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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Final arguments presented at trial of Yulia Tymoshenko

by Mark Raczkiewicz

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – In complete disregard of mounting Western criticism, the abuse of office trial of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko resumed this week following a two-week break.

Nearing its conclusion as final arguments wrapped up on September 29, the trial has put Ukraine and President Viktor Yanukovich in a difficult position at the European Union's Eastern Partnership Summit in Warsaw on September 29-30.

Ukraine is seeking a free trade agreement with the 27-member bloc as part of a larger treaty it is negotiating.

"It is important for the EU to use all existing tools – the Association

Agreement, the world's biggest economy [the EU economy], visa liberalization, while at the same time clearly setting out the conditions, which must be met if you want closer cooperation," Gunnar Hokmark, a Swedish member of the European Parliament, said in Warsaw.

Hopes that Ms. Tymoshenko would be released from prison amid private and public pressure from top U.S. and EU officials were quickly dashed on September 27 when the presiding judge, Rodion Kireyev, didn't consider a defense motion to have members of Parliament from her eponymous party stand bail for her.

That day, Judge Kireyev also declined a motion to return the case back to pre-trial investigation in order to include previously omitted evidence.

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EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW: Patriarch Sviatoslav speaks during his first visit to the U.S.

On September 22-27 His Beatitude Sviatoslav (Shevchuk), patriarch of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, made his first visit to North America as the head of the Church.

He was born on May 5, 1970, in Stryi, Lviv region in Ukraine. He received his theological education at the Don Bosco Center of Philosophical-Theological Studies in Argentina, Holy Spirit Seminary in Lviv and the Pontifical University of St. Thomas Aquinas in Rome, where he earned a doctorate *summa cum laude* in the field of theological anthropology and the foundations of the moral theology of the Byzantine theological tradition.

He was ordained a deacon on May 21, 1994, and a priest on June 26, 1994. From 1999 to 2000 he was prefect of Holy Spirit Seminary; from 2000 to 2007, vice-rector of the seminary; and from 2001 to 2009, assistant dean of the Theology Department of the Lviv Theological Academy (which in 2002 became the Ukrainian Catholic University). From 2002 to 2005 the Rev. Shevchuk was head of the secretariat and personal secretary of Major Archbishop and Cardinal Lubomyr Husar and head of the Patriarchal Curia in Lviv. From June 2007 to 2009 he was rector of Holy Spirit Seminary.

The Rev. Shevchuk was ordained a bishop on April 7, 2009, and on April 10, 2010, was designated apostolic administrator of the Eparchy of the Protection of the Most Holy Mother of God in Argentina.

On March 23 of this year he was elected head of the UGCC. He was enthroned at the Patriarchal Cathedral of the Resurrection of Christ on March 27.

Visiting Chicago for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the St. Nicholas Eparchy, Patriarch Sviatoslav gave an exclusive interview to Danylo Yanevsky for *Svoboda*, which was translated from the original Ukrainian by the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation for publication in *The Ukrainian Weekly*.



Patriarch Sviatoslav Shevchuk, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

ANALYSIS: Ukraine and Russia prepare new gas agreement

by Pavel Korduban

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich met with his Russian counterpart, Dmitry Medvedev, and Prime Minister Vladimir Putin near Moscow on September 24 in a last-ditch attempt to persuade the ruling tandem to lower gas prices for Ukraine.

The officials involved have avoided saying anything specific about the results of

the discussion. The two presidents' press services said immediately afterwards only that progress was achieved (Interfax, September 25).

However, judging by the information that has been slowly fed to the media, a breakthrough was achieved allowing Mr. Yanukovich to obtain cheap gas for heavy industry bosses who back his party and avoid hiking gas prices for households

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Presidents Dmitry Medvedev of Russia and Viktor Yanukovich of Ukraine, and Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin take a walk on the grounds of the presidential residence in Zavidovo, outside of Moscow, where they met on September 24.

Your Beatitude, we sincerely thank you for the opportunity you have given to ask you a few questions. September 27 marks half a year since the day of your enthronement. What has changed in, on the one hand, your self-perception, and, on the other hand, the perception of the world?

I would say that it is becoming easier and easier for me to harmonize my internal order. Because at the beginning this was a total surprise for me. I was absolutely, if I may say, disoriented. So in this half year I have set things in order a little. I have begun to spend more time in prayer. And for me this is a very important point.

Honestly, I am somehow starting to understand our Church in a new way. Because, you know, the priest sees the

Church from the limits of his parish, the bishop from the limits of his eparchy... So now more and more I am beginning to better understand our Church in its universal dimension, in Ukraine and abroad. I am beginning to experience how this is a large, complex, but very mystical organism.

And, perhaps, through the prism of our Church, you feel that this world which surrounds us – this world in which, I would say, complex processes are occurring – this world which lives through many different cultures is truly, truly searching for God. I am more and more convinced that Father Sergei Bulgakov was correct when he said that all social phenomena are rooted in the spiritual sphere. And everything that is happening today as some phenomenon on the "visible" plane has its roots in the spiritual world.

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ANALYSIS

Ukrainian multi-vectorism: Satisfying Europe while craving a managed democracy

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Ukraine's next parliamentary election will take place in 2012. During this period the administration of President Viktor Yanukovich will attempt a precarious balancing act to satisfy the West. At the same time, the administration will try to put in place a managed democracy to facilitate Mr. Yanukovich's re-election for a second term in 2015.

The first step to satisfy Western demands is to deal with the demand to halt the criminal case against Yulia Tymoshenko and other opposition leaders so that Kyiv can complete negotiations with the European Union for the Deep Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) under the Polish presidency by December.

The U.S. and the EU issued this demand ahead of the planned sentencing of former Prime Minister Tymoshenko to a lengthy prison sentence in the second week of September. The trial was postponed until September 27, not coincidentally two days before the Eastern Partnership summit in Warsaw, and her sentencing could be delayed until the New Year (www.lb.ua, September 14).

A second step is the adoption of a new election law within one year of the elections that is aimed at appeasing the Council of Europe. Ukraine has routinely, as in the October 2010 local elections, changed the rules of the game months before election day. The plan is to replace the proportional system with the mixed proportional-majoritarian system used in 1998 and 2002. A proportional system gave the Party of Regions only a 31 percent to 34 percent plurality in the 2006 and 2007 elections, while a mixed system is aimed at securing half to two-thirds of the seats, thereby possessing a constitutional majority with the assistance of its allies. In 2002, the For a United Ukraine bloc received only 11 percent of the vote, but President Leonid Kuchma established a parliamentary majority.

While satisfying Europe, the authorities in Ukraine are seeking to satisfy their craving for political and economic monopoly of power through a managed democracy that will guarantee the next decade in power. The composition of the 2012-2016 Parliament could support or hinder President Mr. Yanukovich's re-election for a second term in January 2015.

Free and fair elections could lead to a large opposition presence that may hinder Mr. Yanukovich's re-election. The EU has insisted that opposition leaders be permitted to stand in elections so they can be declared as meeting democratic standards.

But, the Yanukovich administration does not want to have Ms. Tymoshenko in Parliament in the three years leading up to the presidential elections. First, because she would receive immunity from prosecution and second because she excels in the role of opposition leader from which she will harangue the authorities and mobilize the opposition. Moreover, it is easier to win a presidential election in opposition than in power, and 2015 could therefore provide Ms. Tymoshenko with a second opportunity to defeat Mr. Yanukovich. In February 2010 she was defeated by a mere 3 percent even though she was in government.

Three factors may contribute to fewer voters being dissuaded from voting for Ms.

Tymoshenko in 2015 than in 2010. First, Mr. Yanukovich has succeeded in antagonizing many different social groups. Second, Viktor Yushchenko, who in the 2010 elections rallied western Ukrainian voters against Ms. Tymoshenko, is no longer a political player. Third, the Yanukovich administration has introduced unpopular reforms demanded by the International Monetary Fund, such as raising the pension age for women from 55 to 60 and increasing household utility prices to market levels. These have reduced the popularity of Mr. Yanukovich and the Party of Regions even in their home base of Donetsk.

Plans for the Verkhovna Rada aim to ensure it is compliant and acts as a rubber stamp. Of the five political parties that are likely to enter Parliament only one – Ms. Tymoshenko's *Batkivschyna* – will not be under their control. Following is the situation in Ukrainian parties.

1. The Party of Regions and the Communist Party are traditional allies drawing on the same group of voters and regions.

2. Vice Prime Minister Sergey Tigipko's Strong Ukraine party will merge with the Party of Regions. Mr. Tigipko came third with 13 percent in the 2010 elections, drawing on middle-class young Ukrainians.

3. The Front for Change, led by Arseniy Yatsenyuk, is in negotiations with Donetsk oligarch Rinat Akhmetov for a \$140 million election war chest in return for 30 percent to 50 percent of the seats (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, September 2). Inside sources in Kyiv told Jamestown that Presidential Administration head Serhiy Lyovochkin and Mr. Akhmetov are in competition for Front for Change, which will occupy Mr. Yushchenko's *Our Ukraine* "constructive opposition" niche (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, July 19, 21, September 6, 22).

4. *Batkivschyna* will receive fewer seats than in 2007, when it obtained 31 percent, under a mixed election system. In the 2010 local elections *Batkivschyna* was obstructed from participating in two of its strongholds, Kyiv and Lviv. With Ms. Tymoshenko in jail, the authorities had planned to install *Batkivschyna* Luhansk Deputy Natalia Korolevska as its new leader. *Batkivschyna*, like the Front for Change, would have thereby been co-opted.

5. The *Svoboda* nationalist party may enter Parliament, if the threshold is not raised from 3 percent to 5 percent. There have long been rumors that *Svoboda* receives financing from the Party of Regions (see critical March and May reports by the pro-Mr. Yanukovich American Institute in Ukraine at www.aminuk.org).

Of these six political forces, only *Batkivschyna*, if led by Ms. Tymoshenko, would be the real opposition in Parliament. The U.S. and the EU demand not to imprison Ms. Tymoshenko and permit her to stand in elections therefore upsets the authorities' plans for a managed democracy.

Nevertheless, the authorities have a card up their sleeves against parties who attempt to be a real opposition by pressuring big business to not provide financial support (all Ukrainian parties are supported by big business). *Batkivschyna*, Kyiv insiders have told Jamestown, are in dire financial straits after big business deserted them.

The authorities are applying pressure on

(Continued on page 16)

NEWSBRIEFS

End to Moscow's info war against Kyiv?

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich's recent visit to Russia has marked the end of an information war between the two countries, political analyst Volodymyr Fesenko said at a press conference on September 28. He said that the truce between Russia and Ukraine had been made possible after a meeting between the presidents of the two countries, but added that it was too early to talk about any concrete agreements having been reached. "The scope of further negotiations has most likely been outlined," Mr. Fesenko said. In his opinion, Russia's leaders decided to change tactics in relations with Ukraine and to abandon the direct pressure. "It is a very wise decision, especially against the backdrop of certain pressure from the West," the expert said. Mr. Yanukovich said after a meeting with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, which took place in the Havirov residence near Moscow on September 24, that significant progress had been made in bilateral negotiations, which, in his opinion, gives reason to hope that concrete results will be achieved in the near future in the interests of both countries. (Ukrinform)

Azarov: gas contracts to be reviewed

KYIV – Negotiations with Russia on the revision of the gas accords of 2009 will be completed by the end of October, Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov forecast at a briefing in Kyiv on September 27. He said that Russian leaders, during their talks with Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich, had listened to the arguments of the Ukrainian side and adopted a constructive position regarding the revision of the gas agreements. "This constructive position gives us the right to think that we will finally reach a mutually beneficial result. We've set ourselves the task to complete all of this work in October. We must enter 2012 with confidence regarding such important figures as the price of gas, the terms of supplies, and gas transportation,"

Mr. Azarov said. He added that he was satisfied with the start of the talks and the constructive position of the Russian side. The prime minister said that during the revision of gas agreements, the sides would work out all of the elements in Ukrainian-Russian relations regarding the supply of Russian natural gas to Ukraine and its transit to Europe. "The issue concerns a comprehensive approach and the development of all components in our relations regarding the supply and transit of gas," Mr. Azarov said. (Ukrinform)

Court refuses to resume investigation

KYIV – Kyiv's Pechersky District Court refused to resume a judicial investigation into the abuse of office case of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, presiding Judge Rodion Kireyev announced on September 27. Explaining the decision, he noted that all the evidence in the gas case was examined by both sides. In addition, Judge Kireyev said documents to which Ms. Tymoshenko's side was referring were investigated. Ms. Tymoshenko stressed that, if the court refuses to resume the judicial investigation, it "would be a deliberate removal of evidence of this case." The ex-prime minister also demanded that the judge consider all the motions filed by the defense, in particular those related to her detention. The court then moved on to debate in the Tymoshenko case. Prosecutor Lilia Frolova said, "The state prosecution believes that the guilt of the accused is proved by witnesses, research evidence, expert opinions, etc." The debate was attended by Jose Manuel Pinto-Teixeira, the European Union's ambassador to Ukraine. (Ukrinform)

Diplomats on Ukrainians in Libya

KYIV – The Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine continues to take steps to release 22 Ukrainians detained in Libya, and in this respect there have been significant changes, Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Oleksander Dykusarov told reporters on

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Editor: Matthew Dubas

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY AND SVOBODA

Walter Honcharyk, administrator

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3041
e-mail: admin@ukrweekly.com

Maria Oscislowski, advertising manager

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3040
fax: (973) 644-9510
e-mail: adukr@optonline.net

Mariyka Pendzola, subscriptions

(973) 292-9800, ext. 3042
e-mail: subscription@ukrweekly.com

NEWS ANALYSIS: Yatsenyuk's party set to become third force in Ukrainian politics

by Pavel Korduban

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Ukrainian Vice Prime Minister Serhii Tigipko, a former banker who came third in the 2010 presidential elections, has sacrificed his party's future for his personal ambitions. His liberal party, Strong Ukraine (SU), will be merged with the ruling Party of Regions of Ukraine (PRU) ahead of the October 2012 parliamentary election.

Thus, SU will not become the long-awaited third force in Ukrainian politics. This niche will most probably be filled by the moderate opposition party Front of Change (FC), which is headed by the former Verkhovna Rada Chairman Arseniy Yatsenyuk.

Mr. Yatsenyuk has refused to join forces with former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's Batkivshyna party, the main opposition force whose popularity is not growing, in contrast to the increasing popularity of FC.

Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, who chairs the PRU, announced at a joint press conference with Mr. Tigipko on August 16 that it was agreed to merge SU with PRU (UNIAN, August 16). The last congress of SU should seal the merger later this fall. Mr. Tigipko's decision was unsurprising. His party lost the 2010 election long before the campaign was launched. SU has been rapidly losing popularity since Mr. Tigipko joined the PRU-dominated cabinet early last year, as he supervised the unpopular tax and pension reforms. SU's popularity

steadily declined from between 7 percent to 10 percent in opinion polls in spring 2010 to achieve only 3.4 percent in the local elections last October. SU has remained at the same level ever since, scoring 4.5 percent in the most recent opinion poll by the Razumkov think-tank (Ukrainska Pravda, August 22).

In exchange for merging his party with PRU, Mr. Tigipko was apparently promised a good career in that party. Segodnya, a daily linked to PRU, suggested on August 17 that Mr. Tigipko could replace Mr. Azarov as prime minister. Mr. Tigipko himself hinted that he could replace Mr. Azarov at the helm of PRU (UT1, September 9). Much will depend on the choice by PRU's informal leader, President Viktor Yanukovich. On the one hand, Mr. Tigipko unlike the majority of the PRU leadership does not come from Yanukovich's native Donetsk Region and is not linked to any of the party's "oligarchs," so he may be viewed as an outsider in the party. On the other hand, he is an experienced politician with in-depth knowledge of the economy, a good speaker with a liberal image and should be well received in the West.

Strong Ukraine's elimination from the political scene should make it easier for PRU to win the election next year. Without SU, it will face competition in the Russian-speaking and densely populated east and south only from the Communists. Moreover, other PRU satellites may follow suit. Parliament Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn recently hinted that his Popular

Party may also join PRU (Interfax-Ukraine, August 21). The leader of the United Center party, Viktor Baloha, suggested that he might consider his party's merger with PRU (UNIAN, August 17).

Meanwhile, the Front for Change, which competed with SU for the third force niche in 2009-2010 and came third in the local elections last October, chose the opposite path. In August Mr. Yatsenyuk rejected calls from Ms. Tymoshenko's team to form a united opposition party. He explained that two opposition parties would win more seats in Parliament than one (Radio Era, August 17).

While Ms. Tymoshenko is under arrest awaiting a verdict over her role in the 2009 gas deal with Russia, the FC has been strengthening its support at her party's expense. Several influential national deputies who were either Batkivshyna members or allies recently joined the FC, including the leader of Our Ukraine caucus in Parliament, Mykola Martynenko (Ukrayinska Pravda, September 9). Mr. Yatsenyuk has reportedly been in talks with Ukraine's richest businessman, Rinat Akhmetov, regarding the possible financing of his party (Ukrayinska Pravda, September 2). Ironically, Mr. Akhmetov is a PRU member.

Meanwhile, businessmen have been abandoning Ms. Tymoshenko. Tariel Vasadze, the beneficiary of Ukraine's largest automotive corporation, Ukravto, who was elected to the Verkhovna Rada from the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc list, was among

the most recent defectors, officially joining PRU (UNIAN, September 6). Opinion polls show that Ms. Tymoshenko's arrest did not boost her or Batkivshyna's popularity, despite Ms. Tymoshenko's apparent hopes that it would. Meanwhile, the Front for Change has been closing the gap on Batkivshyna. The FC scored 9 percent in the Razumkov opinion poll in August compared to Batkivshyna's 14 percent. Last October, Ms. Tymoshenko's party showed the same result while the FC scored only 5 percent in the Razumkov poll.

Mr. Yatsenyuk showed similar dynamics early in the 2010 presidential election race. However, he eventually came in fourth behind Mr. Yanukovich, Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Tigipko. This must have been due to problems with his ideological identification as he abruptly changed liberal pro-Western slogans to pro-Russian rhetoric in the middle of his campaign, apparently under the influence of Russian spin doctors hired by the FC.

This time the Front for Change may also have problems with its ideology, which has yet to be formulated. However, the lack of a well-defined ideology has never been a problem for either the PRU, which is essentially a club of Donetsk businessmen, or for Batkivshyna, whose leader, Ms. Tymoshenko, has been a conservative in politics but a socialist in economic matters.

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BLOG NOTES

Polls indicate Ukrainian language is taking root

by David Marples

Recent opinion polls suggest that the number of Ukrainian speakers in Ukraine is rising, despite the recent closure of several schools in Makiivka, Donetsk Oblast.

According to the Razumkov Center, in the early years of the 21st century, the number of ethnic Ukrainians who spoke Russian was 3 percent higher than the number of Ukrainian speakers. However, today, 60 percent of residents of Ukraine consider Ukrainian to be their native language. When translated into the language of everyday usage, 53.3 percent of the general population speaks Ukrainian, and 44.5 percent Russian (Lvivska Ooshta, August 25).

These figures are supported by a poll conducted by the Research and Branding Group (RBD) on August 12-22, and encompassing just over 2,000 respondents. The poll revealed that, at home, 47 percent spoke Ukrainian, 37 percent spoke Russian and 15 percent spoke both languages. In terms of the language used at school or at work, 45 percent said Ukrainian, 35 percent Russian, and 18 percent both languages. Once again the poll indicates the growing use of Ukrainian, even though the current government has not actively promoted native language usage, and the majority of the current Cabinet is Russian-speaking (Ezhenedelnik, September 6).

