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– *Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Valery Zaluzhnyi*

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SPECIAL FOR HROMADA

Vitaliy Portnykov | Notes for April

# EXPECTATION OF A COUNTEROFFENSIVE



Almost the entire April was spent waiting for the Ukrainian army's counteroffensive, which many hope will change the very course of this war. A war that has been going on for over 400 days.

This figure itself looks terrifying. On February 24, 2022, few people could have imagined that this large-scale and brutal war would last so long, and most importantly, that even on its 400th day, no one in the world could say with certainty when and how it would end. However, it is worth recognizing that this war has changed the world around us like no other event in the twenty-first century.

I would even say since the 1990s, when the Soviet Union collapsed and communist China seemed to be on the path of radical economic transformation. We have been searching for the real date of the beginning of the twenty-first century for a long time, and it seemed that we had found it – September 11, 2001, the destruction of the Twin Towers in New York. But now it is clear that the twenty-first century actually began on February 24, 2022, just as the twentieth century began on July 28, 1914, with the First World War. And now the outcome of Russia's war with Ukraine will largely determine whether and what kind of World War III will eventually begin.

The preliminary results are already obvious, and they are stunning. Ukraine, which was supposed to partially disappear and partially turn into a puppet state led by Russian puppets, has survived, is fighting, and is preparing for a counteroffensive. Back on February 24, 2022, this might have seemed

like political fiction. The war has led to a real unification of the Western world. It's hard to remember that not long ago, the previous US president, Donald Trump, accused the allies of lacking interest in NATO and threatened to reduce the US role in the Alliance, while the current French president spoke of "the death of NATO's brain."

The very notion of neutrality in the democratic world is disappearing-everyone has realized that there is no such thing as neutrality in relation to crystallized evil and cannot be. Finland and Sweden's decision to join NATO, Switzerland's readiness to join sanctions against Russia, and Austrian parliamentarians who insisted on the Ukrainian president's speech despite the far-right's resistance are facts that clearly illustrate this thesis.

But dictatorships are also coming together, and at an accelerated pace. Xi Jinping's visit to Moscow, joint military exercises between Russia and China, Iranian drones being supplied to Russia, the North Korean regime demonstrating nuclear warheads, Alexander Lukashenko's visits to Tehran and Beijing, Bashar al-Assad's visit to the Russian capital – the "other" world is also undergoing its own consolidation processes. And that is why the danger of a Chinese attack on Taiwan and the possibility of Iran developing nuclear weapons are no longer theoretical issues. Instead, the notion of neutrality has finally shifted from the world of developed democracies to the "gray zone" and has come to mean a willingness to turn a blind eye to crimes for the sake of profit or moral decline.

In fact, most of humanity is now in the "gray zone," and our common future and whether we will survive depends on how many states and peoples stand with us and how many stand with them.

That is why so much depends on what happens in Russia's war against Ukraine and on the West's readiness not only to help our country with weapons and money, but also to perceive Ukraine as part of the civilized world. As a country worth risking its own

well-being and even security for.

In April, the NATO Secretary General visited Kyiv for the first time since the beginning of Russia's great war against Ukraine. He was supposed to demonstrate how ready the Alliance is for unconventional solutions in the second year of the invasion. Of course, Jens Stoltenberg, as an experienced diplomat, said that Ukraine will definitely be in NATO "when the time comes" and that the issue of Ukraine's accession will be discussed at the NATO summit in Vilnius.

The only question is what the results of this discussion might be.

The formula "Ukraine will definitely join NATO after the end of hostilities" certainly looks diplomatically exhaustive. However, the reasonableness of this formula is obvious not only to the West, but also to the Kremlin. And if the natural consequence of the end of Russia's war against Ukraine is Ukraine's accession to NATO, will Russia really want to end this war?

After all, its continuation is a guarantee that Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration will stop.

That is why non-standard solutions are necessary, but they should be non-standard solutions not at the level of the Secretary General, but at the level of the leaders of the leading countries of the Alliance. Simply put, Russia must be sure that regardless of the continuation of hostilities, it will not be able to stop Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration. And, by the way, this is the surest way to end the war.

