canadian Infantry Battalion. After ten months training, near Ottawa and Valcartier, he shipped overseas on 19 June 1916 aboard the SS Messanabie, which docked in Liverpool on the night of 28-29 June 1916. During a six-week layover at the Bramshott Camp, a large number of men from the 77th Battalion were reassigned to the 47th Canadian (British Columbia) Infantry Battalion, Konowal among them. He was appointed to the rank of Lance Corporal shortly thereafter. With the men of his new unit, Konowal embarked for France on 10 August 1916. He went into combat as part of the 4th Canadian Division in the early fall, 1916, during what would become known as the Battle of the Somme. He also took part in the spring offensive at Vimy Ridge and was appointed an acting corporal on 6 April 1917. By the summer of that year the Canadian army was redeployed further north, toward the German-held town of Lens, France. It was there, at the battle for Hill 70, that Konowal would exhibit the military virtues for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

After being hospitalized in England, Konowal was officially assigned for a time as an assistant to the military attache of the Russian Embassy in London. Later he was transferred to the 1st Canadian Reserve Battalion, served with the Canadian Forestry Corps and eventually with the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force. He returned to Vancouver on 20 June 1919, after soldiered for three years and 357 days in the ranks of the Canadian Army, one of as many as 10,000 Ukrainian Canadians who had so served. Ironically they did so at the same time as many of their compatriots were being unjustly interned and otherwise censured as "enemy aliens" during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920.
As the M.P. for Edmonton East, Mr. H.A. Mackie, wrote to Prime Minister Robert L. Borden, on 16 October 1918:

At the beginning of the war, hundreds or thousands of Ukrainians from Russia enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces as Russians, and no doubt the Canadian military statistical bureau would today show that most of these so-called Russians came from districts which are now in the territory comprising the Ukrainian State. Canadian recruiting officers soon discovered that those so-called Russians were nothing other than of the same stock as Ukrainians. Because they were not allowed to enlist as Austrians, they used fictitious names and gave false places of their birth to show that they came from Russia, some even calling themselves "Smith" and other English names. To estimate the number of Ukrainians who have enlisted in this way with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces would be very hard, as they were enlisting in various battalions from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, but it is safe to say that, to the approximate half million soldiers in Canada, if the figures of the War Office were available, it could be shown that these people, per population, gave a larger percentage of men to the war than certain races in Canada have, after having enjoyed the privileges of British citizenship for a period of a century or more.

Honourably discharged, Konowal was subsequently troubled by medical and other problems, most thought to be a consequence of his war wounds. Nevertheless, by 1928, he had begun to rebuild his life. He enlisted in the Ottawa-based Governor General's Foot Guards. He re-married in 1934, taking for his second wife a widow, Juliette Leduc-Augé. (His first wife, Anna, and their daughter, Maria, were lost in Ukraine during the Stalinist terror.) Thanks to the intervention of another Victoria Cross winner, and also a member of the Governor General's Foot Guards, Major Milton Fowler Gregg, Sargeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons (1934-44), Konowal found employment as a junior caretaker in the House of Commons. Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King had Konowal reassigned as the special custodian of Room No. 16, the Prime Minister's office, a post he held until his death.

Konowal was again acknowledged for his valour during the 1939 Royal Tour when His Majesty King George VI shook his hand during the dedication of the National War Memorial, in Ottawa.

In 1953, Toronto's Royal Canadian Legion Branch 360 voted to make Konowal its patron, which was officially confirmed during a Remembrance Day dinner held in Toronto on 7 November. And Konowal received yet another distinction when he participated in a ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of the institution of the Victoria Cross, held in London in 1956.

On 25 June 1956 Konowal joined 300 other Victoria Cross winners from around the world at a formal tea party at Westminster Hall hosted by the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden. On 26 June he participated in a march-past at Hyde Park, reviewed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, followed by an afternoon garden party.

Filip Konowal died on 3 June 1959, aged 72. His Victoria Cross and other medals were entrusted to Mr. G.R. Bohdan Panchuk, a Ukrainian Canadian veteran who had served with the R.C.A.F. during the Second World War and had become a leading member of the Ukrainian Canadian Veteran's Association. These medals were eventually acquired by the Canadian War Museum, where they remain to this day. Konowal was buried from the St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, with full military honours by his regiment, in Lot 502, Section A, at the Notre Dame Cemetery, in Ottawa.
# Donations

October 4 through November 1, 2015

## Donations to the Church

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<th>Donor/Donation</th>
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<td>Richard Zabolotny – Choir</td>
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## In Memory of Very Rev. Witaly Metulynsky

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## In Memory of Fedir Strohyj

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## In Memory of Ronald Hazen, Katherine Kasianchuk & Michael Strokon

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## In Memory of Eugenia Kwasnicki

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<td>Fred Kushnir</td>
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Donations
October 4 through November 1, 2015

In Memory of Elaine Maslak

Patricia Duhan-Henkel $25  Toni Michalczuk $30
Natalie & Walter Metulynsky $25  Carolyn & Frank Ewasyszyn $100
Mark Kereliuk $20  Rose Baschuk – Building Fund $20
Martha & Gene Diakowsky $50  Helen & Steve Fenkanyn $40
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Ivanna Nimchuk $25  Josephine Stolarski $50
Iris & Randy Reaume $30  Dolores Leszczynski $25

In Memory of Fred Henkel

Olly Drul & Family $50  Victor Michalczuk $50
Nadia Schulka $20  Josephine Stolarski $50
Natalie & Walter Metulynsky $25  Iris & Randy Reaume $50
Toni Michalczuk $30  Eugene Maslak $25
Vera Tkachuk – Building Fund $50  Rose Baschuk $20
Helene Bodnarchuk $75  Olive Cmara $50
Dorothy Stratchuk $25  Margie & Glen Girard $20
Emily Johnston $50  Myrtle & Richard Kereliuk $25
Ted Kostyniuk $50  Nina & Dmytro Kosyk & Family $20
Stephanie Lytwyniuk $25  Serafina & Tito Marzotto $200
Dobr. Nadia Metulynsky $50  Helen Panchyshak $50
Mary Ann & Vladimir Pylypczuk $100

Let all that you do
be done in Love.
1 Corinthians 16:14
Ukrainian Orthodox Sobor of St. Vladimir
Our Honoured Parishioners With Military Service
ВИЗНАННЯ ВІЙСЬКОВОЇ СЛУЖБИ

Paul Bodnarchuk
Wasyl Bodnarchuk
Walter Buksa
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Michael Chaborek
Steven Chaborek
Walter Chaborek
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Ivan Demay
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Peter Kuzyk
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