In 2009, in a similar poll, RBD found that 56 percent of respondents supported official bilingualism, whereas only 41 percent considered that Ukrainian should be the sole state language. Today, those figures are more or less equal: 49 percent back bilingualism and 48 percent would prefer Ukrainian to be the exclusive language

(Ezhenedelnik, September 6).

The resurgence of support for the Ukrainian language comes despite the fact that the local government in Makiivka accepted a decision last spring to shut down four Ukrainian schools. As reported by Anatoly Lukashyk, to the consternation of parents the resolution was accepted without any public discussion, and backed up by the district court despite protests of parents.

President Viktor Yanukovich noted parents' concerns but chose not to contest the decision. However, School No. 44 continues to function as a result of the strong stance taken by the parents in support of Ukrainian-language education (Lvivska poshta, September 1).

In a related article, Mr. Lukashyk also notes that, according to the Levada Center, whereas Russians believe that relations with Ukraine are better than in 2007, still 39 percent perceive them as cold or unfriendly, and only 28 percent see them as warm and friendly.

Russians also have little time for Ukrainian leaders, particularly the leader of the opposition, Yulia Tymoshenko, who is "trusted" by 7 percent and distrusted by 71 percent. The respective figures for President Yanukovich are 33 percent and 50 percent. A plurality of Russians (40 percent) approves of the actions taken against Ms. Tymoshenko, whereas 25 percent disapprove – a rather surprising figure considering that the Russian government has also been very critical of her trial (Lvivska Poshta, Sept 1).

What can one conclude from these recent polls? They suggest that the role of the government in guiding language usage is at best ephemeral and that the progress of Ukraine toward a Ukrainophone environment continues the path that was inaugurated in the late 1980s, despite a relatively authoritarian and unhelpful regime in Kyiv.

It is well known that, for the Russians, Viktor Yushchenko as president became unacceptable and relations were virtually severed between the two neighbors by 2010. However, despite early indications, the relationship with President Yanukovich is anything but smooth, and Ukraine continues to build on the cultural foundations initiated two decades ago. Slowly but inexorably the Ukrainian language is taking root.

David R. Marples is Distinguished University Professor and director of the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine.

The article above is reprinted from Stasiuk Blog Notes (<http://ukraineanalysis.wordpress.com/>) created by the Stasiuk Program, a program of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta.

Kalymon loses appeal of deportation from U.S.

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – An immigration appeals board on September 21 dismissed the appeal of John Kalymon of Troy, Mich., who back in January was ordered removed from the United States because he allegedly took part in Nazi-sponsored persecution of Jews.

The Associated Press reported that the Board of Immigration Appeals upheld an immigration judge's decision that Mr. Kalymon, who was born in Ukraine, served voluntarily as an armed member of the Nazi-sponsored auxiliary police on Ukrainian territory.

U.S. federal prosecutors have argued that Mr. Kalymon participated in anti-Jewish operations in Nazi-occupied Lviv and shot Jews. The U.S. Department of Justice argued in earlier court hearings that Mr. Kalymon had fired his gun at least eight times and that he killed a Jew in August 1942 when Jews were being rounded up.

Mr. Kalymon has said he never shot Jews and that he merely guarded streets and rooms in police stations in Lviv.

The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan stripped Mr. Kalymon of his U.S. citizenship on March 29, 2007; the decision was upheld the following year by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 6th District.

In arguing for denaturalization, the U.S. said Mr. Kalymon had concealed his activity with the Ukrainian Auxiliary Police when entering this country and that he had engaged in activity that resulted in the persecution of civilians. Therefore, he was ineligible to enter the United States as a displaced person.

Mr. Kalymon's defense argued that he had concealed his service with the auxiliary police in Lviv because he feared he would be forced to return to Soviet-occupied Ukraine and that he feared for his life, as well as the lives of his wife and child.

Mr. Kalymon's lawyer, Elias Xenos, told the AP he will now take his client's appeal to a federal appeals court in Cincinnati.

Mr. Kalymon's son Alex commented in an e-mailed message:

"There is no evidence that links my father to any such missions" [of the UAP]. Furthermore, he noted that, "Neither the immigration court, nor the appeals process, would allow us

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FOR THE RECORD: UCCA's letter to President Viktor Yanukovich

Following is the official English translation of the open letter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America sent to the president of Ukraine on September 21. (See the news story "Ukrainians in New York rally against Yanukovich regime" and the editorial "Yanukovich gets the message (maybe)," September 25).

Dear Mr. President!

In September of 2010 the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), the umbrella organization representing over 1 million Americans of Ukrainian descent, addressed our concerns to you in an open letter. To date, the Ukrainian government, under your leadership, has done very little to address the issues and concerns brought up in the letter. Rather, the situation with regard to human and national rights has only deteriorated, as evidenced not only by the recent arrests and incarcerations of former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and former Minister of Internal Affairs Yuri Lyutsenko, but also by recent political repressions within the country.

As Levko Lukianenko stated, "The idea of national freedom is so powerful and profound, so majestic and sacred, that individuals have died for it throughout the ages." For decades, anti-Ukrainian Soviet propaganda has been distorting Ukraine's history and trying to erase those pages that have celebrated our heroes and past glories. Today, the actions of Ukraine's current government reflect those same Soviet anti-Ukrainian policies as it continues to rewrite history in an attempt to destroy the Ukrainian national identity. Such actions include the denial of the Holodomor as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian nation, the closing of the Museum of the Ukrainian National Republic and the revoking of the status of Hero of Ukraine for such individuals as Stepan Bandera, Roman Shukhevych and others.

We remain hopeful that you will recognize the error of your current policies and that you will accept the burden of honest service to our people in Ukraine and abroad by taking specific actions to change your political course and follow a path of constructive action in accordance with international standards of human and national rights, as well as in the humanitarian, judicial and economic

spheres. Anti-Ukrainian ministers, who do not respect Ukrainian values, certainly do not have the right to remain in government and continue their assault against the Ukrainian nation. Russia is Ukraine's neighbor with whom we have a long history – of oppression and persecution. We understand that we must live in peace with our neighbors, but we cannot forget our own true history, a history that individuals such as Dmytro Tabachnyk are trying to wipe out in a manner reminiscent of the Soviet era.

Today we reaffirm our position and underscore that we will continue to stand by our principles. As stated in our previous letter, we are prepared to meet with you and other government officials to engage in constructive dialogue, but only when democratic principles are adhered to in all branches of Ukraine's government and when we detect from you a genuine concern for the Ukrainian nation and the trials that it continues to suffer. At the same time, the UCCA acknowledges that the government of Ukraine has begun the process of honoring its commitment before the U.S. government by remitting partial payment in the construction of the monument to the victims of Ukraine's Famine Genocide in Washington.

Mr. President, the Ukrainian community in the United States has always worked to ensure that Ukraine becomes an independent, democratic and equal partner within the family of Euro-Atlantic nations. Such a goal can be achieved, but the resolution of internal questions stands before you: questions regarding democratic processes and a return to the rule of law, which will guarantee the future existence of Ukraine in a unified and democratic Europe. We hope that you will heed our concerns so that together we can build a Ukraine that, independent of external factors and influences, will continue on its path toward Euro-Atlantic integration.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America continues to be not only fully committed to Ukraine becoming an equal partner in the global community of independent nations, but more importantly, the UCCA remains steadfast in its defense of Ukraine's interests and will continue to be so for the prosperity and welfare of our homeland, the state and the entire Ukrainian nation.

Washington and Kyiv sign pact on nuclear security cooperation

WASHINGTON – U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko of Ukraine on September 26 signed a memorandum of understanding on nuclear security cooperation between the United States and Ukraine.

The document, signed in New York City during a ceremony at the Waldorf Astoria, caps an agreement reached by U.S. President Barack Obama and Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich at the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit to work together on nonproliferation efforts.

Ukraine has already given up a considerable portion of its highly enriched uranium and has pledged to get rid of the rest of its stocks by March 2012, when the next Nuclear Security Summit will take place.

The press office of President Yanukovich reported that the United States is ready to provide technologies to scientific-research institutes of Ukraine in exchange for the removal of highly enriched uranium from Ukrainian territory.

President Yanukovich told journalists in New York that, although Ukraine has highly enriched uranium, its scientists do not have the technologies to conduct their research, which the U.S. does have. The president also added that storing highly enriched uranium poses certain threats to the country, particularly in terms of terrorists' interest in these materials.

"Currently, the U.S. is ready to begin producing the equipment for us and gradually deliver it to our research centers. Certain documents are planned to be signed that will give guarantees on both sides that we will do this," he said.

In remarks at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, where the signing ceremony was held, Secretary of State Clinton said, "Ridding the world of nuclear weapons is a priority for both of our countries. And at last year's Nuclear Security Summit, both President Yanukovich and President Obama vowed to work together to prevent proliferation and to secure all vulnerable nuclear materials."

She added: "The United States matched that old commitment from Ukraine with commitments of our own. We are providing Ukraine with financial and technical assistance to modernize its civil nuclear research facilities. We are helping convert those facilities so they operate on safer low enrichment uranium fuel. The United States

is also building a state-of-the-art neutron source facility in Ukraine, where scientists will be able to expand their nuclear research and produce more than 50 different medical isotopes to treat cancer and other diseases. At present, these are isotopes that Ukraine must import from other countries today. The United States is committed to meet all agreed milestones for construction of the neutron source facility by March 2012 and to provide a fully operational facility by 2014."

Secretary Clinton also noted that "this year marks the 20th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, and it gives us an opportunity to reflect on another key aspect of the strategic partnership between our nations, our joint commitment to democracy and shared values. It's not been easy to build a strong democracy from the aftermath of the Soviet collapse, but Ukraine has made significant gains. As we know, democracies are built on checks and balances, fair and impartial institutions, judicial independence, sound election laws, and an independent media and civil society.

"We believe Ukraine is on its way to achieving these goals, and we urge it to continue to press forward. We are very committed to democratic progress continuing in Ukraine. And therefore, it is vital that the government avoid any actions that could undermine democracy or the rule of law or political participation and competition. We believe that Ukraine stands at the cusp of achieving a stable, functioning democracy that will advance its prosperity and security, that will strengthen its relations with its partners and neighbors, and provide greater opportunities for Ukrainian citizens."

Foreign Affairs Minister Gryshchenko said: "Today, we have signed a document that provides for practicalities, which clearly stipulates the obligations of each party, and we have full confidence in ability of both Ukraine and the United States to meet the stated goals and timelines."

He added that "the United States has been for the last 20 years and will continue to be a major strategic partner in this global economy and in the politics of the world, where much of the risks happen or appear unexpectedly and need to have quick response from international community."

Mr. Gryshchenko also stated: "We believe that democratic developments in our coun-

(Continued on page 19)

Patriarch Sviatoslav visits Ukrainian Catholic University

(Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

LVIV – Patriarch Sviatoslav Shevchuk visited the Ukrainian Catholic University on September 19 for the first time as the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The patriarch, who is also the grand chancellor of UCU, led a hierarchical liturgy in the Church of the Blessed New Martyrs of UGCC and met with students and teachers of the Lviv university on the newly built university campus, reported the press service of UCU.

"This is a special moment for me. For I witnessed the birth of this university, was one of the first teachers, the dean of the Philosophical-Theological Department. And today for the first time, I am visiting my colleagues as the head of UGCC. For many years of my stay outside Ukraine, I missed this environment. Here, I feel at home. The mystery of the birth of a new

intellectual center is something deep and interesting, and today, I can see the university growing and developing," said the patriarch in his address to the community.

According to the hierarch, at a time of many modern challenges, it is the institutions like UCU that are the light pointing to a positive way into the future. Patriarch Sviatoslav stressed that, at the Synod of Bishops in Brazil, for the first time in the history of the Church the strategy of its development for 10 years was passed.

"This broad strategy with many aspects can be described in short by one motto: 'A living parish is the place of meeting with the living Christ.' And the key link of that strategy is training of priests, monastics and laypeople. Therefore, UCU should get fully integrated into that strategy, find its own way among the ways sent to us by the

(Continued on page 21)



Patriarch Sviatoslav Shevchuk accepts a symbol of his authority as grand chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic University.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA Auditing Committee reports on audit of 2010 financial condition, management, operations of UNA

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – UNA Auditing Committee Chairperson Slavko Tysiak announced the release of a recently completed examination of the financial condition, management and operations of the Ukrainian National Association for the calendar year ending December 31, 2010.

The Auditing Committee – comprising Mr. Tysiak, Eugene Serba and Dr. Wasyl Szeremeta – in the current examination focused on the following: (1) actions taken by UNA's Executive Committee towards implementation of resolutions approved by the 37th UNA Convention, (2) progress made in implementation of current strategic plans and addressing stated management challenges, (3) activity of the financial and organizing departments, including the status of insurance sales in Canada, (4) UNA publication sales and production efficiencies, and business development, (5) the financial condition of the Soyuzivka Heritage Center, including the fourth annual Ukrainian Cultural Festival held July 20-23, 2010, and (5) selected management and operational matters.

The report issued to General Assembly members discloses the UNA is on a slow, if not so steady, path to recovery. U.S.-based insurance business, along with investment income, is strong while its other business components lag behind and continue to present challenges to earnings and to growing net surplus.

The UNA's net surplus, which stands at

\$4,505,252 as of December 31, 2010, has stabilized, but shows signs of shrinkage. The sale of the UNA's headquarters Building for \$4,626,558 on June 4, 2007, remains the primary reason for the positive net surplus position.

The challenge for UNA executive management going forward remains the same as previously reported to the membership, that is, keeping UNA net surplus at an acceptable level to meet regulatory expectations, while maintaining a high level of annuity sales and growing life insurance sales in a sluggish economy.

In addition, the UNA is confronting an increasingly more demanding regulatory environment. A huge challenge for the UNA's small staff is to keep pace with the expanding web of regulatory demands. The UNA's fraternal business operations with their perennial losses compound the challenge because they expose the UNA to a variety of regulatory compliance issues, primarily because fraternal benefits are not offered by other insurance carriers, and to added administrative burdens that can divert or limit management's focus or capacity to follow-through on other matters of strategic importance.

Among the duties of the General Assembly and Executive Committee is implementation of resolutions approved by delegates to the quadrennial national convention. The resolutions express the collective priorities of UNA owner-members. The

37th UNA Convention approved 14 resolutions for implementation by the Executive Committee. At the time of audit the status of the 14 approved resolutions was as follows: one is fully implemented, seven resolutions are partially implemented (in progress), three resolutions are awaiting action, and three resolutions are pending the start of preparations for the 38th Convention in 2014.

The UNA developed the concept of a Ukrainian Cultural Festival to provide a new source of revenues to the Soyuzivka Heritage Center to help offset its operational and capital expenses. In July 2007, the Ukrainian National Foundation (UNF) presented the first Annual Ukrainian Cultural Festival at the Soyuzivka Heritage Center and, subsequently, has made the festival an annual event. While the three-day Ukrainian Cultural Festival held in July is unquestionably popular and a huge success in terms of visitor attendance, the detailed financial data relative to the first four festivals has not been subject to examination by the Auditing Committee. The Auditing Committee will schedule a separate audit of the financial data prepared by the UNA and the UNF. The festival audit is expected to be completed and a report issued by December 31, 2011.

In summary, the UNA cannot let the future just happen. It's a concern that needs to be at the forefront of the minds of convention delegates, General Assembly

members and Executive Committee members. Annuity sales are generating an increasingly larger share of net assets, while other business components are experiencing weak growth or are proving hard to turn around. For example, the positive growth in U.S.-based insurance sales is offset by the continued drought in Canada insurance sales. UNA management continues to struggle to wean the Ukrainian Heritage Center (Soyuzivka) and its weekly news publications from continued reliance on high-levels of cash subsidies. While losses from fraternal benefits are far lower than in past years, without transformational change, UNA prosperity cannot be achieved. Recent quadrennial conventions have come down in favor of keeping the UNA as is which, in some measure, contributes to the reluctance to address the weak demand for UNA insurance products in Canada, and slows action to reverse or at least mitigate the continued depletion of UNA net surplus primarily by Soyuzivka operations and by news publications.

The report provides recommendations for areas of improvement to the UNA's General Assembly and Executive Committee members. The recommendations deal with opportunities to improve communication of information with members including elected delegates and officers, implementation of established strategic initiatives; to address annuity-related matters; to enhance employee participation in UNA business goals; and to better leverage our fraternal benefits by exploring new revenue sources and understanding the cost-benefit of such efforts to lower

(Continued on page 8)



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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Weekly at 78

The year 2011 marks the 78th anniversary of our newspaper, The Ukrainian Weekly, whose first issue rolled off the presses with the date of October 6, 1933. Much has changed since then. The Weekly has grown from a four-page supplement to its sister-newspaper, Svoboda, to an independent paper that publishes issues as large as 56 pages; for more than 20 years it has been reporting the news from Ukraine directly from Kyiv; it now prints pages in color; and it has an online presence that includes the newspapers' archives – all issues published since that premiere issue in 1933 – as well as the current year's issues.

Those who've visited our website have raved about the wealth of materials that may be found there. We've gotten comments and compliments from folks all around the world who've discovered our online archive and have happily spent hours online engaged in what can best be described as a "treasure hunt" for unique materials from our past.

What will you find there? A few diverse examples: "Ukrainians Protest Deliberate Starvation of Ukraine by the Bolsheviks" (October 6, 1933), regarding the Holodomor then taking place in our ancestral homeland; "Ukraine Pays the Bill" (January 27, 1945), about the millions of Ukrainians killed as the price of Soviet victory over the Nazis; "Rhode Island Bridge to be Named after a Ukrainian" (September 15, 1956), about a new bridge named after Theodore Suptelny, a U.S. Marine of Ukrainian descent who was killed in action in Saipan during World War II; "The Real E.T." (July 11, 1982), about 2-foot-10-inch Pat Bilon, who played the extraterrestrial star of that beloved movie; "Popular Movement for Perebudova founded in Ukraine" (September 17, 1989) about the establishment of Rukh; not to mention the stories about Ukraine's declaration of independence, the Orange Revolution, etc. And then there are the countless news stories and commentaries about our community life in the United States and Canada. All of them are part of our online archives and, thus, a part of recorded history.

(Incidentally, the moral of the story for our community activists is: If your community wants to become a part of history, make sure your events are covered on the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly. We welcome submissions from local communities because we firmly believe The Weekly is best used as a network that keeps us all in touch, informed and engaged in our community life.)

The archival materials on our website (1933-2010) are free and open to the public, but the current year's issues are available only to paid subscribers of our online edition, whose cost is the same as that for a print subscription (the online version, of course, is "delivered" in a much more timely fashion than the newspaper handled by the postal service). The good news is that subscribers to our print edition can enjoy complete access to all our offerings online by paying only \$5 more per year with their annual subscription to the printed newspaper.

From 1933 through today, The Ukrainian Weekly, now 78 years old, has stayed true to its founding mission of telling the world the truth about Ukraine and Ukrainians. Today, however, its reach is greater than ever thanks to our online presence.

Oct.
2
2007

Turning the pages back...

Four years ago, on October 2, 2007, Russia's gas monopoly, Gazprom, warned Ukraine via the mass media that it would reduce gas deliveries from November onward unless Ukraine paid \$1.3 billion worth of arrears.