Many political fantasists are still convinced that if Ukraine agrees to Russia's territorial "acquisitions," the war will immediately stop, and the Kremlin will agree to Ukraine's accession to NATO and no longer insist on its neutrality. But this is only if you believe that Putin really needed Crimea and Donbas. In reality, the occupied territories are just a springboard for the occupation of the rest of Ukraine.

Putin has to realize that the springboard can no longer be used – first of all. And that Ukraine will not be occupied – this is the second. And that the priority of international law will remain



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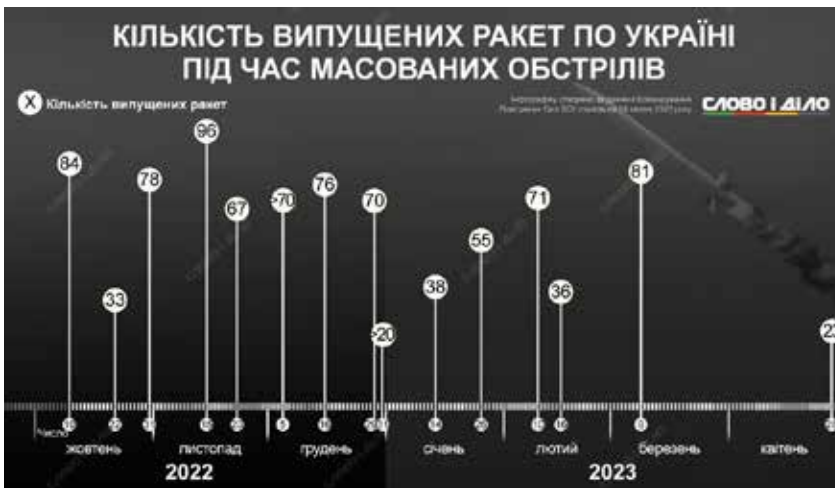
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As of early February, the Norwegian defense group Nammo estimated that the Ukrainian Armed Forces use approximately 5,000-6,000 artillery shells per day of war, which is similar to the annual peacetime order of a small European country.

The United States was Ukraine's main supplier during the year of full-scale war, sending more than a million rounds of ammunition.

The European Union, according to media reports, provided Ukraine with approximately 350,000 155-mm shells over the course of the year. Two more batches of 100,000 shells each came from the United Kingdom.

the defining moment in Russia's relations with the civilized world.

That is why it is not only Ukraine that needs NATO membership to guarantee its security and to ensure that Russia's attack will not happen again. And NATO needs Ukraine's membership to demonstrate that the Alliance is committed to upholding the very principles of international law and security and is not prepared to tolerate their violation.

But these are general approaches.

The NATO Secretary General can speak about this. But it is up to the leaders of the Alliance member states to agree on specific actions. Ukraine cannot become a NATO member until the war is over? Can its application be approved in Vilnius, as Volodymyr Zelenskyy discussed with Jens Stoltenberg? Can Ukraine be provided with security guarantees similar to those that Sweden and Finland received after submitting their applications to NATO? Can these guaran-

tees be extended to the entire territory of the country or only to the territory where there are no hostilities and no unfounded claims by Russia?

The fate of Ukraine and the fate of Europe really depends on the answer to these questions. One may, of course, think that the answers can wait until the end of the war, and that now it is necessary to arm Ukraine first. But in this case, the end of the war will be a very long time coming.



SPECIAL FOR HROMADA

Oles Donii

# WHAT IS IN THE MINDS OF FASCISTS?



Let us consider and analyze Prigozhin's programmatic article. As I write this article, the rubble of a house bombed by Russian fascists in Uman is still being dismantled. At this moment, there are 23 dead, including 4 children, including a 2-year-old girl. Why do Russian fascists kill Ukrainian civilians? Where will the next strikes go? What can we expect from the insane Russia in the future? What is in the minds of Russian fascists?

I try to stay away from the Russian media space as much as possible, it is toxic, the rhetoric in the vast majority follows the Goebbelsian model (who has forgotten: Goebbels was responsible for propaganda in Hitler's Nazi regime). Nevertheless, Prigozhin's article should be considered carefully, as it contains the fears of the Kremlin regime and some of the possible scenarios for fascist Russia.