Sergei Kupriyanov, spokesperson for Gazprom, said these arrears accumulated for gas supplied during the nine-month period since January 1, 2007.

In typical Gazprom fashion, the gas company resorted to the weapon of mass media before informing the Ukrainian government or the presidency. Kyiv was not informed as of October 3, 2007, prompting Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich to send Fuel and Energy Minister Yuriy Boiko to Moscow for emergency talks with Gazprom.

Gazprom's debt-accumulation mechanisms, with its middlemen firms and elements in the Ukrainian government, had pushed Naftohaz Ukrainy toward insolvency in 2006-2007, leaving it open to demands by Gazprom for joint control of the gas transit system in Ukraine in lieu of debt repayment.

Gazprom, a monopoly buyer of Turkmen gas for Ukraine, sold those volumes – along with some additional Russian-produced volumes – to RosUkrEnergo, the intermediary between Russia's Gazprom and Ukraine. RosUkrEnergo would then sell it at the Ukrainian border to UkrGazEnergo, which is a joint-venture between RosUkrEnergo and Gazprom-friendly elements within Naftohaz and other Ukrainian offices.

Other issues that sapped Naftohaz's potential for profit-making included the deeply discounted transit and storage service fees for Russian gas that passed through Ukraine westward, as per agreements signed in 2006. Gazprom blamed RosUkrEnergo for the outstanding debt, which in turn blamed UkrGazEnergo, which in turn blamed Naftohaz.

Viktor Chernomyrdin, the former Gazprom chief, warned Kyiv that ongoing negotiations on gas prices "will depend on who will come into the Ukrainian government" after the elections.

Opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko vowed to clean up the gas business in Ukraine. She was seen as a threat to Gazprom's and RosUkrEnergo's interests, and pledged she would defend Ukraine's gas transit system from joint control with Russia. Ms. Tymoshenko helped pass legislation to prevent such a move, to the chagrin of Mr. Boiko and like-minded government officials.

Source: "Gazprom threatens to reduce gas supplies to Ukraine," by Vladimir Socor (*Eurasia Daily Monitor*), *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 14, 2007.

COMMENTARY

Yulia Tymoshenko case is the tip of the iceberg

by Mykola Riabchuk

The farcical trial of Yulia Tymoshenko, the former prime minister and main political rival of President Viktor Yanukovich, seems predictably to be drawing to a farcical end. The final decision is as yet unclear, even for the chief organizers of the court façade. Thus far, they are trying desperately to fulfill two opposite and essentially incompatible demands – to free "Yulia," at the demand of the international community, and, at the same time, to eliminate her as the most dangerous rival of Mr. Yanukovich from the next parliamentary (2012) and presidential (2015) elections.

The government, squeezed by two mutually exclusive imperatives, has a really difficult choice – either to forget about the pending Association Agreement with the European Union and probably about the DCFTA (Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement), or to face harsh political competition from a rival who may not only win the forthcoming elections but also could potentially dispatch all her current persecutors to jail with much more serious and better substantiated criminal accusations.

The costs-and-benefits calculation of either decision is incredibly difficult for the incumbent regime – partly because there are too many unknown variables in the calculation, and partly because the regime is not homogenous, and various factions perceive their own costs and benefits differently.

Some "pragmatic" observers argue that Ms. Tymoshenko is just a loose cannon and her re-emergence on the political scene would weaken and split the opposition, and effectively prevent the emergence of new and more dangerous anti-oligarchic leaders from civil society that may challenge the entire corrupt system. They refer to some classified opinion polls that predict Mr. Yanukovich's victory over Ms. Tymoshenko if an election were held today, but give him slim chances against other candidates like Arseniy Yatsenyuk.

Another group of experts and politicians claims, rather cynically, that the EU will sign the agreements with Ukraine anyway because the country is too big and strategically important, and the Westerners would not allow it to be swallowed alternatively by Russia.

And, finally, there is a sizable group of people around Mr. Yanukovich who have multiple interests in Russia and basically do not care about, and do not believe that any serious international sanctions will be imposed on the regime, regardless of its neo-Soviet roughness and repressiveness.

All these groups press the weak and incompetent leader in different directions but a consensus emerges from this seemingly chaotic chorus that will be examined further in more detail.

Remarkably all the discussions about the Tymoshenko affair pay little if any attention to the factual side of her "crime."

Mykola Riabchuk is an author and journalist from Ukraine, and a leading intellectual who is affiliated with the journal Krytyka.

The article above is reprinted from the blog "Current Politics in Ukraine" (<http://ukrainiananalysis.wordpress.com/>) created by the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine, a program of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta.

Even pro-government experts and politicians, in various articles, talk shows and interviews, speculate primarily about the political expediency of the trial, about its costs and benefits for both the government and Tymoshenko herself, but not about the specific decisions, signatures, documents, figures and agreements she negotiated with her Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin.

It seems that even the government is not especially concerned to make a case that the trial is really a criminal and not a political affair. Hanna Herman, the outspoken advisor of President Yanukovich, goes so far as to suggest that her boss was merely framed by some unspecified conspirators who arrested Ms. Tymoshenko without the president's blessing: "If [Viktor] Yanukovich had made his own decision on the issue, he would not have carried out such a great injustice. It was done when Yanukovich was on his holidays, when he did not have information... If I only knew who had done this, who made this decision, I would have strangled him with my own hands" (<http://gazeta.ua/articles/400435>).

The issue appears here as a matter of domestic intrigue within the ruling clique rather than a genuinely legal case. Yet, an even better portrait of the Ukrainian "justice" system and the legal consciousness of the Ukrainian political "elite" emerges from a recent interview with former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, who back in 2001 arrested Ms. Tymoshenko, then a vice prime minister, because of some murky gas deal from the mid-90s, when she was a major business partner of the notorious Pavlo Lazarenko.

Q. "Don't you regret that you also happened to imprison Yulia Tymoshenko? Her popularity ratings rocketed after that."

A. "I never ordered anyone to imprison her, and you know this!"

Q. "Really?"

A. "If I have ordered it, she wouldn't have been released!" (<http://www.pravda.com.ua/articles/2011/09/17/6594851/>).

No comments are necessary.

In the absence of an independent judiciary in Ukraine any decision on a politician's destiny would be political and, most likely, ascribed to the president's whim since he has accumulated almost autocratic power in his hands.

The "pragmatists" seem to have already persuaded Mr. Yanukovich to release his main nemesis and let her play the role of a political spoiler on the opposition playing field. The EU will be satisfied, the agreements signed, the sanctions avoided, the opposition silenced and the heavyweight Russian pressure counter-balanced by a traditional "Western vector" and mostly virtual "Euro-Atlantic integration."

The only problem remains how to bring to an end the farcical "Yulia show" in a more or less convincing, if not necessarily decent, way.

The solution found by the president's legal pundits and political spin-doctors looks smart. The Parliament is reconsidering whether the old Soviet (1962) Criminal Procedure Code is legally valid in Ukraine, which inter alia would eliminate the article that criminalizes Ms. Tymoshenko's alleged wrongdoing. Two birds would be killed thereby with one stone: Ms. Tymoshenko would be released without a formal dismissal of accusations (thus she would have a criminal record), and the incumbent regime would receive a perfect cart-

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NEWS AND VIEWS

Hunczak lectures on Holodomor

At the "Voices of Vigilance" program (from left) are: Khrystyna Dilai; Irene Smith, president of the Rochester Ukrainian Cultural Center; Brandilea Trescott, student at Monroe Community College (MCC) and president of the Holocaust, Genocide and Human Rights Project (HGHRP); Prof. Taras Hunczak, professor emeritus of Rutgers University; Dr. Christine Hoshowsky, president of the Rochester Ukrainian Group; Elena Dilai, assistant professor of mathematics, MCC, member of the HGHRP Advisory Team; Charles Clarke, professor of psychology, MCC, director of the HGHRP.

by Christine Hoshowsky

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – Dr. Taras Hunczak, professor emeritus of Rutgers University, was the keynote speaker at this year's annual "Voices of Vigilance" Program 2011, which was sponsored by the Holocaust, Genocide and Human Rights Project (HGHRP) here at Monroe Community College. He spoke about the "Holodomor: Execution by Hunger," Stalin's genocide against the Ukrainian people.

A renowned historian, scholar and researcher, Dr. Hunczak is an expert on Ukrainian and Russian studies. He received his doctorate from the University of Vienna in 1960. In that same year, he began lecturing at Rutgers University, where he established himself as a scholar and pedagogue.

Dr. Hunczak has published 27 books and 63 articles and chapters on the subject of Ukrainian and Russian events. He willingly extends himself to meet with students and educators, as he did at MCC, to discourse "the Eastern question." In 2004, Dr. Hunczak was granted the title of professor emeritus at Rutgers.

Prof. Hunczak has received numerous awards for his work on Ukraine. In 1990 he was presented the prestigious Man of the Year award by the Ukrainian Institute of America. He is an active member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences U.S.A. In 1993, Dr. Hunczak was honored to serve as a consultant to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe High Commissioner on National Minorities and Preventive Diplomacy at the Hague, Netherlands.

The Holocaust, Genocide and Human Rights Project (HGHRP) was created more than 20 years ago at Monroe Community College through the combined efforts of students, faculty and administrators; it continues its work with both charter and new members through today. Its mission is to select a different genocide for special study and commemoration each year.

The program goes beyond the requirements of the curriculum. Holocaust and genocide studies are incorporated, as appropriate, into course work in psychology, history and literature classes. Additionally, the HGHRP takes the study of genocide to a higher level. It is more proac-

tive, as participants share a living memory of genocide and a belief that their alertness and willingness to speak out against man's inhumanity to man will deter those who would use genocide for political advantage. Ideally, the goal is to eliminate genocide from human behavior.

The members of the HGHRP at MCC include Charles Clarke, director and professor of psychology (chair of project); Jody Oriel, associate director of the campus center (assistant chair of the project); William Drumright, Ph.D., assistant professor of history; Rosanna Condello, assistant director, College and Community Relations; and Elena Dilai, assistant professor of mathematics (a Fourth Wave Ukrainian American).

Prof. Dilai assumed responsibility for coordinating this year's program on the Holodomor at MCC. The program included a library display, a video presentation, a book discussion and a community reception on March 16 followed by Prof. Hunczak's keynote address on the Holodomor.

About 200 people participated in various activities on theme during the two day program. The funding for the program came from a grant sponsored by MCC. The community reception was financed by a donation from the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union in Rochester. Prof. Hunczak's lecture was open to the public. (HGHRP accepts donations, which are used to finance future programs.)

Participants included representatives of the United Ukrainian American Organizations of Rochester, the Rochester Ukrainian Group, the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, Irondequoit-Poltava Sister Cities, and the Rochester branches of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Members of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Epiphany were present.

Salient points about the Holodomor bear reference.

The Holodomor was a genocide perpetrated in 1932-1933, by Stalin and his regime against Ukrainians in order to break the Ukrainian national spirit during a period of Soviet collectivization. Between 7 million

(Continued on page 18)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Our patriarch's visit to New York

Dear Editor:

Glory to Jesus Christ!

I wish to take this opportunity to share with your readers the news that His Beatitude Sviatoslav Shevchuk, who was elected and confirmed as Head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in March of this year, soon will be making his first visit as patriarch to the Stamford Eparchy. In November, His Beatitude will be attending three important events planned for New York City:

1) On Saturday, November 19 at 1:30 p.m. he will preside and speak at the annual Holodomor Commemoration at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Manhattan.

2) On Sunday, November 20 at 10 a.m. he will be the main celebrant and homilist at the divine liturgy to be celebrated in St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in Manhattan.

3) Also on November 20, later that day at 4 p.m. His Beatitude will be the special guest at a ceremony honoring Ukrainian Catholic Church leaders to be held in University Church on the Rose Hill Campus of Fordham University in the Bronx. His Beatitude will preside and speak at the ceremony in the church, during which he will also participate in the blessing of a mosaic reproduction of the coat-of-arms of His Beatitude Lubomyr Husar a graduate of Fordham University (1966), which has been placed on the sanctuary wall. At this event, His Beatitude Sviatoslav also will receive an honorary doctorate from Fordham University.

This promises to be a unique and memorable weekend for the Ukrainian community of metropolitan New York and especially for the faithful of the Stamford Eparchy. We should be rightly proud that American Catholic institutions such as Fordham University have chosen to honor our Church leaders in this extraordinary way.

Let us in turn demonstrate our visible support, love and respect for our Church and its leaders by making every effort to attend these events. St. Patrick Cathedral, St. George Church and Fordham University Chapel should be overflowing with the faithful of our Eparchy on that weekend, as a testimony to our unity in faith and prayer with our new patriarch and our worldwide Ukrainian Church.

(Please note: all events are free, however, an RSVP is requested for the ceremony at Fordham University. Please visit www.fordham.edu/ukrainiancatholic.)

Most Rev. Paul Chomnycky, OSBM
Eparch of Stamford

Reflections on 9/11: evil was the reason

Dear Editor:

In his "Reflections on 9/11" (September 18), Yaro Bihun misses the obvious reason for the events of 9/11: radical Islamist Osama bin Laden was evil.

Osama, who was killed on the order of President Barack Obama May 2, 2011, saw that American counter-intelligence was sub-par under Presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush. At the very least, he want-

ed to humiliate the United States and prove that it was no longer a great power. He also wanted to kill as many members of Congress as were on the grounds of the Capitol that morning. The heroes of Flight 93 prevented this.

Then President Bush, who was not in the White House that day, wisely decided to take the war to al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and then Iraq. Iraq was then run by evil dictator Saddam Hussein, who in 1990 had invaded Kuwait.

Ukrainian Americans really should know better than to deny the existence of evil. Why did the evil Stalin order the Famine-Genocide against Ukrainians in Ukraine and the northern Caucasus? Close to 10 million Ukrainian victims should never be forgotten. Why did the evil Hitler kill 6 million Jews and prepare to kill millions of Ukrainians later? Several million Ukrainians also perished in Hitler's prisoner of war camps.

To return to the matter of America on 9/11: the U.S. had been deeply humiliated on December 7, 1941. President Bush decided that one Pearl Harbor was more than enough!

Yaroslav Bilinsky
Newark, Del.

The letter-writer is professor emeritus, Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Delaware.

Liturgy at festival remembered 9/11

Dear Editor:

Re: The letter to the Editor (September 18) "Festival on 9/11 is inappropriate" by Jennie Maryliw of Greenbush, Mich. Let me respond as a member of one the 10 Ukrainian Catholic parishes that compromise the Connecticut State Ukrainian Committee, which sponsors the annual festival for the benefit of the Stamford Eparchy.

For the past 43 years the festival has been held on the second weekend of September and was held this year for the 44th time on the 10th anniversary of the horrific attacks that occurred in New York City and Washington.

Yes an advertisement was placed in The Ukrainian Weekly as there would be dancing, games and music.

What the advertisement neglected to say is that a divine liturgy with panakhyda (requiem) service would be celebrated in memory of those who lost their lives on 9/11/01.

The divine liturgy was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Mitred Archpriest Ihor Midzak, vicar general of the Stamford Eparchy, and area clergy. In his homily, Father Midzak reminded all gathered that the attack on September 11 left a wound in hearth and souls of American people. Time is healing this wound, but the scar reminds us about the horrific events of that unforgettable September morning. May the memory of all who perish that day be eternal said Father Ihor.

A commemorative program was held in memory of those lives that were lost on 9/11. Thus, the festival committee did not forget the date of 9/11/01.

Patricia Mokrycki
Hartford, Conn.

The letter-writer is a trustee at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, Hartford, Conn.

Final arguments...

(Continued from page 1)

"It seems these messages weren't heard well by the Ukrainian side," the EU's ambassador to Kyiv, Jose Manuel Pinto Teixeira, said during a lecture in Kyiv on September 28. He was referring to a trio of strong messages delivered to President Yanukovich at the annual Yalta European Strategy Conference.

"It seems we are continuing a process that we would like to avoid for the sake of Ukraine, for the sake of the relations between Ukraine and the EU, for the sake of what we believe Ukrainians want for themselves," he told students at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla.

Mr. Yanukovich is widely seen to be in control of the proceedings and is ignoring rising international condemnation of his administration's prosecution of political opponents. The president however, has maintained that the court proceedings are solely in the hands of the judicial system and that he has nothing to do with the

charges against Ms. Tymoshenko. But many around the globe – from the U.S. to the European Union to Russia – are skeptical about his claims of non-interference.

Ms. Tymoshenko is charged with exceeding her authority when she was prime minister and causing damage to the state of \$190 million by issuing instructions to sign a gas agreement with Russia in 2009. The agreement ended a damaging standoff with Russia which saw gas supplies disrupted to EU states.

She has dismissed the charges as politically motivated.

As the trial resumed on September 27, State Prosecutor Liliya Frolova initiated final arguments calling on the Kyiv's Pechersky District Court to sentence President Yanukovich's arch-rival to seven years in prison, to deprive her of the right to hold public office for three years, to pay 1.5 billion hrv in damages that Ukraine lost in the 2009 gas deal with Russia and to cover 10,000 hrv in court expenses.

Back in Warsaw, Elmar Brok of the European People's Party, European

Democrats faction, demanded that Ukraine explain the prosecutor's request to sentence Ms. Tymoshenko to seven years.

"If we receive no explanations before September 30, then I would like to know how we are going to react to this, because I think that we need to seek progress with regard to the free trade zone. This is also in our interests because we want to sign it. But we must also make it clear that a country with EU prospects must have at least democracy and the rule of law," he said.

In turn, the Tymoshenko defense team composed of Yurii Sukhov, Oleksander Plakhotniuk, and Mykola Siryi gave their final arguments on September 28 and 29.

Mr. Sukhov said in his closing speech said that prosecutors have failed to prove his client's guilt. Mr. Plakhotniuk dismissed the prosecutor's request to levy a fine against Ms. Tymoshenko as absurd, saying prosecutors have failed to provide evidence for the alleged damages.

Maja Kocijancic, a spokeswoman for EU foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton, issued yet another warning to Kyiv over the

case on September 28.

"We underline to Ukrainian authorities the need for respect for the rule of law, incorporating fair, impartial and independent legal process," she said. "We also know the danger of provoking any perception that judicial measures are used selectively, and we stress the importance of assuring the maximum transparency of investigations, prosecutions and trials."

Standing up for the first time in the trial, Ms. Tymoshenko, 50, took more than four hours to give an emotional final argument on the afternoon of September 29. She said she wasn't standing up for the judge but for "society."

She denied all the charges against and called them "absurd."

"Everything said by my defense lawyers, everything that I will say, isn't for the judge, it's for society, for the global society. Once the verdict will be delivered we will get full rehabilitation," she said.

She added that she would make the same decisions again as in the 2009 gas crisis: "At that time I acted lawfully, logically and effectively, with the state's interests in mind... If those circumstances were to repeat themselves, then I would... act the same way again."

Holding back tears, she accused President Yanukovich of orchestrating her "lynching" in order to remove a political opponent. She stated that, if found guilty, she would not ask for clemency.

Ms. Tymoshenko has been on trial since June and in prison for nearly 60 days. The trial resumes September 30.

According to procedure, prosecutors and the defense are supposed to read their closing statements before the judge deliberates on the verdict.

UNA Auditing...

(Continued from page 8)

future UNA subsidies.

Auditing Chairperson Tysiak said an important priority of the Auditing Committee is to share audit results and recommendations with General Assembly members and the Executive Committee to help them guide and direct the UNA's core insurance operations effectively and to provide accountability and transparency for funds spent to support member benefits and community outreach initiatives that foster the Ukrainian spirit. The audit's results and recommendations are resources for the UNA's Executive Committee and its advisors on the General Assembly.

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NEWS AND VIEWS: Holodomor curriculum and our next steps

by Lana Babij

It was inspiring to observe first hand and later read about the Boston group's efforts to introduce legislation requiring instruction about the Holodomor in the Massachusetts curriculum. (July 10) and news story: "Committee of Massachusetts legislature holds hearing..."

However, if we pay close attention to what this bill requires, we, as Ukrainian educators, have our own immediate mandate: follow through so that these efforts are not wasted!

The bill reads:

"The board of education shall formulate recommendations on the instruction on the Ukrainian genocide Holodomor within its curricular material on genocide and human rights issues, and guidelines for teaching of such material. In formulating these recommendations, the board shall consult with practicing teachers, principals, superintendents, and curricular coordinators in the commonwealth, as well as experts knowledgeable on the subject of the Ukrainian genocide. Said recommendations shall be available to all school districts in the commonwealth on an advisory basis..."

Who do we want driving those recommendations?

- Those of us with a solid base of knowledge about the Holodomor in a variety of contexts;

- those of us with current and critical knowledge of all the possible relevant resources that are accurate and appropriate – in whatever format; and

- those of us who have both practical and theoretical grounding in current teaching practices.

These are the people who must be at the

Lana Babij is a librarian at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, and an active member of the Connecticut Holodomor Awareness Committee.

Recommended curriculum guides on the Holodomor

"The Ukrainian Genocide/Holodomor, 1932-1933: A Curriculum And Resource Guide For Educators." Prepared by Myron B. Kuropas, Ph.D., and James Mace, Ph.D. (developed for the state of Illinois, which mandates study of "the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine"; updated at least through 2008) <http://internationalstudies.uchicago.edu/outreach/workshops/2009-2010/documents/100113-ukraine-holodomor-curriculum.pdf>.

"The Unknown Genocide – Ukrainian Holodomor 1932-1933." Prepared by Valentina Kuryliw, award-winning Canadian educator (Includes lesson plans, links and bibliography; geared for grades 10-12, published in 2008.) <http://www.faminegenocide.com/kuryliw/index.htm>,

"Genocide Never Again [Ukrainian Genocide] Teacher and Student Workbook." Prepared by Vera Bej, Ihor Mirchuk and Christine R. Shwed. (Includes applicable "Pennsylvania standards & eligible content by worksheets." For grades 7 up, published in 2007.) http://ncua.inform-decisions.com/eng/files/UkrGenocide_Teacher_Student_Workbook.pdf.

For a list that includes additional guides and further information, readers may contact Lana Babij, lybabij@cox.net

forefront in guiding the instructional recommendations, with classroom-ready methods and materials in hand for dissemination in hard copy and online. If not, we will be at the mercy of those who know little and care even less.

Step 1: short term

At this point in time, as best as I can determine, we have three publicly available curriculum guides on the teaching of the Holodomor for the upper grades that are well-developed, up-to-date, and pedagogically sound*. (Others exist that have not been updated in years, or have a more limited scope.) Soon we will have the educational cut of the award-winning documentary "Genocide Revealed." We have numerous other resources, including recorded survivor testimonies.

What remains to be done is to:

- align the stated educational outcomes with defined standards,
- develop adaptations for use with various educational technologies, and

- create self-contained mini-modules for a variety of teaching contexts.

Even for those states and districts where open-ended genocide education is mandated, the goal must be to supply Holodomor-specific teaching units for appropriate contexts that conform to the applicable standards.

Then, most importantly, we must actively market these resources and make them widely accessible for all to use.

Step 2: long term

First of all, in order to assure that all these Holodomor-related resources and customized lesson units will be readily accessible to anyone, we need to:

- develop and assiduously maintain an online educationally oriented clearinghouse whose contents are descriptively annotated, continually updated, and searchable by format, grade level, detailed subject, etc;
- create a mechanism for regular revisions and improvement of teaching materi-

als; and

- identify a core of advisors who are ready to assist teachers in finding and using teaching materials.

Fortunately, the content and groundwork for much of this ongoing resource management is already being laid in Canada by educator/activist Valentina Kuryliw, who has also been offering a variety of Holodomor education workshops throughout Canada over the last few years. Other individuals, not necessarily from the Ukrainian community, have also prepared, contributed to and supported Holodomor educational initiatives in recent years.

Another significant achievement is the first-time offering of a successful Holodomor education course at the university level, the Social Justice Institute that took place at the University of Manitoba this summer.

The time is right now to coordinate all these efforts and move forward. It would certainly be appropriate to jumpstart this with either a live or virtual nationwide con-

(Continued on page 21)

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PHOTOS BY ROMAN PETRIW



Patriarch...

(Continued from page 1)

The 20th century gave the Church Andrey Sheptytsky, who protected the people from fading into the Latin, German and Polish world and became the de facto ethnarch of a portion of Ukrainians; Josyf Slipyj, who preserved the Church as such and developed it in the countries of the diaspora; Myroslav Lubachivsky, who returned the UGCC to its historical homeland; Lubomyr Husar, who brought it to a nationwide and even worldwide level – let us only recall the visit of Blessed John Paul II. What will they write about the first five to 10 years of your patriarchate, what might be its main achievement?

I don't know... We'll see in five to 10 years... But now I feel that, given the level of development at which our Church finds itself, we are beginning to act like a global Church. This is not my phrase. It's been said before. That is, the Ukrainian Church is far from a regional one.

That is, this is a Church that has its center in Ukraine, but lives, as a single body, in the whole world. This is a Church which is Ukrainian but today conducts pastoral ministry in various cultures. And today the issue of "unity in diversity" is very interesting and very acute for our Church. I think that this will be one of those questions for the next five years. But what they'll write about it, time will tell [laughs].

What does Sviatoslav Shevchuk today ask Sviatoslav Shevchuk about his mission?

Well, perhaps I will slightly re-phrase the question... I sometimes ask myself: "Lord God, why did you get involved with me?" [laughs] You have sent out me – a small, ordinary person, full of his own, let's say, weaknesses, limitations, and, perhaps, some misunderstanding right now even of what this very mission is?" I ask the Lord God about this... And today I don't have an answer.

Today might be the first time in the 1,000 years of its existence that Our Church has in Ukraine three, let us say, front men at the national level: you, His Beatitude Lubomyr Husar, and Father Borys Gudziak, Ph.D., the rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU). The country has heard, seen, acknowledged, and taken an interest in all of you. What are the main problems of the Church and the people that you emphasize?

There are, probably, several such issues. First of all I will say that I am very comforted that there are a number of such "front men." I once felt that our Church was always lacking such variety. Our Church was always identified with one person, or it was interpreted only through one person. But we are all different, these three persons that you named.

Each of us has his own personal history, his own upbringing and, shall we say, intellectual formation. But we are all members of one and the same Church. And so, I think, it is a very great plus that we, perhaps in different ways, represent one and the same essence, which is our Church.

I started emphasizing one of those issues long ago – not only when I was chosen head of the Church, but when I was appointed to the group of bishops who developed the vision for our Church for the next 10 years. Each of the bishops had his own emphasis. I emphasized the question of inculturation. In my opinion, this is something so very rele-

vant and important for our Church, and connected with the task of the "new evangelization," about which much is being said in the Catholic Church.

I began to understand this deeply in Argentina. Then I started posing this question to myself: "What does it mean to be an Eastern Catholic in a Latin American culture?" I posed this question to many learned people – scholars, cultural studies experts, activists in culture and intellectuals.

No one has given me an answer that satisfied me. But I think that the question of inculturation is for us, for our Church, and for the entire Church of Christ in general, very important. For we are living in times of very fast cultural changes, times when the very understanding of the concept of "Ukrainian culture" has not, finally, been formulated in its modern, contemporary appearance.

In addition, there is the question of introducing the inheritance of the Eastern Catholic Church to various cultures – what is necessary to introduce and what, shall we say, can we, to a certain extent, omit? What is foundational and what is of secondary importance? In what do we need to be absolutely united in our Church, which is alive in various countries, and in what can we allow some variety?

This is not a simple question. I think that we will continue to look for answers to this. But we must find them.

Your election underlined, at least for some, the crying difference between you and the heads of the other, Orthodox Churches in Ukraine, at least regarding age. What distinguishes you? What unites or could unite you with the heads of the Orthodox Churches?

Still, I think our common heritage, common roots, can unite us, because they do exist. As we understand and live out more deeply our roots in Kyivan Christianity, we will grow closer to one another.

Obviously, we are all different – the issue here is not only the age barrier or some other things. But we are still the children of, let us say, those centers in which we have conceived ourselves as people of a Church.

But more and more, in particular in Kyiv, I am beginning to see that we have very deep common roots. We should expose these. I was very pleased to hear that even the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in union with the Moscow Patriarchate very much appreciates its name as a Kyivan Church and wants to understand it and come to know it more deeply. So I think we have much in common.

Ukrainians in the diaspora in the period after World War II up to the collapse of the USSR made a great, if not to say determining, contribution to the preservation of our cultural, religious and national identity. What might be, or should be, from your point of view, the mission of the modern diaspora in the 21st century?

I think that the mission of the diaspora has not, finally, been set. I, let's say, have found at least two concepts of the role and mission of the diaspora.

One thought is that it is the diaspora that should introduce the substance of that culture that has been preserved abroad into the Ukrainian reality – in particular, influencing one or other factors in the state, influencing the policies of the president or the government.

Others say that their mission is exclusively to influence their local governments and in this way to form the international image of worldwide "Ukraine" as such.

I think the truth lies somewhere in the middle – we will do one and not reject

the other.

The "business" of the Church – if one may so put it – is the salvation of our souls. In this sense, according to Christ's commandment, there is not and cannot be a difference between "Greeks and Jews." In fact, our Church is the universal Church in miniature. But, despite all this, it is still an institution deeply national according to its form and content, if one may so put it. If the question of creating parishes in which services will be celebrated in the Russian language is put on the agenda, how will this influence (or not influence) the clearly national character of the UGCC?

You see, this question is of secondary importance as far as the essence of the Church is concerned. Today we celebrate our liturgies in English, Spanish, Portuguese... So, in principle, shouldn't we be prepared to celebrate the liturgy in that language which is pastorally effective and necessary? I don't see here any, let's say, ideological grounding. I don't see why we should be closed to this.

At the given moment it is necessary to be, above all, open to preaching to and teaching people in the Russian language, though even the Russians themselves don't use the Russian language for services, and so we don't need to serve [in the Russian language] now. This is something that belongs, I would say, to elements of secondary importance which need to be studied in accord with needs.

Ukrainians scattered throughout the world, in comparison with those who live in Ukraine, have very sharp reactions to the visits to our homeland of your "colleague" who heads the daughter Church of the Kyivan Church. In your opinion,

how realistic is the installation of "the Russian world" on the territory of Ukraine?

Honestly, I am very skeptical of this idea, inasmuch as it does not take at all seriously the reality in which we all live. What is interesting is that such an idea is more annoying to faithful of the Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate than to all others. We react to this more calmly...

But I think that this idea can be more dangerous in the diaspora than in Ukraine, inasmuch as there is such a tendency to gather under one "protecting veil," under one two-headed eagle, all Russian speakers abroad. And there is a danger that societies will be created as alternatives to modern Ukrainian communities which will, to a certain extent, grab for themselves the right to represent the Ukrainian people. And this is one of many serious dangers. But, we shall see...

Among other responsibilities, you carry on your shoulders the burden of the grand chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic University. And this burden is the responsibility for the success (or failure) of its mission. What do you see as the mission of UCU in the next five to 10 years? To what extent do you understand, do you feel, that UCU is one of not many institutions that oppose modern obscurantism in Ukraine?

I would probably approach this question from the other side. This university is the only intellectual powerhouse that our Church has at this time. It is a powerhouse which has extremely wide significance, and not only for Ukrainian society. It is an intellectual treasure without which the Church

(Continued on page 11)

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GENERATION UKE

Edited and compiled by Matthew Dubas

Iskra Ensemble debuts at "Nadiya Ye!" festival

by Taissa Hamulak

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – The Iskra Ensemble – a new performing ensemble affiliated with the Iskra Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and Academy – had its official debut at the "Nadiya Ye!" festival at the Ukrainian Youth Association resort on July 2.

Iskra had a lively performance that captured the audience's attention on Saturday, opening the show with the "Pryvit" (welcome) dance, a

seven-minute-long presentation featuring different regions of Ukraine. The number included dances from the Poltava, Zakarpattia, Bukovyna, Volyn and Hutsul regions, with each couple wearing a region's traditional colorful costumes.

Following the Pryvit, ensemble members performed a series of dances. They entertained the audience with their "Sviato Na Bukovyni" (Holiday in Bukovyna), a dance spotlighting four couples displaying their rapid footwork.

Following that, the all-girls laundry dance, "Prachky Pry Potichku" (Laundry at the Pond), featured fast turns and playful character. "Volyn" stunned the audience with flips and cartwheels, Iskra ended the afternoon show with its version of the beloved "Hopak."

The ensemble was formed towards the end of 2010 and began its Sunday rehearsals early in 2011 in Whippany, N.J. Andriy Cybyk, artistic director and choreographer of the Iskra

Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and Academy, is also the instructor of the new performing ensemble. The members of the ensemble come from different groups, however, all have had Mr. Cybyk as an instructor at one point or another.

The Iskra Ensemble was honored to have its debut at an event as big as the "Nadiya Ye!" festival.

For more information about the new ensemble, please email iskra2@rocketmail.com.



The Iskra Ukrainian Dance Ensemble performing its "Pryvit."

Ukrainian American on "Jeopardy!"

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Alexandra Liteplo, an educational publishing digital producer, from Wakefield, Mass., appeared on the September 20 episode of the popular TV quiz game show "Jeopardy!" Ms. Liteplo is an active member of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization.

Ms. Liteplo came in third place. First place went to Justin Sausville, a urologist from Baltimore, and second place went to Ken Herrera, an MBA student from Denver. Mr. Sausville's three-day cash winnings totaled \$76,800. He went on to win a fourth night, for a total of \$101,201.

In single Jeopardy (the first round), Ms. Liteplo scored \$5,800, followed by \$12,200 in double Jeopardy (the second round). Her final Jeopardy total was \$15,601.

Categories in single Jeopardy included "Early Man," "TV Title Role Playing," "Aging Gracefully," "Stately Rivers," "Ways to Lose Money," "One Vowel Only." Double Jeopardy categories included "Late Man," "A Celtic Category," "Isn't it 'Grand?'," "This is a Job for a Hero," "The White House" and "Sibling Revelry."

And, in final Jeopardy, the category was "Name's the Same," and the question was: "Name shared by a popular world sport and a member of the Gryllidae family." The answer: cricket.

Food drive in remembrance of Ukraine's Famine-Genocide

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ukrainian youth in the U.S. and Canada are raising awareness of the Holodomor, the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 that killed millions of Ukrainians. A food drive has been created, which was launched on October 1, and the organizers are inviting the Ukrainian community across the United States and Canada to collect non-perishable food items for their local food banks, which will be donated in December, before Christmas, in memory of the victims of the Holodomor. Food collection will end on November 30, with donation day being held on December 3.

It is hoped that this action receives publicity from different avenues and raises the general public's awareness of the Holodomor, and in the process, help needy families around Christmas time.

The idea of an all-encompassing food drive that would unite the Ukrainian organizations of North America in a collaborative effort was discussed by 30 members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association during a "Tabir Druzhynnyky" (weekend camp for young adults age 18-35) held on Labor Day weekend at the UAYA resort in Ellenville, N.Y.

Ukrainian groups such as the UAYA, Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, sports teams, dance groups, Ukrainian student clubs, churches, credit unions, fraternities, sororities, your group of friends, and others from each local community to form "teams" and "compete" in the effort.

The collected food will be brought to state food banks. For example, in New Jersey, the food will be brought to one main distribution center, where it will be used throughout the state based on each locality's needs.

A week or so before Christmas, all the partici-

pating groups from each state will meet at the state food bank at the same time and bring their donations. Each group will have their contributions tallied individually, photos will be taken with each group's donation, then all of the food will be combined and donated in remembrance of the Holodomor.

Representatives have joined from groups in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio and Chicago, and soon will add Boston, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Montreal and Toronto.

There are a few people currently representing various Ukrainian organizations in this effort, but we need more people from other organizations that want to be a part of this effort, to organize, motivate and mobilize others to act.

We currently have: Michael Kapitula, Yonkers, N.Y., branch UAYA; Danny Szpyhulsky, Irvington, N.J., branch UAYA; Nadia Dlaboha, New York branch UAYA; Michael J. Migielicz, Cleveland branch UAYA; Orest Omeliach, Hartford, Conn., branch UAYA; Steven Porada, Passaic, N.J., branch UAYA; Yuriy Symczyk, Ukrainian National Association; Anna Solomia Pylypiw, Rutgers University Ukrainian Student Club; Peter Chudolij, Passaic, N.J., Ukrainian Volleyball Team; Yuri S. Broda, Youth of the League of Ukrainian Canadians; Dan Nysh, Penn State Ukrainian Society; Ivanka Bryan, Chicago branch UAYA; and Andriy Panas, Chornomorska Sitch men's soccer team.

For information on how to get your organization involved or know someone who would be a good candidate area representative, contact Steven Porada, telephone, 201-463-6607, or e-mail, StevenPorada@yahoo.com A Facebook page has been created at <http://www.facebook.com/event.php?eid=172540239489177>.

Patriarch...

(Continued from page 10)

cannot exist. A few days ago I made my first visit to this university as its grand chancellor, and I stated the following paradigm: I cannot imagine the UGCC without UCU, or UCU without the UGCC.

And it's a very good thing, first of all, that UCU is today a very powerful moral authority in Ukrainian society. And, secondly, that it is a clear alternative to what I would call Soviet educational stereotypes. I also think that UCU has great significance for Ukrainians abroad, inasmuch as it can truly serve our whole Church so that it will be able to preserve its own identity.

What are the main internal and external threats to the UGCC, that is, for our people and Ukrainians beyond the limits of the historical homeland?

I would say that perhaps an internal threat is that unique alienation from its home territory and from that life which exists in the Church that is observed in separate areas.

When I came to Argentina, I felt that for many years there had been lacking a living connection of this eparchy and those people with our center in Ukraine, which did not know or understand them. I was very pleased when many of our faithful in Argentina said that they now feel much closer to the heart of the Ukrainian Church, because they can address its head in the Spanish language [laughs].

This is one of the matters of a global Church, so that none of its parts scattered throughout the world become separated, alienated, but that they really live in living communion.

Regarding external threats, I would talk about a general apathy toward questions of the Church and religion as such. That's the first. Second are the new forms of identifying oneself with a Church or a people that the modern person has. I would say that very often the modern person does not feel established obligations to a Church or a people. In the post-modern world, the person first of all pays attention to his or her own personal benefit from one allegiance or another. And so, I think, we should keep this in mind and know how to respond to these challenges.

For Patriarch Sviatoslav Shevchuk, where is the line (or the end of the line) of compromise in relations with the existing political regime, which has made a mockery of the very idea of "Ukraine"?

Compromise remains where human dignity comes into play.