Sixty-one-year-old Yevgeny Prigozhin is a gangster, a prisoner, a billionaire, an ideological saboteur, and now a sadist and a war criminal. In that order. In the heavy battles near Bakhmut, it is the fighters of this bastard, namely the so-called "Wagner Private Military Company", who are leading the offensive. The head of this company (which was previously created by a special forces officer of the Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU), Dmitry Utkin), Yevgeny Prigozhin, has become not just a prominent figure in Russian politics. Prigozhin has become a symbol of the most disgusting wing of the hawks, allowing himself to do things that few others can afford, such as fronting against Putin's favorite, Defense Minister Shoigu. In the USSR, Prigozhin served 9 years for robbery and fraud, while in Russia he rapidly made a career in St. Petersburg – restaurants, real estate developments, ideological media bot farms,

and eventually his own army – all the things that cannot be done in those latitudes without the permission or direct control of the special services.

On April 14, Yevhen Prigozhyn suddenly spawned a programmatic article with the loud title "Only a fair fight: no deal".

The Ukrainian media mostly picked out only one paragraph, which referred to an alleged proposal to "end the SVO," or war, and interpreted it as weakness, as the Kremlin's desire to make concessions, almost to the point of liberating the occupied territories. But this turned out to be a superficial and not objective interpretation. "The Hawks are not thinking of giving up yet. Although they have their own fears. Prigozhin's article is not the style of the fascist ideologue Dugin's pseudo-scientific "reflections"; Prigozhin has a simple style of presentation, and it is clear that he aimed to influence information, and to different strata.

Interestingly, from the very first sentence of the preface, Prigozhin undermines the foundations of Russian propaganda by using the Ukrainian name "Bakhmut" rather than "Artemivsk," which Russian propagandists are trying to rename the Ukrainian city. And this is precisely the evidence of a subconscious retreat.