Your Beatitude, please tell us your wishes for those Ukrainians who will read this interview.

I would first of all hope that they not be indifferent. Do not be indifferent about your people, their future, and, in particular, their Church, which is the soul of this people.

I would hope that they are good Christians and good, deep Ukrainians.

Nicholas Bervinchak: From slate picker to celebrated Pennsylvania coal country artist

by Michael Buryk with Alexis Buryk



Nicholas Bervinchak. Self-portrait.

The Primrose Coal Patch

My interest in the artistic work of Nicholas Bervinchak is intensely personal. In the mid-1980s, I was flipping through some prints at The Ukrainian Museum gift shop in New York City, when I came across a piece titled "Buck Run Colliery" (1933). The scene really caught my eye because my dad grew up in the coal patch in Primrose, Pa., and this looked like a great Christmas gift for him. I didn't buy the print that day, but the scene was permanently etched into my mind.

The Primrose patch, Bervinchak's home for many years and frequent subject, captured my imagination from when I was a child. Many of my cousins continue to live near there, and long after my father left in 1939, tales of Coal Country life were often told in my family and continuously stoked my curiosity about the place.

To see Bervinchak's "Summer Morning" (1934), I'm reminded that one of the two ladies chatting behind the merchant's wagon parked in the middle of Willow Lane in the patch could easily have been my Baba Julia, who lived at the end of the street. Gazing at Bervinchak's etching "Miners Driving a Gangway" (1935), I think of my Granddad Mike who toiled deep underground digging coal at Lytle Colliery in Forestville. Like many of the men who worked in the mines, he lost his life around Christmas 1924 after coal falling from the ceiling in the tunnel broke his back. Life back then was undoubtedly rough, but the community was strong and vibrant, and from that landscape grew the talent of Nicholas Bervinchak.

So, who was he?



"Buck Run Colliery" (1933), The Ukrainian Museum, New York, Bervinchak Collection. Etching image reproduced with Museum permission, all rights reserved.

Today, Bervinchak's work is scattered in many private hands and back storage rooms of museums around the world. It is not easy to find, though that wasn't always the case. Throughout his career, he produced more than 180 detailed scenes of Pennsylvania Coal Country along with poems and essays, in addition to a large amount of ecclesiastical art, which expressed his deep Eastern Christian religious faith through the decoration of numerous churches in Schuylkill County and much farther away. Somehow, he defied the harsh fates of other men in the mining community, like my own grandfather, and became a successful artisan and an invaluable voice for his home and time period. What forces from his home, community, and the wider world shaped his talent to produce such wonderful examples of social realist art in lines of black and white?

Early years

Nick Bervinchak, a native son of Schuylkill County, Pa., honed his many artistic talents in the period slightly before and during the Great Depression in the black hills of Coal Country in northeastern Pennsylvania. According to a 1907 Ellis Island immigration record, Nicholas was born in 1903 in Shenandoah near Mahanoy City, Pa., about 23 miles northeast of Minersville. His parents were Iwan Bervinchak and Euphemia (Fenna) Polinsky, both Ukrainian Lemkos. He had a younger brother then, Michael, who was also born in Shenandoah in 1905 and another brother, Paul, born later in 1908.

Apparently, the family lived for a while with Iwan's brother Wasyl in Mahanoy City. They made one trip back to their home village of Rzepedz in Galicia (Halychyna) between 1905 and 1907 and their return to the U.S. (under the name *Barvinczak*) was noted in an Ellis Island immigration record dated September 9, 1907. Eventually they settled first in Black Heath, not far from Minersville, and then moved to nearby Primrose.

Shortly after their return to the U.S., Iwan was killed in a coalmine accident. Nick's mother eventually remarried a man named Matthew Cherkis. After his stepfather sustained injuries in the mines on several occasions and with their brood continuing to grow to nine children, Nick, as the oldest child, ended his formal education in the fifth grade to help support his family. He worked in the Hazleton Silk Mill during World War I.

After the war, at age 15, he went back to Primrose and began picking slate as a breaker boy in the Lytle Colliery for \$2.10 per day. Later, between ages 17 and 18, he

went to work inside the mine itself. His many tasks included timbering, track-laying, boring holes for dynamite to blast for coal and driving the mules that powered the buggies, which hauled the black diamonds out of the mine.

Nick knew he could never work in the mines forever because of the loss of his father there. As he grew older, he took an interest in drawing pictures. In an interview that appeared in the September 12, 1971, Sunday edition of the *Allentown Call-Chronicle*, he offers a glimpse of his early efforts:

"I first started drawing on paper in which the butcher wrapped meat. Then, on a trash bank near my home in Black Heath [which was a small village next to Primrose], I found a drawing book. I filled

offered him an apprenticeship at \$5.62 per day – the same rate that Nick earned in the mines.

He learned from Daubner about painting religious murals, ecclesiastical design, woodcarving and other church decorative arts, and later went into business for himself. His early work appeared in St. George Orthodox Church in Minersville, but unfortunately it was lost when the church burned down in 1933. He decorated the church again when it was rebuilt and his murals can still be seen on the main and side altars as well as on the iconostasis (an icon screen). This art dates from the 1940s, 1950s, and later. He was a long-time parishioner, and also sang in the choir there.

Nick would decorate many Eastern Christian and other churches in the



"Summer Morning" (1934), Bud and Tina Pellish, Bervinchak Collection. Etching image reproduced with their permission, all rights reserved.

this in, and from then, my appetite for art work increased."

This was in 1909, around the time that one of his first drawings, a mine mule, was created. Bervinchak was only in the first grade.

Work at Lytle

While working in the Lytle mine, he began to draw on the walls there with a piece of chalk, which was not appreciated by the breaker boss. He asked Nick to quit. But, his working buddies wouldn't allow that to happen, and they picked up his share of the load. This gave him time to sketch and draw his co-workers as he sat on a dynamite box deep underground. After a year of hard labor, Nick began to think about how he could escape the mine and make a living elsewhere.

Nick's big break

The 1920s would be a pivotal period for the development of Bervinchak's many talents. During this time he made the acquaintance of two major figures who would help to carefully shape his artistic career. In 1924, Nick spent his days watching the church painter Paul Daubner of Budapest, Hungary, decorate the interior of Ss. Peter and Paul Byzantine Catholic Church in Minersville. He was still working the night shift in the mines at the time.

Daubner asked for a sample of his work. Nick brought back a large canvas, which was an unfinished painting of the Arrest and Trial of Jesus Christ. He had used only house paint thinned by his mother's cooking oil to paint the scene. The European fresco painter was so impressed that he

Northeast. In 1958 his designs were accepted by St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Carteret, N.J., to decorate their new iconostasis and the interior, as well as carve the doors. This was probably his largest single undertaking in ecclesiastical art.

The relationship with Daubner would continue even after Bervinchak went off on his own, decorating churches around 1939 after his lengthy apprenticeship with the fresco painter. The two teamed up again in the 1960s as Daubner and Bervinchak Church Decorators and continued their tradition of ecclesiastical art.

Bervinchak and artist George Luks

A second key influence of Bervinchak's artistic career was the eccentric George Luks (1866-1933), who grew up in Pottsville, Pa., the son of Eastern European immigrants. Luks was known as one of "The Eight" – a group of artists sometimes called the Ash Can School, who sought to create realistic, often gritty portrayals of everyday living. He spent time in the early 1900s on the Lower East Side of New York, where he painted detailed scenes of immigrant life, and crafted quite a reputation for himself as a boisterous, carousing figure who gained incredible commercial success and standing as an artist.

In 1925, Luks returned to Pottsville to complete a mural for the Necho Allen Hotel. The subject was the discovery of anthracite by a local farmer, Necho Allen, in the late 18th century, and the subsequent growth of the coal industry. While in Pottsville, Luks captured the local miners and their families in drawings, watercolors

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Nicholas Bervinchak...

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and oils with his empathetic style.

It was at this time that Bervinchak made Luks' acquaintance, probably with help of a local connection, Edith Patterson. She had come to Pottsville in 1918 and became the director of the Pottsville library. In her role there, Patterson actively supported local artists, writers and poets. In the summer of 1925, Luks gave an exhibit of his work to date, which was hosted by the Pottsville Library.

Bervinchak had done an oil painting utilizing his usual supplies, house paints, and visited the library to show it to Luks. He was greatly encouraged by the artist to continue his work and to visit Luks in New York City. Bervinchak, however, preferred to stay with his roots in Schuylkill County. In a brochure for his Bloomsburg State College exhibit many years later (1971), he said: "How could I draw what I want to draw when I'm away in New York?"

Learning to etch

While working for Daubner, Bervinchak began doing pen and ink drawings. His employer was so impressed with the detail and quality of his work that he suggested he should try etching. Daubner explained the process, and soon Bervinchak produced his first etching of his mother, Fenna, milking her cow.

Since he couldn't afford a \$100 to buy a press, he fashioned his tools from whatever materials were near at hand. Bervinchak had a natural ability for this artistic technique, and he used a victrola needle as his etching tool and a piece of copper which he found at the mine, as the plate.

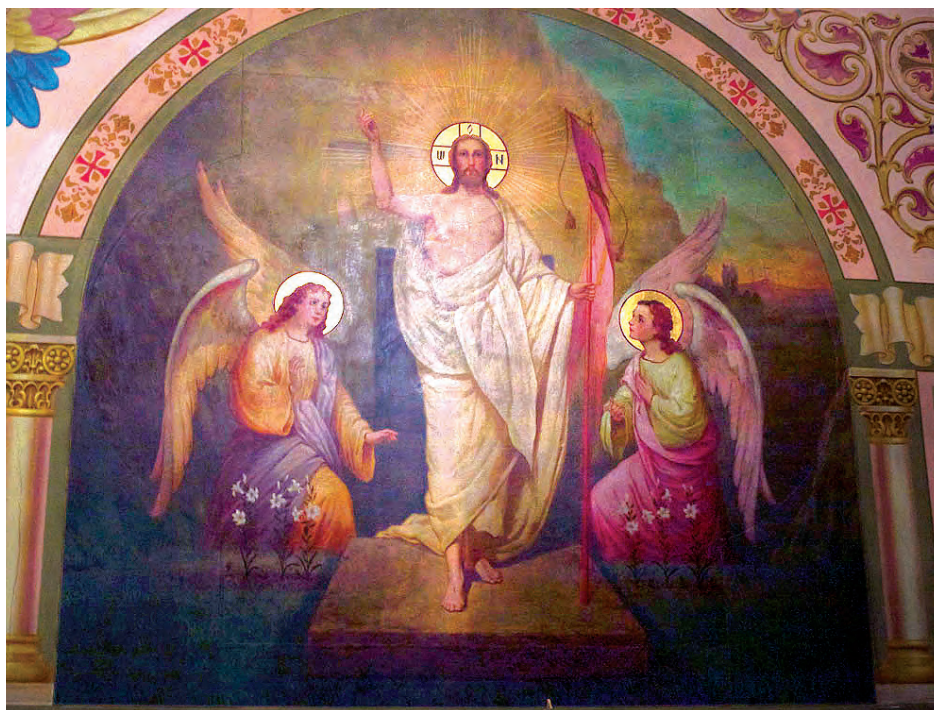
Through trial and error, he perfected the intricate process and began to produce prints that were displayed in various exhibitions and shows.

In September 1932, Daubner took Bervinchak's etchings to The Washington Square Outdoor Exhibition in New York City. His pieces sold well, with 25 purchased, and one of them went on to win first prize. In that same year his work "Toiling Miners" won first place at the Minnesota State Fair. In 1933 three of his etchings were displayed at the Social Science Building at the New York World's Fair.

A Pottsville Journal newspaper article from 1933 profiled the Primrose artist and



"Hoeing" (Bervinchak's mother Fenna, Forestville, Pa.) (watercolor, year unknown), Marion Bervinchak-Leschey, Bervinchak Collection. Photo reproduced with her permission, all rights reserved.



"The Resurrection" (1962-1963?), St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Church, ceiling, Carteret, N.J. Image reproduced with St. Demetrius permission, all rights reserved.



"The Last Supper" (1942), St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church, main altar, Minersville, Pa. Image reproduced with St. George permission, all rights reserved.

stated: "Schuylkill County may well be proud of a young artist, Nicholas Bervinchak, whose exquisite etchings are meeting with recognition among artists and connoisseurs." His reputation as a social realist etcher and a regional artist was fast becoming established in the north-east and beyond.

Bervinchak's fame sprouts and grows

The 1930s and early 1940s were a prolific period for Bervinchak's etchings. However, it was an extremely difficult time economically in Schuylkill County. The production of anthracite coal had been declin-

ing since the 1920s, and ongoing labor strikes made for uncertain times in the coal patch.

Even as the Great Depression forced the shutdown of many Schuylkill County mines and led to major unemployment in the area, the artist continued to chronicle local life with his detailed and visually engaging prints. Among his better-known etchings are those that depict life in and around those mines - especially in the area near Red Patch (Willow and Blue Lane) in Primrose. From his window overlooking the patch on Forest Lane, Bervinchak could see the social and economic drama unfolding.

Among his 180 etchings from this intense period of 1933-1941 are "Buck Run Colliery" (1933), "Miners Driving a



"The Soil Tillers, Ukraine" (oil painting, 1976), Marion Bervinchak-Leschey, Bervinchak Collection. Photo reproduced with her permission, all rights reserved.

Gangway" (1935), and "Bootleg Coal Miner" (1937). His intimate connection with the patch in Primrose is reflected in several of his etchings, including four depicting the seasons there. Local models were always used for his scenes. The old-timers in and around Primrose and Minersville easily recognize familiar faces among his realistic characters. It's thought that he even used his own children as models in his work.

Bervinchak had a special interest in the bootleg miners. With unemployment among the local miners at more than 50 percent as the mines greatly curtailed their production because of the Depression, or shut down completely, many began to dig their own "coal holes" initially to fuel their own stoves. As the Depression wore on, these "bootleggers" began to sell this coal in the northeast through a network of trucks that hauled it beyond Schuylkill County.

The mine owners used every means at their disposal, including the police, to try to stop this activity, but were unsuccessful. Eventually this informal business grew to an annual revenue of almost \$35 million! Several of Bervinchak's etchings capture the work of the bootleg miners, their families and the dangers they faced. Among these are "Bootleg Tragedy" (1936), "Bootleg Coal Miner" (1937) and "Bootlegger's Wife and Son" (1939).

Much later he would write a poem, "The Bootleg Miner" (January 1950), describing in great detail the daily dangerous toil of the bootleg miner. It was published in the Pottsville *Republican-Herald* on September 16, 1963, in a column called "Editorial Musings" by the journalist Walter S. Farquhar. Farquhar was commenting on the August 1963 Shepton Mine Disaster in which two local anthracite miners, David Fellin and Henry Throne, had been trapped and given up for dead and finally rescued after 14 days underground.

In 1938 one of Bervinchak's etchings appeared for the first time in a book. George Korson, who had become a journalist for the local Pottsville newspaper, the *Republican-Herald*, in 1924, published a collection of miners' ballads, poetry and stories gleaned from his coverage of them as a reporter in Schuylkill County. He was actively encouraged to do this by Patterson, the Pottsville librarian who introduced him to Luks.

His first attempt was in 1927 with the publication "Songs and Ballads of the Anthracite Miner." However, in 1938 a greatly expanded and more detailed edition came out as "Minstrels of the Mine Patch" from the University of Pennsylvania Press. A Bervinchak etching, "Home to the Mine Patch" (1935), appeared as an illustration in the frontispiece of this book. Also, on the dust jacket and the title page, Bervinchak did an illustration of a fiddling miner with his own brother as the model for the fiddler.

In 1936 Bervinchak participated in a biennial exhibition of sculpture, watercolors, pastels, drawings and prints at the Whitney Museum in New York City. It was announced in an April 21, 1939, Washington Post article that two of his etchings, "Miners Driving a Gangway" (1935) and "Toiling Miners" (1939), were purchased by the Joseph Pennell Fund of the Library of Congress for its permanent collection of American etchings.

The pace of his exhibitions would quicken in the 1940s and 1950s and extend to places outside the U.S. as well.

While his reputation grew as an accomplished artist, he still had to supplement his income in order to make a living. Bervinchak started a house renovation business with his younger brother, Paul,

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NEWSBRIEFS...

(Continued from page 2)

September 27. "The Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine continues to take steps to protect the rights and interests of our citizens who are in Libya," he said. Mr. Dykumarov emphasized said that officers of the Ukrainian Embassy in Libya have made a visit to the base of the "revolutionary brigade in Tripoli," where three citizens of Ukraine are being held. "The diplomats held talks with a representative of the revolutionary brigade and raised the issue of removing them to the district of Gargaresh, where other Ukrainians are being held," the spokesman said. He also recalled that on September 20, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich participated in the High-Level Meeting on Libya in New York, as part of

the 66th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Mr. Dykumarov stressed that the issue of protecting the rights and interests of Ukrainians in Libya is under the personal supervision of Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko. On September 5 the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry confirmed reports about the detention in Libya of 23 Ukrainians, one of whom has already been freed. According to Ukraine's diplomats, these citizens are civil engineers who arrived in Libya under a contract with a private company. (Ukrinform)

WB to continue to invest in Ukraine

KYIV - If the new Country Partnership Strategy between Ukraine and the World Bank (WB) for 2012-2015 is implemented, Kyiv can expect the previous amount of support of about \$500 million to \$600 mil-

lion per year, WB Country Director for Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova Martin Raiser said in an interview on September 26. He noted that demand for loans from the World Bank in the current unstable economic situation in the world remained high and that in some cases it exceeded the bank's ability to provide support. At the same time, such a situation is unlikely to have a negative effect on projects that the WB helps implement in Ukraine, Mr. Raiser said. "We now have about \$500 million per year in our portfolio for the implementation of projects [in Ukraine]. I do not exclude that we can get out of the current financial framework and provide more, but this will largely depend on progress in economic reforms and progress in the implementation of the existing projects," Mr. Raiser added. He described the Country Partnership Strategy between the World Bank and Ukraine for 2007-2011 as "quite successful." But since this period saw an economic crisis in which it was necessary to pay greater attention to the improvement of the financial sector, as well as the unstable political situation in Ukraine due to frequent changes in government, not all of the results planned earlier have been achieved, Mr. Raiser said. Therefore, in his opinion, "the main directions of the new strategy (for 2012-2015) will not be very different from previous ones." At the same time, the main focus will be on working with public opinion, he said. (Ukrinform)

Ukraine hopes to sign FTA with CIS

KYIV - Ukraine hopes to sign an agreement on a free trade zone with the member-countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States in October of this year, according to First Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Development and Trade Andriy Kliuyev, who commented on the results of the 51st meeting of the CIS Economic Council in Almaty. The press service of the vice prime minister reported on September 23 that Mr. Kliuyev said it was decided to finalize in a short time the available comments to the text so as to submit it for the next meeting of the Council of CIS Heads of Government due to be held in St. Petersburg, Russia, on October 18. Mr. Kliuyev said that the parties agreed that further talks will be held with the countries that still have objections. Mr. Kliuyev added that the Ukrainian side insisted on the need to finalize the draft treaty. "As to the position of the Ukrainian side, you know it well: over the past 15 years we have been consistently supporting establishment of a full free trade zone in the CIS framework," he said. He also noted that Ukraine took a most active part in drafting a new wording of the treaty and persistently sought a compromise on some of its provisions. Thus, a document was jointly prepared to provide for raising trade and economic relations to a qualitatively new level, Mr. Kliuyev said. He noted that in the first seven months of the current year, the CIS accounted for over 42 percent of Ukraine's trade turnover. The growth of Ukraine's trade turnover with CIS countries during this period exceeded 156 percent. (Ukrinform)

Yanukovich promotes disarmament

KYIV - Ukraine consistently supports ensuring gradual and irreversible nuclear disarmament for the purpose of complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the world, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich said in his speech at the general debate of the 66th session of the United Nations General Assembly session, the presidential press service reported on September 22. "I urge the leaders of other states to consciously follow the example of Ukraine and its real actions to promote disarmament and nonproliferation," he said.

Mr. Yanukovich noted that he was sincerely proud of Ukraine's significant contribution to the peaceful coexistence of mankind. In this context, he said that the holding of the Kyiv summit on the safe and innovative use of nuclear energy in April had helped boost international cooperation in strengthening nuclear safety and properly responding to accidents and emergencies. Mr. Yanukovich also thanked all of the participants of the Kyiv summit and all of the donor countries who announced their contributions to Chernobyl projects. (Ukrinform)

Student hits Tabachnyk with bouquet

KYIV - Police have drafted an administrative report against a student who hit Minister of Science, Education, Youth and Sports Dmytro Tabachnyk on the face with a bouquet of flowers, the press service of the Ukrainian Internal Affairs Ministry's main office in Kyiv reported. The press service said that on September 22, during public events held in the Club of the Cabinet of Ministers, one of its participants "conducted illegal actions" with respect to a minister. "An administrative report was drafted against this girl under Article 173 of the Ukrainian Code of Administrative Offenses. The violator received a summons to arrive in court," the police said. The press service added that the police had not detained the girl. Darya Stepanenko, a 17-year-old student of the prestigious National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, slapped Mr. Tabachnyk on the face with a bouquet of flowers at a forum of education ministers of European countries in the club of the Cabinet of Ministers. The teenager came up to Mr. Tabachnyk with flowers allegedly intending to present them to him, but instead she struck him in the face with the bouquet. She told reporters that this was a protest against a ban on holding a student rally on September 22. After that, the student got into a car, but law enforcement officers approached her and took her to a police station. Mr. Tabachnyk, in turn, said that he was unaffected by the incident. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Tymoshenko invited to Ottawa

OTTAWA - The leader of the Liberal Party of Canada, Bob Rae, has invited ex-Ukrainian Prime Minister and Batkivschyna Party leader Yulia Tymoshenko, who is currently imprisoned, to attend the 41st session of the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa, according to a September 22 news item posted on Ms. Tymoshenko's personal website. "As the leader of the Liberal Party of Canada, I have the honor to invite Mrs. Yulia Tymoshenko, former Ukrainian prime minister and leader of the democratic opposition, to Ottawa for meetings with Canadian parliamentarians and for the 41st session of the parliament," Mr. Rae said in his letter of invitation. He expressed concern about the recent events in Ukraine, particularly, what he called the politically motivated arrests of many opposition activists, including Ms. Tymoshenko. Canada has been watching the development and actively supported many of them. "Unfortunately, we watched the recent events in Ukraine with great regret, in particular, the arrest of Mrs. Tymoshenko," the letter noted. "I hope my invitation and the visit by Mrs. Tymoshenko to Ottawa will facilitate democratic development in Ukraine," Mr. Rae said. The Procurator General's Office has accused Ms. Tymoshenko of exceeding her authority in signing gas contracts with Russia in 2009, which caused over 1.5 billion hrv in losses to the state. The court started hearing her case on June 24. On August 5, Ms. Tymoshenko was arrested in

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NEWSBRIEFS...

(Continued from page 14)

the courtroom for "obstructing the establishment of the truth," prosecutors said. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Police foil brawl during banned protest

KYIV – Kyiv police have foiled attempted provocations on the part of soccer hooligans, who were also taking part in a student rally on St. Michael's Square in the Ukrainian capital. None of the protesters were held. Around 100 people gathered at the square on September 23, a Kyiv police spokesperson told Interfax-Ukraine. The unauthorized rally was organized by the Kyiv-based independent trade union, Direct Action. There were about 20 masked young men among the assembled, the police said, adding that they are active members of the "ultras" movement, so-called football hooligans. Police warned the protesters about the presence of such people among them, but the protesters said the organizers were aware of it and that these people came to support the students. "While these talks were going on, the young men in masks tried to move across St. Michael's Square toward the Khreschatyk and provoke the police, that is to say, there were attempts to start a brawl. But this attempt was foiled by the police, who did not yield to the provocation," the official said. Police warned the protesters that in the event of unlawful activities they would be brought to account. Students accounted for no more than 20 percent of the assembled, the police official said. None of the protesters were detained and the rally went on peacefully. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Ukrhydroenergo attracts financing

KYIV – The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development will allocate to PJSC Ukrhydroenergo 200 million euros to finance the second stage of reconstruction of hydroelectric power plants on the Dnipro and Dnister rivers, according to information provided on September 14 by the EBRD's press secretary in Ukraine, Anton Usov. It is assumed that another 200 million euros to finance the project will be provided by the European Investment Bank. Earlier, the Energy Ministry stated that, as a result of the reconstruction, the period of safe operation of hydropower plants must increase by 30-40 years, agile power by at least 155 megawatts, and electricity production by 213 gigawatt hours. The full cost of the project to rehabilitate the hydroelectric power plants is 690 million euros. Ukrhydroenergo operates all of the major hydropower plants located in the Ukrainian sections of the Dnipro and Dnister. The total installed capacity of hydroelectric power generating companies is 5007.6 megawatts. All of the company's shares are owned by NJS Energy Company of Ukraine, which is state-owned. (Ukrinform)

EU's direct investments up 19.3%

KYIV – The volume of direct investments into the Ukrainian economy from European Union member-countries as of July 1 increased by 19.3 percent over the same period last year to \$37.7 billion, accounting for 79.8 percent of the total investments in Ukraine, the State Statistics Service reported on September 14. The major investing countries, accounting for more than 83 percent of the total investment from the European Union, are: Cyprus, \$11.62 billion (30.8 percent of the total investment from EU countries); Germany, \$7.37 billion (19.5 percent); the Netherlands, \$4.78 billion (12.7 percent); Austria, \$2.86 billion

(7.6 percent); France, \$2.38 billion (6.3 percent); and Great Britain, \$2.6 billion (6.2 percent). Significant amounts of direct investment from EU countries are concentrated at industrial enterprises (34.2 percent). Ukrainian investments in EU economies as of July 1 totaled \$6.57 billion, or 94.8 percent of Ukraine's total investments (as of July 1, 2010 the corresponding figures were \$6.46 billion, or 95.5 percent). Ukraine's biggest investments as of July 1 were sent to Cyprus, \$6.39 billion (97.2 percent of the total investment in EU countries). Latvia and Poland rank second and third in terms of investment, having received from Ukraine \$87 million and \$51.1 million, respectively. (Ukrinform)

Draft budget sees GDP growth of 5.5%

KYIV – The draft state budget of Ukraine for 2012 envisages GDP growth of 5.5 percent and public-sector deficit reduction of 2.5 percent of GDP compared to 3.5 percent this year, Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said at a Cabinet meeting on September 14, while introducing the draft budget. "For budget calculations, the government used a weighted scenario, which envisages an increase in real gross domestic product by 5.5 percent and a reduction in the public sector deficit to 2.5 percent of GDP compared to 3.5 percent this year. This is our guarantee of the state financial system stability in any scenario," Mr. Azarov said. He stressed that the government severely restricts the budget deficit, as the situation on the world financial markets is unstable. "So we have to protect Ukraine's economy from the risks associated with the instability of the global economy. We may count only on ourselves, on our own margin of safety," Mr. Azarov said. The prime minister said the state budget for 2012 will include priority development of the domestic market and at the same time will stimulate the development of regions. "This is a budget of social development and job creation in Ukraine. This is a budget of support for domestic producers in the key sectors of industry, agriculture, housing and utility services, as well as construction," he underscored. (Ukrinform)

Azarov on reduction of state debt

KYIV – The reduction of the state debt of Ukraine will start in 2012, Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said at the government meeting on September 14. "Following 2008, the state debt exceeded 30 percent, still two years ago, every second hryvnia was borrowed for one to two years under great interest rates. In 2010-2011, we had to borrow the funds in order to return previous debts. Beginning in 2012, Ukraine will start an absolute reduction of its state debt," Mr. Azarov said. According to the Finance Ministry, the state debt of Ukraine as of September 5, reached 360.5 billion hrv, whereas the maximum amount of state debt for the end of this year totals 375.6 billion hrv. (Ukrinform)

Euro 2012: 10-year economic impetus

KYIV – An Australian professor who is studying the phenomenon of international sporting events, Christopher Auld, said that holding the Euro 2012 European Football Championship in Ukraine will give the country a strong economic impetus for the whole decade, it was reported on September 14. Prof. Auld, who delivered a lecture titled "Can Euro 2012 have a sustainable impact on the Ukrainian economy and society?" to university students in Kyiv, told the Ukraine 2012 Information Center that the tourist industry would see the most significant effect in the short term. He said that, after the championship, many tourists, as well as their families and friends, would come to Ukraine again. "The

appearance of European guests will oblige Ukraine to build new hotels, open good restaurants and improve service. This, in turn, will create jobs," Prof. Auld said. (Ukrinform)

Lviv region hosts special forces exercise

KYIV – Jackal Stone 2011, a multinational special operations forces exercise, is taking place at a firing range in Ukraine's western Lviv region with military units from Ukraine, Poland, Hungary and the United States. Col. Gen. Yuriy Servetnyk, exercise director, chief of the Special Operations Department of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Ukraine, said on September 21 that Ukrainian special forces are taking part in such an event for the second time. The priority of Ukrainian special forces in the exercise is the establishment of cooperation and friendly relations with foreign colleagues and improving professionalism. The drills, which are concurrently conducted on the territory of Ukraine, Bulgaria and Romania, involve some 1,500 military men from eight countries. (Ukrinform)

Azarov on Ukraine's competitiveness

KYIV – Ukraine, for the first time in recent years, climbed seven spots in the Global Competitiveness Index for 2011-2012, thanks to the improvement of the macroeconomic situation in the country, Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said while opening a Cabinet of Ministers meeting on September 21. He said the ranking had recently been published by the World Economic Forum. Mr. Azarov said, "This is great support for our course, and we are on the right track now. While the world's largest economies are in uncertainty, we have reduced the budget deficit from 18 percent to 5 percent of GDP [in 2011], and are plan-

ning to reduce it to 2.5 percent of GDP in 2012. We are starting an absolute decline in foreign borrowing. This is a solid foundation for the further development of our economy." In addition, the prime minister stressed that government policies were aimed at reducing the budget deficit. "I am convinced that the policy of reducing the budget deficit and simultaneously modernizing our economy, along with deregulation and the fight against corruption, is the green light for investors," Mr. Azarov said. (Ukrinform)

Gogol Bordello's front man at YES

KYIV – Economic and political forums among top world leaders don't have to be only about business. Eugene Hutz, the leader of the famous gypsy-punk band Gogol Bordello, arrived at Victor Pinchuk's summit in Yalta European Strategy (YES) summit on September 17 to entertain Ukrainian, Polish, Turkish and Israeli leaders, among others. He took over the dance floor with a DJ set after a two-time Grammy award winner Dee Bridgewater sang jazz to dozens of politicians, journalists and political experts who had gathered for the summit. Now in its eighth year, the YES forum is a platform for Ukraine to make its voice heard in the world thanks to influential speakers who attend the meetings at the Livonia Palace, where Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt met at the Yalta Conference in 1945. Mr. Hutz was born in a small town near Kyiv. His grandmother was a gypsy, and his dad was a rebel listening to Jimi Hendrix records despite the Soviet ban on Western music. When he was a teenager, his family immigrated to the U.S. In New York, Mr. Hutz arrived on the music scene with gypsy-punk music, which now claims millions of fans around the world. (Kyiv Post)

Re: The Weekly's listings of upcoming events

The Ukrainian Weekly has several separate listings of community events which it encourages members of the Ukrainian community to utilize to their fullest. However, each listing has its specificity and should be used appropriately.

Below is information on The Weekly's three calendars of upcoming events.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Preview of Events, a listing of community events open to the public, is a service provided at minimal cost (\$20 per listing). To have an event listed readers should send information, in English, written in Preview format, i.e., in a brief paragraph that includes the date, place, type of event, sponsor, admission, full names of persons and/or organizations involved, and a phone number to be published for readers who may require additional info. Items should be no more than 100 words long.

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. Information should be e-mailed to preview@ukrweekly.com (with payment to follow by mail). Alternately, items and payment may be mailed to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Senders are asked to include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours, as well as their complete mailing address. Please note: When e-mailing, please do not send items as attachments; simply type the text into the body of the e-mail message.

OUT & ABOUT

One line entries in "Out and About" (giving the date, type of event and venue, plus contact phone number and/or e-mail address) are listed free of charge. Priority is given to community events advertised in The Ukrainian Weekly, however, we also welcome submissions from all our readers. Please send information via e-mail to mdubas@ukrweekly.com.

Items are published at the discretion of the editors and as space allows. Items will be printed a maximum of two times each.

COMMUNITY EVENTS

The Ukrainian Weekly's website (www.ukrweekly.com) includes a Community Events calendar. A clickable link to the section appears on the bottom left of The Weekly's home page. The aim of this online listing is to help community activists keep track of what is going on when and where, and thus assist them in planning so that their events do not conflict with others that might be attended by the same audiences. As well, it is meant to help community members make plans to attend such major events well in advance. (Therefore, please do not send info to this listing about strictly local events that do not have broad appeal.)

To have an event listed on this long-term calendar please e-mail info on type of event, venue and date (for example: XYZ Debutante Ball, Hromada Hotel, West Town, NJ, January 1, 2009) to community@ukrweekly.com. NB: The listings have color-coded labels for five categories of events: cultural, educational, political, religious and social.



Nicholas Bervinchak...

(Continued from page 13)

that focused on painting and decorating. At least one old-timer from the Primrose area, 94-year-old Gerry Brennan, even today remembers Nick and Paul decorating his own house when he and his wife moved in after World War II.

Apparently in the 1960s the business expanded to include the renovation of old mansions in Coal Country. My own cousin, Walter Charowsky, remembers being invited by Bervinchak to join his company to help handle the growing workload, although he never ended up joining them.

The later years

A much later work, Bervinchak's etching titled "Olenick's Breaker," done in 1968, conjures up many thoughts for me. I got to know the Olenick family when I profiled them in an article published earlier this year in *The Ukrainian Weekly* newspaper. They lived just down the road from Bervinchak, so he knew them well.

On the other side of Forestville, the Olenick brothers operated one of the only independent breakers in the area and had provided employment for Ukrainians and others during the Great Depression when Lytle Colliery operations were greatly curtailed. It was near there in 1987 that my Uncle John Ondisco took my family on a tour of another Forestville breaker where he worked at the time.

Bervinchak went on to become an internationally recognized artist. Some U.S. presidents, such as Lyndon B. Johnson and Dwight D. Eisenhower, enjoyed his etchings and hung them in the White House. The National Gallery of Art and the Smithsonian Institution now own many of his works. His etchings were also exhibited at the Whitney Museum of Art and the National Academy in New York City, the world's fairs in Chicago and New York, and in cities around the globe such as Milan, and Stockholm. Eleanor Roosevelt purchased his etchings of her husband and hung them in the library of their home in Hyde Park, N.Y.

The Ukrainian Museum in New York City has a collection of 40 of Bervinchak's works that were donated by his widow Anna, after his death. They were shown there in the

fall of 1984 in conjunction with the exhibit "To Preserve a Heritage: The Story of the Ukrainian Immigration in the United States."

Another important public showing of his work took place in November 1987 in Philadelphia, at The Port of History Museum, Penn's Landing. The exhibit was titled, "The Ukrainian American Experience," and its guest curator was Christina Czorpita. It was co-sponsored by the museum with the Ukrainian American committee "We the People 200," and featured several of Bervinchak's better known etchings, as well as some of the works of the famous artist Jacques Hnizdovsky, who was born in western Ukraine and eventually emigrated to New York City. He is probably best known for his woodcuts of scenes from nature.

Bervinchak made a major contribution not only to Ukrainian immigrant culture, but also to American regional art. He was active in numerous community, civic and artistic organizations, including the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the Ukrainian Orthodox League of America, the Ukrainian National Association, the ASUR Slavic organization, the Minersville Lions Club, the Society of American Graphic Artists and the Society of Independent Artists. His awards were many, and among them was a citation given to him by the Pennsylvania Folklife Society in 1959 at the Kutztown Pennsylvania Dutch Folk Festival for his "distinguished service" to the folk culture of the state.

During the 1970s, he produced more etchings. A 1971 exhibit at Bloomsburg State College was titled, "Social Comments on the Anthracite Region," and it featured both his etchings and watercolor paintings. He and his wife, Anna, also visited their beloved Ukraine to find out more about their ancestral roots. They returned from this trip with several of his paintings and etchings of scenes from daily Ukrainian life.

Nicholas Bervinchak died in Pottsville, on June 28, 1978. Although his name may not yet be known by many people today, his images evoke an understanding of life in the coal patch that is timeless, and his success as an artist over the

Our special thanks to the Pottsville Library, The Ukrainian Museum, St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Minersville, Pa.), St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Carteret, N.J.), Bervinchak family members Donna and Marion, and all the current and former residents of Primrose and Minersville, Pa., who shared their memories and art work of Nicholas Bervinchak.

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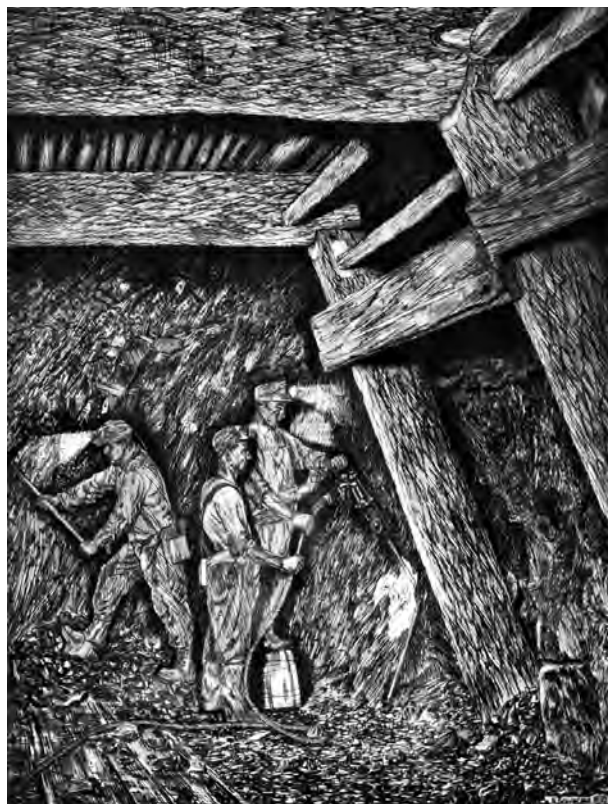


Nicholas Bervinchak painting an icon (year unknown), Marion Bervinchak-Leschey, Bervinchak Collection. Photo reproduced with her permission, all rights reserved.

course of his five-decade career is undeniable when looking at his body of work. The beauty of his ecclesiastical art in the many churches of Schuylkill County and the fierce veracity of his etchings will always be with us, and deserve wider recognition in his home state and beyond.