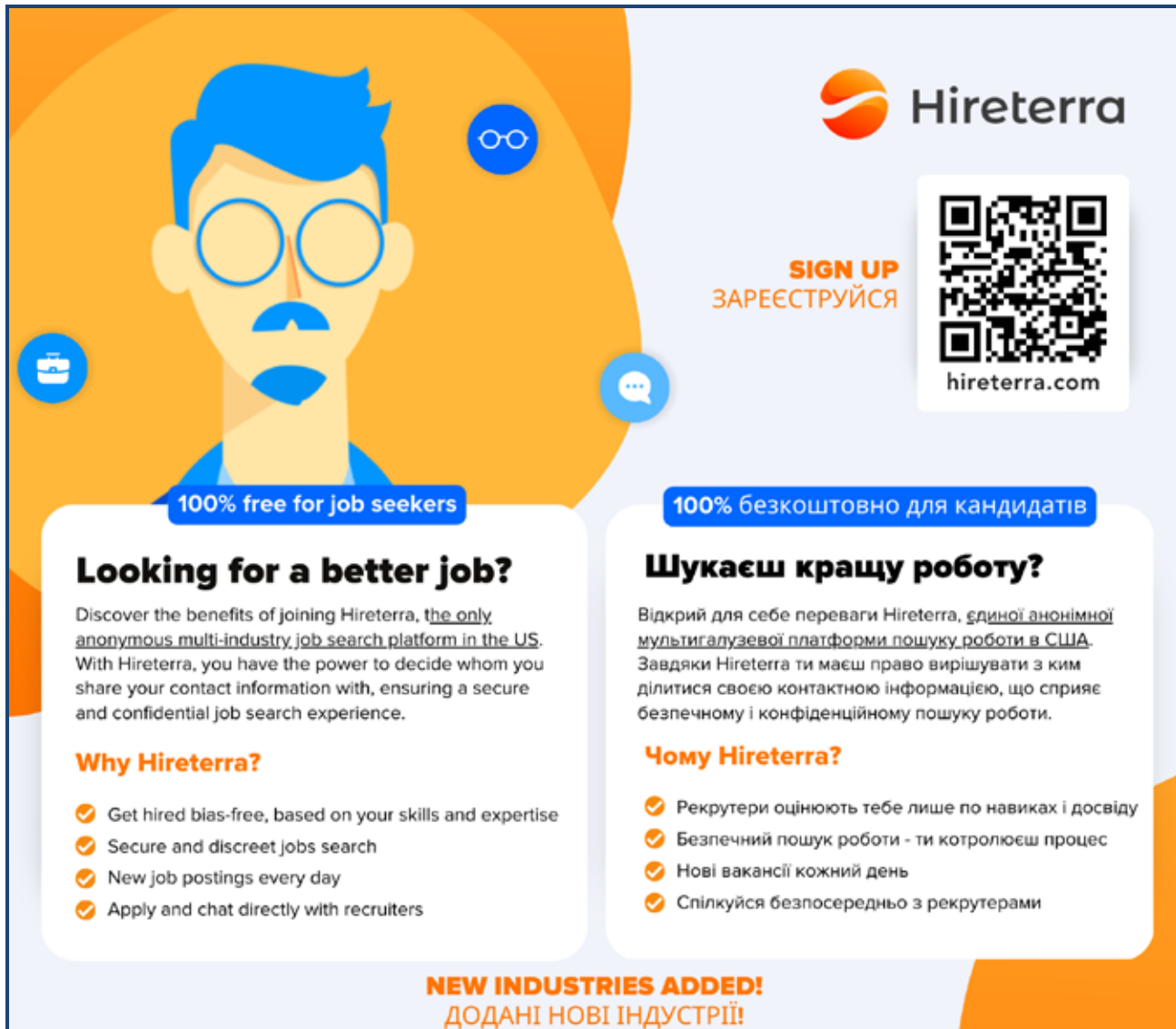
The first chapter is titled "What is the Secret of the Bakhmut Meat Grinder?" and in it Prigozhin seems to immediately backtrack, writing: "The strategic role of Bakhmut is not that great." That is, Wagner's PMC (which, strangely enough, even with its prisoners, has become the most "elite" group of the Russian army), which has been putting thousands of its soldiers near Bakhmut for several months, cannot take it, and its role is "not that great." It goes on: Prigozhin is forced to admit that "the capture of Bakhmut will not ensure a fleeting victory over Ukraine, the road to the Dnipro, or even the capture of Donbas." In fact, this is a confession of his own military impotence. The next thing is the recognition of our Ukrainian strength: "The Ukrainian army has gathered enough forces. There are about 200 thousand trained soldiers..."

Chapter "Political Aspects of Bakhmut". Here, a completely opposite thesis is given: "the long battle

for Bakhmut is extremely beneficial to Russian troops." Prigozhin seems to be trying to justify why his subordinate units have not been able to take the almost completely destroyed and deserted city for several months. And then there is the first attempt to justify the status quo: "If the special operation stays within these limits, give or take a couple of dozen kilometers, it will solve many of the military's tasks."

The next chapter is "Dramatic Pause". The very first sentence is an attempt to explain why the Russians are being defeated by the Ukrainians in the war and were forced to retreat from a large number of territories: "As you know, the military operation on the part of Ukraine is tactically led by the Ukrainian military, and strategically by the so-called Western coalition led by the United Kingdom and the United States." This is precisely one of Russia's fears: that Russia is at war with NATO because they are afraid to admit that they, Russia, are being pushed around by the Ukrainian army. The entire chapter is devoted to the fear that the United States has set itself the task of dividing Russia "into small principalities." That is, they are afraid of this, they are afraid of the fragmentation of Russia into several states. And their fear is our strength. Therefore, it is in this direction that we will have to act (and the entire global coalition in support of Ukraine) to promote the division of Russia.