"Bootleg Coal Miner" (1937), The Ukrainian Museum, New York, Bervinchak Collection. Etching image reproduced with museum permission, all rights reserved.



"Miners Driving a Gangway" (1935), The Ukrainian Museum, New York, Bervinchak Collection. Etching image reproduced with museum permission, all rights reserved.



"Meditation (Anna Sten)" (1935), Marion Bervinchak-Leschey, Bervinchak Collection. Photo of etching reproduced with her permission, all rights reserved.

Ukrainian multi-vectorism...

(Continued from page 2)

big business to withdraw support from the Front for Change, whose leader, Mr. Yatsenyuk was funded in the 2010 elections by Viktor Pinchuk. Mr. Kuchma, Mr. Pinchuk's father-in-law, was charged in March 2010 as a way to pressure Mr. Pinchuk from staying out of politics and his place as Mr. Yatsenyuk's sponsor is now being taken by Mr. Akhmetov. As one commentary noted: "The [biggest] threat the authorities' tactics pose to Yatsenyuk himself right now is loss of financing... forcing him to consider seeking a 'roof'

provided by one of the Party of Regions' oligarchs and becoming a Party of Regions-operated glove-puppet opposition (leader)" (Komentari, September 8).

The EU will continue to discover undemocratic practices undertaken by the Yanukovich administration whose elites want the economic benefits of Europe, with a managed democracy at home. This neo-Soviet multi-vectorism fails to understand the incompatibility of a "Belarus-lite" scenario and Europe.

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BOOK NOTES

Poetry: "Catching Gossamers"

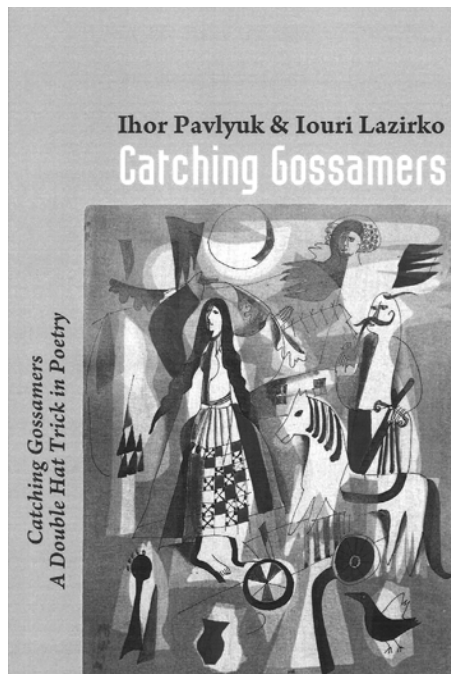
"Catching Gossamers," by Ihor Pavlyuk and Iouri Lazirko. New York, N.Y. CreateSpace, 2011. 172 pp. ISBN: 9781461089490 (paperback). \$9.50.

"Catching Gossamers" features two Ukrainian authors who focus on the different senses and how they are used to perceive poetry in different languages.

This book of poetry is considered "a double hat trick" by its two authors, considering that the verses are trilingual (English, Ukrainian and Russian). It is broken up into categories by language, and further into subcategories by author. Ihor Pavlyuk, a poet who has lived in Lviv and Kyiv, is the first author of each category. Iouri Lazirko, an American poet who is originally from Lviv, is featured second.

Mr. Pavlyuk is a Ukrainian writer and research worker. He has won the Taras Shevchenko Prize, the Hryhorii Skovoroda Prize and many others. He has participated in various international literary festivals. Mr. Pavlyuk has written poetry, prose and lyrics that have been translated into English and Russian.

Mr. Lazirko has published five of his own poetry books, his first one being "Drops of the Universe," which was published in 2008 in Ukrainian. His latest poetry book



titled "Edges of the Thirsty Wing" is in the editing stage and will be his first book written in English and self-published in the United States.

Both authors hope to receive feedback from the readers on "Catching Gossamers." The book is available online at www.barnesandnoble.com and www.amazon.com.

Hunczak lectures...

(Continued from page 7)

and 10 million Ukrainians, including women and children, were starved to death during the Holodomor. At the time of these atrocities, The New York Times published Walter Duranty's lies denying the Holodomor. Duranty's denial of the Holodomor came on the eve of U.S. recognition of the Soviet Union on November 16, 1933.

In the 1980s the deceit surrounding the Holodomor was lifted as the Soviet Union collapsed. The voices of those who suffered through the Holodomor could no longer be silenced. A book written by Robert Conquest, "The Harvest of Sorrow"; the video produced by the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center Committee, Canada, "Harvest of Despair"; the oral history accounts of victims of the Holodomor published by the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine and the publicity generated by editorialists Patrick Buchanan and William F. Buckley Jr. all contributed to revealing the horror that is the Holodomor.

Most recently, the publication of Malcolm Muggeridge's eye witness accounts (his dispatches from 1933) about the "great Ukrainian terror famine" in Stalin's Russia discredit Duranty's disinformation and, by association, they discredit the Pulitzer Prize committee and the New York Times for their support of Duranty's lies. Muggeridge's dispatches on the Ukrainian Famine were current at the time of the Holodomor and circulated even

as Duranty's lies were published, but for those who had access to these dispatches, they were an inconvenient truth to be ignored. (Today, Muggeridge's dispatches about the Ukrainian Famine are published in, Time and Eternity: Uncollected Writings," by Malcolm Muggeridge, ed. by Nicholas Flynn, Orbis.)

The Ukrainian diaspora ceaselessly works to gain acknowledgement of the Holodomor as a genocide, and educators play an important role in teaching young people about genocide.

Dr. Kuropas, a longtime member of the General Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, author of the book, "The Ukrainian Americans" and an educator, now retired, has worked unselfishly to disseminate information about the Holodomor among American educators by organizing teachers' workshops on the subject.

In a sense, the work of the HGHRP at Monroe Community College in its attention to the study of the Holodomor is part of this legacy, which continues to set the record straight.

Through the efforts of Profs. Taras Hunczak and Dilai, and the HGHRP, the Holodomor program won recognition as this year's Program of the Year at Monroe Community College.

In a letter to the Ukrainian community, Dr. Ann Kress, president of Monroe Community College wrote, "We are honored to keep this history [of the Holodomor] alive in our teaching and dialogue so that we do not forget the lessons - painfully - learned."

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Yulia Tymoshenko...

(Continued from page 6)

blanche for similar wrongdoings in the future.

Notably, the Ukrainian Parliament controlled by Mr. Yanukovich's Party of Regions has refused to make some critical amendments to the outdated code that run against their authoritarian views and needs. For example, the national deputies refused to forbid legally any pressure on priests to disclose information obtained during confessions. Or to stipulate clearly in the code that lawyers, notaries, doctors and psychologists may not disclose any confidential information received from their clients without their written permission (<http://maidan.org.ua/2011/09/rada-dozvolyla-dopytuvaty-svyaschennykiv-schodo-spovid/>).

These childish attempts to manipulate the Criminal Code are further proof that the Ukrainian "elite" is still playing with rules rather than by the rules. Yet, as similar cynical games in Moscow are accepted internationally at the highest level, the Ukrainian rulers should not be embarrassed too much.

The main problem with all these post-Soviet crooks is that they not only distrust the so-called "European values," but, in most cases, they simply do not understand them. By and large, they believe that politics is all the same everywhere and all the discourse about human rights, rule of law and other "blah-blah" is merely a Western trick, a trump-card invented by a stronger player to gain some advantage over weaker counterparts and force them to make additional concessions. On many occasions, they refer to various Western missteps and inconsistencies, like Gerhard Schroeder's corruption, Silvio Berlusconi's extravagancies, or George W. Bush's Iraq affair, just to prove that the only difference between "them" and "us" is that they can get away with it.

The ultimate results of the Tymoshenko affair might be twofold.

The first, less likely but still possible, scenario is that the firebrand Yulia is sentenced and thereby eliminated from the eventual elections. In this case, the EU would certainly not sign the nearly finalized agreements with Ukraine – under the clearly articulated pressure of Germany, Italy, France and some other countries that have never had much interest in Ukraine's democracy, human rights and European

integration, but have always highly respected Moscow's "privileged interests" in what they believe is its "backyard."

None of these friends of Ms. Tymoshenko raised their voice last year when the illegitimate government was formed in March after the Regionnaires carried out a coup d'état in Parliament, the Constitutional Court was reshuffled, local elections illegally postponed and eventually falsified, the 2004 constitutional amendments abolished with multiple procedural violations, and so forth. For those "friends of Ukraine" everything was fine in the country until court proceedings began that encroached upon the interests of Gazprom and Mr. Putin.

"It is not just wrong but amoral," is how Mykola Azarov, prime minister of Ukraine, condemned Westerners' attempts to connect "the serious global issues like the free trade agreement with a specific court case" <http://korrespondent.net/ukraine/politics/1262493-azarov-svyazyvat-podpisanie-soglashenij-ob-associacii-s-es-i-process-nad-tymoshenko-amoralno>.

This will probably be the predominant rhetoric of the Ukrainian officialdom if Ms. Tymoshenko is sentenced and the agreements are not signed. The strong anti-Western campaign and gradual "Belarusization" of Ukrainian politics is the most probable result of this scenario.

More likely, however, is that Ms. Tymoshenko will be released, the agreements signed and the Ukrainian "elite" will have further proof of how smart they are and how easily they can cheat the stupid Westerners. So far, indeed, there are no signs they are going to reconsider their profound contempt for democracy, human rights and all those trumpeted and really boring "European values."

Ms. Tymoshenko's case is just the tip of the iceberg, but it distracts attention from rampant lawlessness all over the country, including innumerable accounts of police and security service brutality, blackmail and intimidation, harassment of civic activists, the shutdown of the independent mass media, destruction of "disloyal" businesses and many other misdeeds that have become habitual practices of the Ukrainian authorities.

As long as they are allowed to cheat and are not punished for it like their Belarusian brethren, they will cheat wherever and whenever possible – with or without the EU agreements, and regardless of whether Yulia Tymoshenko is at large or in detention.

In Washington, the office of the spokesperson for the State Department released a fact sheet noting that "the estimated total value of the financial and technical assistance to be provided by the United States is expected to exceed \$60 million."

"Cooperation with Ukraine on this matter is an important part of President Obama's initiative to secure all vulnerable nuclear material worldwide. This deal is a win-win. It provides tangible benefits for the people of Ukraine, and it makes the world a safer place to live for all people," it was pointed out in the release.

Sources: RFE/RL, Official Website of the President of Ukraine, U.S. Department of State.

Ukraine and Russia...

(Continued from page 1)

ahead of the October 2012 parliamentary election. Gazprom will most likely secure a large share of Ukraine's gas transit network, if not full control, while gas cutoffs, feared in the worst-case scenario, will be avoided next winter.

Ukraine exerted psychological pressure on Russia ahead of the visit, trying to convince Moscow that Kyiv was ready to significantly cut gas imports from the country and thereby breach the 2009 gas contract. Moscow was told that Ukraine would introduce energy-saving programs, replace gas with domestically extracted coal where possible, develop natural gas fields in the Black Sea and shale gas deposits, start importing gas from Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan, and build a liquefied natural gas terminal by 2014 in order to reduce Russian gas imports from 33 billion cubic meters (bcm) this year to as little as 7 bcm annually within five years.

Mr. Yanukovich's team also announced that the national oil and gas company Naftohaz Ukrainy would be restructured according to Western standards so Gazprom will stand little chance of a successful takeover, and made clear that Kyiv was ready to dispute the 2009 contract in court (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, September 9).

Much of that was a bluff. Most of the alternatives to Russian gas named by Kyiv are hardly cheaper, even if the price of gas keeps rising, while others, like boosting gas extraction in the Black Sea, will take years to implement. Moscow has insisted that Ukraine should either join the Customs Union (Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan) or allow a takeover of Naftohaz by Gazprom. Kyiv chose the latter option, judging by leaks to the press and recent statements by Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov.

Also, Russia probably adopted a milder approach in the talks due to problems with the implementation of the South Stream project, which together with the recently launched Nord Stream pipeline could, as Kyiv feared, have rendered useless Ukraine's rusting pipelines carrying gas to the European Union.

Gazprom's chief, Aleksey Miller, announced on September 26 that some progress was achieved as a result of the Putin-Medvedev meeting with the Ukrainian president and his own subsequent meeting with Ukrainian Energy Minister Yuriy Boiko, but that it was too early to speak about specific figures. Mr. Miller said the two sides would once again discuss the issue by the end of the week (RIA Novosti, September 26).

The daily newspaper Kommersant-

Ukraine reported on the same day, quoting its sources close to the talks, that Moscow would no longer insist on Ukraine's membership in the Customs Union. According to Kommersant's sources, Moscow agreed to focus on energy matters rather than insisting on Customs Union membership for Ukraine.

Mr. Yanukovich reportedly offered Russia a share in Ukraine's gas transit network, and Ukrainian and Russian officials contacted by Kommersant predicted that a consortium with Russian participation would be set up to manage Ukraine's pipelines.

The website lb.ua reported on September 25, quoting sources within the Russian government, that Ukraine would receive only 20 percent of shares in the consortium. Another 20 percent would be held by one German company involved in Gazprom's projects and the rest would go to Gazprom, according to lb.ua's report. If so, Gazprom will have de facto control of the consortium and Ukraine's pipelines. This is exactly what Moscow wanted from the very outset.

More about the informal agreements emerged on September 26. For some reason, Prime Minister Azarov, whom President Yanukovich had not taken to Moscow, was the main newsmaker, while Mr. Yanukovich kept silent. Mr. Azarov told his Cabinet that Russia agreed to lower gas prices for non-commercial consumers in Ukraine, while Kyiv would lower gas transit fees (www.zn.ua, September 26). This has been partially corroborated by President Medvedev's press service, which said that "significant progress" had been reached on transit fees (Interfax, September 25).

Mr. Azarov later told visiting Spanish senators that Russia had agreed to set up a trilateral consortium with the EU to manage Ukraine's gas pipelines so that gas would continue flowing to Europe uninterrupted (UNIAN, September 26).

Russia has thus far opposed EU participation in Ukrainian gas pipelines, preferring a Russia-Ukraine joint venture dominated by Gazprom, while Ukraine wanted to involve the EU in order to diminish Russia's share. However, participation of EU companies linked with Gazprom could be a compromise solution.

Addressing journalists on September 27, Mr. Azarov said that he was "satisfied with Russia's constructive approach" and that he hoped Russia would charge less for gas already from next year (Interfax-Ukraine, September 27). This radically differed from Mr. Azarov's routine accusations against Russia of unfair treatment before Mr. Yanukovich's visit to Moscow.

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Washington...

(Continued from page 4)

try need to be based on an understanding that democracy brings with itself full responsibility of those who are elected or appointed to high positions in government. We believe that listening to the people, interacting with them, is important for our own future and our own success. In that respect, we are open and continue dialogue with the United States based on our common understanding of values and a future which should unite us in bringing the world to – closer to these standards for all."

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Pavlo Hunka continues Ukrainian Art Song Project



Paul Hunka conducts during a recording session of the ongoing Ukrainian Art Song Project.

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – Following a series of operatic engagements in Europe, British bass-baritone Pavlo Hunka returned to Toronto for the summer to continue his work on the Ukrainian Art Song Project (UASP) which he founded in 2004 to acquire, record and promote some 1,000 art songs by 26 of Ukraine's classical composers.

Mr. Hunka is currently rehearsing and recording Phase 4 of the Project, titled "The Galicians: The Art Songs," which will culminate in the recording of over 200 classical treasures – eight hours of the entire repertoire of 11 composers from Halychyna (Galicia) in western Ukraine. This phase is scheduled to take three years to complete. By then, four collections – Kyrylo Stetsenko, Mykola Lysenko, Yakiv Stepovyi and The

Galicians – of 421 art songs will have been recorded in the series.

Mr. Hunka invited this writer to be present at the recording session on July 21 so that, he said, "you'll see how much work and care is lent to the recording to make sure that it's the best possible quality and the highest standard that we can achieve."

The recordings were taking place at the Glenn Gould Studio, Canadian Broadcasting Center in Toronto, considered the best recording studio in Canada.

Mr. Hunka is very conscious of the fact that, in the art song project, he is involved in producing a historical document. "By the time we get to the end of the project, of the songs we will have recorded, 80 percent have never been heard. That is why we need to put in all this effort – thank God

there are so many people that are of the same persuasion," Mr. Hunka added.

Never having been to a recording session, I was struck by how many people were involved and how many takes each recording required. In addition to the soloists – for this session Mr. Hunka and mezzo-soprano Krisztina Szabó – the recording team included pianist Serouj Kradjian, producer Roman Hurko, sound engineer Doug Doctor, recording engineer Dennis Patterson, and Larysa Hunka, Mr. Hunka's wife, who kept track of the takes.

Each song went through from five to 10 takes, from which chosen parts were selected. These were then put together by Mr. Patterson into a "best of" version. The recording session lasted over four hours during which five songs were recorded. Mr. Hunka's hunch had been correct – you have to see it being done to understand the amount of work required to produce a first-class recording.

After the session, I asked Ms. Szabó (who had also been a part of the Lysenko phase) what she personally had gotten out of the project.

She answered, "I have discovered Ukrainian art songs. From the very first time we started rehearsing these pieces, I said to myself 'Wow!' These are really beautiful art songs. They should be out there – people should be hearing them. They're beautiful, they're touching. These are amazing composers. It is a fantastic project."

It should be noted that the songs are recorded in their original language, which is mostly Ukrainian and, other than Mr. Hunka, none of the singers who are taking part know Ukrainian.

I asked Ms. Szabó if there is a lot of preparation. "We put in a lot of work prior to the recording. We do a lot of rehearsing before-



Oksana Zakydalsky

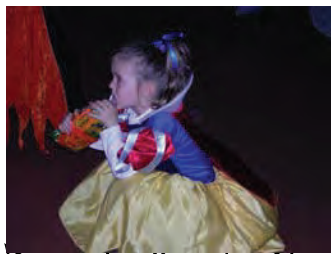
Krisztina Szabó sings in the studio.

hand; Pavlo helps us with the diction and suggests how to interpret the piece. When we get to the recording session, hopefully we are in a place where it's ready to be recorded. The detail work comes in the recording," she explained.

Mr. Hunka added, "I can never reserve my delight for these accomplished artists who want to sing Ukrainian music. And, as true professionals, they come to this music with such love and passion. They show much more of the beauty of Ukrainian music than we can ourselves, because they see it from an objective point of view, just looking at the music and making the music beautiful."

Since the triumphant launch of "Mykola Lysenko: The Art Songs" in December 2010, and of "Yakiv Stepovyi: The Art Songs" in Edmonton in February of this year, Mr. Hunka's operatic commitments have taken him to Brussels, Lisbon and Berlin. Mr. Hunka is particularly excited about his invitation to sing next year at the Passau Kultur Wochen, one of the most prominent classical music festivals in Europe. This will be the first time that Ukrainian art songs will

(Continued on page 21)



Blast from the Past



Halloween Weekend!

October 28-30, 2011

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Saturday

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Producer Roman Hurko (right) with sound engineer Doug Doctor.

Pavlo Hunka...

(Continued from page 20)

take centre stage, fittingly in Germany.

The festival will take place in the first weeks of July 2012 and Mr. Hunka's recital will be on July 8. He has chosen to sing the art song cycle "Poetova Lyubov" (a Poet's Love) by Lysenko. In addition, the recital will witness the first ever comparison of Lysenko's cycle with the world-renowned "Dichterliebe" by Robert Schumann. Both composers created their cycle to the same poems by Germany's foremost Romantic poet, Heinrich Heine.

Mr. Hunka adds passionately and with extreme delight: "To place Lysenko alongside Schumann is a dream come true." Mr. Hunka will encore the recital with seven pieces from each of the seven Ukrainian composers recorded to date - Stetsenko, Lysenko, Stepovyi, Denys Sichynsky, Vasyl Barvinsky, Stanyslav Liudkevych and Stefania Turkewich.

Why is this recital particularly important? Mr Hunka answered: "It's the big one. The Ukrainians have arrived at the heart of where the art song was born - and to be invited to that, unsolicited, shows that the world is taking note of the Ukrainian art song. Usually when we give concerts, we ourselves organize them. This is a big step - unsolicited."

The composers whose works will be showcased in "The Galicians: The Art Songs" are Sichynsky (1865-1909), Stanyslav Liudkevych (1879-1979), Vasyl Barvinsky (1888-1963), Turkewich (1898-

1977), Ostap Nyzhankivsky (1862-1919), Yaroslav Lopatynsky (1871-1936), Nestor Nyzhankivsky (1893-1940), Ihor Sonevsky (1926-2006), Myroslav Skoryk (1938-), Yevhen Stankovych (1942-), and Myroslav Wolynsky (1955-).

Their music reflects the diverse artistic movements prevalent in 19th and 20th century Europe: Romanticism, Verismo, Impressionism, Avant-garde and Modern, positioning them among composers of other European nations. Many of the Ukrainian composers studied in Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Paris and London, adopting an array of styles to blend with their Ukrainian influences.

Ukraine's first female classical composer, Stefania Turkewich, is included in the group of 11. She was born in Lviv in 1908, studied in Lviv and Vienna, as well as in Berlin with Arnold Schoenberg, and emigrated to England in 1945.

Turkewich was married to artist Robert Lisovsky and is the mother of artist Zoya Lisovsky, through whom Mr. Hunka located the composer's 19 art songs. They exist in handwritten original manuscripts of the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s.

Mr. Hunka commented, "The artists recording her music have been enchanted by the unique voice found within the music of this avant-garde composer, with its fragility, intimacy and exquisite melodic line."

The Ukrainian Art Song Project continues to attract supporters and admirers internationally, as word of its accomplishments spreads and as music lovers learn more about Ukraine's world-class composers and the invaluable legacy the project is creating.

Holodomor...

(Continued from page 9)

ference workshop.

Access to quality Holodomor educational materials has become the uppermost goal for the Connecticut Holodomor Awareness Committee. As part of this mission, we are willing to coordinate such a Holodomor education workshop in cooper-

ation with other educators and Ukrainian organizations. We welcome and warmly encourage anyone with a mutual interest in this effort to contact either this writer, at lybabij@cox.net, or Lida Choma, at l_choma@yahoo.com, as we begin the planning process.

Curriculum readiness and promotion have got to be our top priorities if the efforts of our activists in Boston and elsewhere are not to be in vain.

Patriarch...

(Continued from page 4)

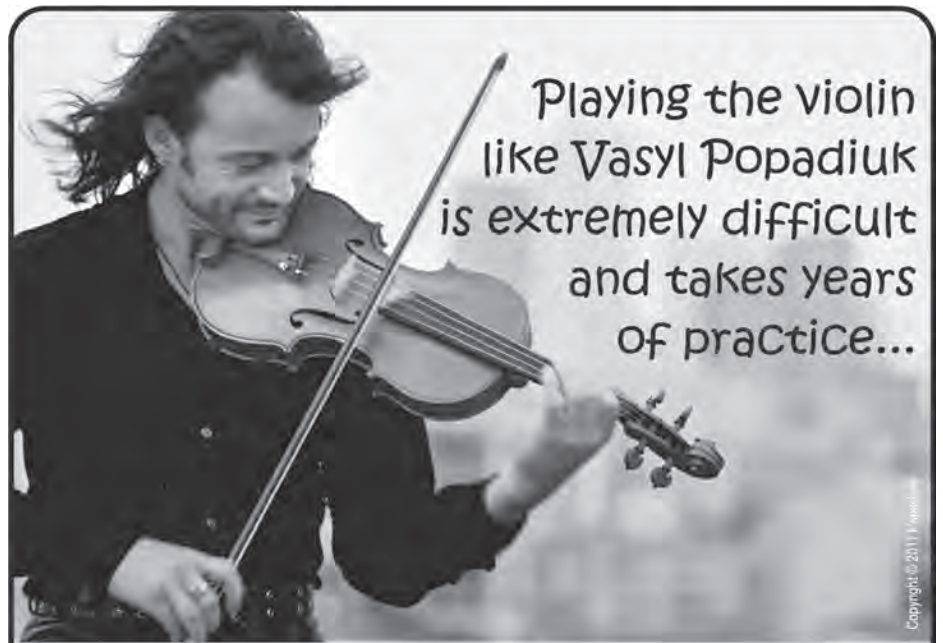
Lord. The objective of the bishops, the faithful of the UGCC, and UCU in particular, is to reveal the treasure of the Church's faith to young people," said the patriarch.

The patriarch also asked UCU scholars to concentrate their efforts on the study of the heritage of Kyivan Christianity, especially that part of the Church that existed outside Halychyna: "This study, the discovery of the depths of the Church, will help not only the

UGCC but Christianity in Ukraine on the whole and our existence in the ecumenical dimension. We must get to know the face of our Church," he underscored.

According to the patriarch, in view of the UGCC's new strategy, it is very important to develop pastoral theology. It should offer new ways to bring the Word of God to people.

"We should study the social processes, know and appeal to the faithful in all the corners of the Earth, and make our message understandable to them," said Patriarch Sviatoslav.



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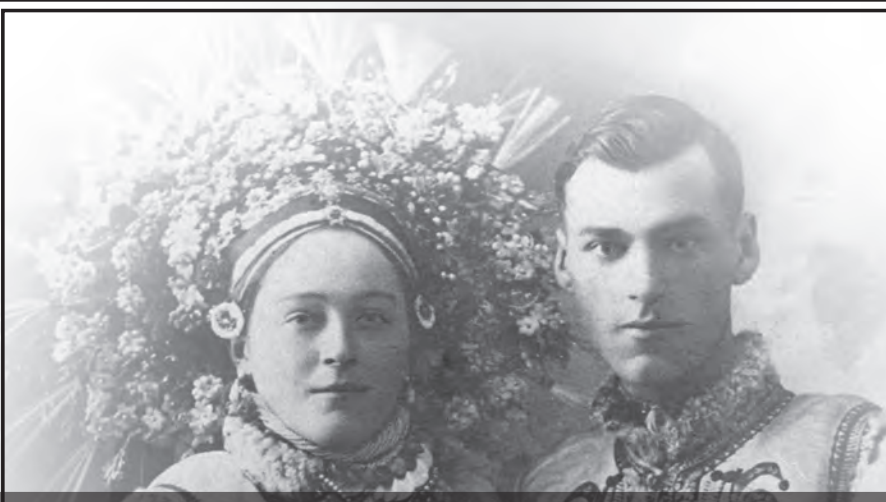
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CONFERENCE

Saturday, October 22

Invitation to a Wedding

Components of a Traditional Ukrainian Wedding – Past and Present

A one-day conference in conjunction with the Museum's current exhibition *Invitation to a Wedding: Ukrainian Wedding Textiles and Traditions*, featuring some of North America's foremost Ukrainian folk art educators and writers presenting lectures, film clips, slideshows, demos, and hands-on workshops.

PROGRAM

- 8:30 a.m. Registration and refreshments
 9:00 a.m. Welcome
 Mykola Darmochwal, President,
 Board of Trustees, The Ukrainian Museum
 9:15 a.m. Opening Remarks
 Maria Shust, Director, The Ukrainian Museum
 9:30 a.m. Introduction and Overview
 Lubow Wolynetz, Curator of Folk Art and conference organizer
 The Ukrainian Museum
 10:00 a.m. Keynote Address
 "Ukrainian Weddings: Expressing Identity Through Ritual"
 Prof. Natalie Kononenko, Kule Chair of Ukrainian Ethnography,
 University of Alberta, Edmonton
 11:00 a.m. "Songs Your Mother Should Never Have Taught You: Erotic
 Symbolism in Ukrainian Folk Songs"
 Orysia Tracz, writer, researcher, lecturer, translator
 12:00 p.m. Lunch
 1:30 p.m. PowerPoint presentation of a contemporary wedding in the
 village of Chorna Tysa, Zakarpattia region, Ukraine
 Alvin Alexi Currier, author, photographer
 "Goddesses – Women – Cloth: The Worldwide Tradition of Making
 and Using Ritual Textiles"
 Mary Kelly, researcher, writer, lecturer, artist
 2:30 p.m. "Ukrainian Weddings in Kazakhstan: A Comparison"
 Prof. Natalie Kononenko
 3:30–5:00 p.m. Folk Art Demonstrations: meet the folk artists, observe them at
 work, and try your hand at folk art techniques
 5:00 p.m. Summation
 5:30–7:00 p.m. Dinner
 7:30 p.m. Concert of wedding songs and music with the Bandura
 Downtown Ensemble, featuring Julian Kytasty, and special guests
 Michael Alpert and Eva Salina Primak

Fee (includes refreshments, lunch, buffet dinner, and ticket to the evening concert): \$40 adults, \$35 seniors, \$20 students. Museum members receive a 10% discount. Seating is limited! Order tickets in advance online or call the Museum at 212.228.0110. More information about the conference: www.ukrainianmuseum.org

Major funding for both the planning and the implementation of the exhibition *Invitation to a Wedding: Ukrainian Wedding Textiles and Traditions* was provided by The Coby Foundation. Funding was also provided in part by the New York State Council on the Arts, a state agency; Peter & Doris Kule Centre for Ukrainian & Canadian Folklore; Self Reliance (NY) Federal Credit Union; and individual sponsors.

FILMS

Friday, October 21, 7 p.m.

Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors • *Тіні забутих предків*

Classic drama directed by Sergei Paradjanov
 1964, 99 minutes, Ukrainian with English subtitles

Sunday, October 23, 2 p.m.

Marusia (Маруся)

Musical with choral and vocal arrangements by Dr. Alexander Koshetz
 1938, 110 minutes, Ukrainian with English subtitles

Admission to each film, including access to the Museum's galleries, is \$10.



The Ukrainian Museum's film series is supported, in part, by public funds from the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs in partnership with the City Council.

CONCERT

Saturday, October 22, 7:30 p.m.

"After the Wedding: Ballads of Marital Mayhem"

Bandura Downtown (featuring Julian Kytasty) and the Center for Traditional Music and Dance join the Museum in presenting this lighthearted look at love "after the wedding." It's musical matrimonial mayhem, so be sure to bring your sense of humor! Tickets (available online or, space permitting, at the door) are \$15; members and seniors \$10; students \$5. Admission is free for participants in the Invitation to a Wedding conference (see above).



The Ukrainian Museum
 222 East 6th Street
 New York, NY 10003
 Tel: 212.228.0110 Fax: 212.228.1947
info@ukrainianmuseum.org
www.ukrainianmuseum.org

Museum hours:
 Wednesday – Sunday
 11:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Kalymon loses...

(Continued from page 3)

to present any arguments regarding the allegations of wrongful behavior by my father while employed by the UAP because the judge felt that all necessary information had already been presented during the 2007 trial which revoked his citizenship."

The younger Mr. Kalymon also pointed out: "The single piece of evidence linking my father to any criminal behavior is a short handwritten document which is in a completely different handwriting than my father's. And signed with a bogus signature that misspells his name! Even the handwriting expert from the Discovery Channel said it was most likely written by someone else. But the court would not permit us to have a handwriting expert testify."

Alex Kalymon's e-mail message also noted:

"Just as in the [John]Demjanjuk case, the OSI [Office of Special Investigations, the Justice Department's former Nazi-hunting unit] has involved criminal allegations prosecuted through civil law procedures as an immigration matter. Prosecuting them in this way allows the OSI to attack and deport people from the United States by meeting a lower test applied in immigration cases. Otherwise, they would have had to show guilt in committing a crime beyond reasonable doubt.

"How dare the OSI allege that John Kalymon is guilty of being a 'Nazi war criminal' when in fact all that actually happened is that he misrepresented his past when he entered the United States as an immigrant? How can you label someone a Nazi war criminal, and deport them, without a jury trial as our Constitution guarantees for even a common criminal?"

Alex Kalymon noted that his family members also are victims of World War II: "The Nazis murdered my father's brother Stefan and the Soviets murdered my mother's father, Max."

In January of this year, U.S. Immigration Judge Elizabeth Hacker had ordered Mr. Kalymon, now 90 and in poor health, deported to Germany, Ukraine, Poland or any other country that will take him.

According to the AP, Assistant Attorney General Lanny Breuer, head of the Justice Department's criminal division, said Mr. Kalymon and accomplices in the auxiliary police were indispensable participants in Nazi Germany's campaign to exterminate the Jews.

As explained by researcher Andrew Gregorovich in *Forum: A Ukrainian Review*, "the 'Ukrainian' police (Ukrainische Hilfspolizei/Ukrainian Auxiliary Police) were often not Ukrainians by origin at all, but represented many nationalities. For instance, Poles, Volksdeutsche (local Germans) and even Russians speaking the Russian language were often called 'Ukrainian' police."

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OUT & ABOUT

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---|
| October 8
New York | Masquerade ball, sponsored by the Kniahyni sorority of the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, Ukrainian Institute of America, knmaskarada@gmail.com | October 15
New York | Performance, "Solodka Darusia," Meest America, Fashion Institute of Technology, 800-288-9949 |
| October 8
Pittsburgh | Ukrainian American Film Festival, featuring "Folk!" by Roxy Toporowych, www.ucowpa.org | October 15
New Britain, CT | Ukrainian Harvest Festival, St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 860-229-3833 or 860-677-2138 |
| October 9 through
November 6
Oxford, PA | Art exhibit, "Teacher/Student Forty Years On..." featuring woodcuts by Dan Miller and Andrij Maday, Pennsylvania Academy of The Fine Arts, Bookplace, 717-951-6418 | October 15
Buena, NJ | Celebration of Kozak Pokrova (Protection of the Mother of God), Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, New Kuban Free Cossack Community, 856-697-2255 or 609-356-0165 |
| October 10
Morristown, NJ | Presentation by Orysia Tracz, "Interwoven: Traditional Ukrainian Costumes and Textiles and Their Symbolism," Morris Museum, 973-971-3718 | October 15
Astoria, NY | Bus trip to Atlantic City, Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church, Showboat Casino, 917-689-2904 |
| October 13
Ottawa | Lecture by Pavlo Klimkin, vice-minister foreign affairs of Ukraine, "Twenty Years of Ukrainian Independence: Assessing and Forecasting," University of Ottawa, chairukr@gmail.com or 613-562-5800 ext. 3692 | October 16
Jenkintown, PA | Performance, "Solodka Darusia," MeestAmerica, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 800-288-9949 |
| October 14
Whippany, NJ | Performance, "Solodka Darusia," Meest America, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, 800-288-9949 | October 16
Whippany, NJ | Art exhibit and sale, featuring works by Jacques Hnizdovsky, Ukrainian National Women's League of America - Branch 75, Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey, heirloomad@aol.com |
| October 14
Cambridge, MA | Presentation by Svitlana Pyrkalo, "Media and Language in Today's Ukraine," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 | October 17
Cambridge, MA | Seminar by Tarik Amar, "Different but the Same, or the Same but Different? The Remaking of Public Memory of World War II in Post-Soviet Lviv," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 |
| October 14-15
Jenkintown, PA | Art exhibit, Ukrainian National Women's League of America - Branch 67, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 215-663-1764 | October 20
Cambridge, MA | Film presentation, "A tribute to Marina Vroda, director of Cross-Country," Harvard University, 617-495-4053 |
| October 15
Hartford, CT | Masquerade party, Ukrainian National Home, 860-296-5702 | October 20-22
Ottawa | Seventh Annual Danyliw Seminar on Contemporary Ukraine," University of Ottawa, chairukr@gmail.com or 613-562-5800 ext 3692 |
| October 15
Denville, NJ | Volleyball tournament, Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, hosted by Lys Sports Academy, Powerzone Volleyball Center, www.socceragency.net/lys | | |

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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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, October 8

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh-A) and the Ukrainian Free University (UFU) invite all to a conference marking the 90th anniversary of the founding of UFU. The conference will be emceed by Dr. Andrij Szul, chair of the NTSh-A Law Advisory Committee. After opening remarks by Dr. Orest Popovych, president of NTSh-A, greetings will be read from Bishop Basil Losten; Theodore Volanyk, president of the UFU Foundation; and Dr. Askold Lozynskyj, long-time president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian World Congress. The scheduled speakers are: the current president of UFU, Dr. Yaroslava Melnyk, professor at Ivan Franko Lviv National University; academician Dr. Leonid Rudnytzky, president of the NTSh World Council and former president of UFU (1998-2003); and Ivan Burtyk of the UFU Foundation. Closing remarks will be by Dr. Albert Kipa, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. and former president of UFU (2004-2007). There will be an exhibit of selected UFU publications. The conference will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets), at 4 p.m. Please note the earlier than usual starting time. For additional information call 212-254-5130.

Saturday, October 15

DENVILLE, N.J.: The USCAK Ukrainian Nationals Volleyball Championships, hosted by Lys Sports Academy, will be held at 9 a.m.-5 p.m. at the Powerzone Volleyball Center, 3 Luger Road, Denville, NJ 07834. Information and registration can be found at www.socceragency.net/lys. Divisions will include youth boys, youth girls, men's open, women's open and seniors. All divisions are subject to

sufficient team participation. The awards dinner following the tournament will be held at Ukrainian American Cultural Center of New Jersey in nearby Whippany. For further information contact Walt Syzonenko at wsyzo63@optonline.net or 201-317-8520.

Saturday October 22

YONKERS, N.Y.: A Cabaret Fund-Raiser for "Oselia CYM" (the Ukrainian American Youth Association campground) in Ellenville, N.Y., will be held at the Ukrainian Youth Center, 301 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, NY 10701. Performers include: Theresa Sokyrrka, "Canadian Idol"; Ryan Jesse, "Jersey Boys," Broadway; and Funia O'Connell, "Cinderella," Asia tour. The event begins at 7:30 p.m. with a cocktail reception and open bar until 10 p.m.; 10 p.m.-1 a.m., music and dancing with DJ Matey Liteplo. Discounted admission is available with payment in full by October 17: \$75 in advance or \$85 at the door for those over age 21; \$50 in advance or \$60 at the door for guests under 21. E-mail reservations to christineandbill@aol.com.

Saturday, October 29

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The organizers of "Obzhynky," "Hutsul Wedding" and "Kozak Glory" present a new Ukrainian play, "Medieval Ukraine." The evening will include a special presentation of the life and glory of Ukraine's royalty, sumptuous appetizers and dinner, followed by music and dancing to the sounds of Fata Morgana. Tickets: \$70 per person for those age 21 and older; \$40 for youths age 14-20, \$20 for children age 5-12. Seating is limited. For tickets call Oksana Pylypiw, 201-213-4321. Net proceeds from the show benefit the St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Building Fund.

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