Chapter "The Deep State". Here we are dealing with another fear of Prigozhin (and, therefore, of a significant part of Putin's elites). Prigozhin first claims that "the collapse of Russia by military means cannot happen." But how can the "collapse of Russia", so undesirable for Prigozhin and so desirable for us, take place? Prigozhin fears that some Russian elites will side with the coalition of the world against Russian fascism. "The 'deep state' is a community of near-state elites who act independently of the political leadership of the state, and who have strong ties and their own agenda," according to Prigozhin. Prigozhin is afraid of this imaginary opposition. In reality, it is not yet that powerful. But Prigozhin is already panicked by it, and he has no shortage of epithets for the "deep state." "This is



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our inner, gentle, cunning, bloodthirsty chameleon.” Prigozhin is afraid that the “deep state” will eventually win. And he is afraid of the war dragging on.

Here is his fear: “The United States does not need a quick war. It needs a war that will lead to the conviction of the ‘deep state’ and its victory.” Prigozhin doesn’t even see the contradiction: he wrote above that Russia is supposedly benefiting from a long war, and now he fears that the longer the war, the more guaranteed the victory of the opposition, a kind of “deep state”. Of course, under the alleged control of the United States. Prigozhin is afraid. Fear of the enemy is good.

Chapter “Supergame”. And here is the most famous paragraph in this chapter: “For the authorities and society as a whole, it is necessary to put a full stop to the SVO. The ideal option

is to declare the end of the war.” This fascist goes on to cynically write that the fulfillment of Russia’s task is to kill Ukrainians, “to destroy a large part of the active male population of Ukraine.” Actually, after that it becomes clear why Prigozhin’s fighters crush the heads of prisoners with a sledgehammer, why Russian fascists tortured and shot Ukrainians in Bucha, Kupyansk, Izyum and other formerly occupied territories.

Prigozhin wrote about the “completion of the JFO” not as a pretext for the liberation of the occupied lands, but rather as a justification for leaving the occupied territories under Russian jurisdiction: “Now there is only one thing left to do: to firmly entrench ourselves, to dig in on the territories that are already there.” He even used the neologism “dig in” to reinforce the idea of

the need to cling to Ukrainian land with claws. The last two chapters repeat the thesis that the United States will be interested in the long-term exhaustion of fascist Russia, and the “deep state” will push the supreme power to make serious concessions.” In the end, Prigozhin himself has to admit that Russia will “hit rock bottom.” But he hopes that it will “reach the bottom, then push back and rise again.” We, like the rest of the civilized world, are interested in ensuring that the Pryzhynyns, Putins, Shoigus, and the rest of the Patrushevs and Nightingales never resurface again. We have to analyze all the fears of the elites around the Kremlin and strike where they are afraid. And they are already afraid. Victory will be ours!

# WAR HITS OR WHAT THE WAR DID TO MUSIC

**Anton Shramenko**

"I have never seen anything like this in my entire career. A 2-fold increase in the popularity of Ukrainian-language songs – within just a few months! Regardless of genre. On all online streams of our radio stations (Hit FM, Kiss FM, Radio ROKS, Nashe Radio, Radio Relax), listening to Ukrainian-language playlists has increased by up to 180%! This is how the war has affected the musical tastes of Ukrainians."

Hromada journalist Anton Shramenko talked to one of the leading experts in contemporary music, Vitaliy Drozdov. Vitaliy is the General Director of the highest-rated radio station in Ukraine, Hit FM, the General Producer of the largest radio holding in Europe, TAVR Media, and acted as a member of the jury of the Ukrainian national selection for Eurovision 2020.

"When we launched Radio Bayraktar (on March 7, 2022 – author's note), my American and European colleagues assured me that it was simply impossible for such a radio to become popular. It's a complete mixture of genres! It has everything: pop, rap, rock, trap, original songs, etc. They told me that no radio station with such a mix of genres would make it. But all the songs that created Radio Bayraktar have one thing in common. I call it "Bayraktarism". All of them are the response of proactive Ukrainians to the enemy's aggression. These songs are not just written in Ukrainian. They, each in its own way, ridicule the enemy and raise morale. This new patriotic music began to appear in the Ukrainian music space at a hyper-speed in the first hours of the full-scale war! The vast majority of these songs have a rather low artistic level of performance. They are mostly written by people who can basically be called amateurs in music. They pick up guitars or some simple sound equipment and record quality tracks at home on their knees. But these are songs that people write not to make money. They write them because they want to express themselves, to throw out their reaction to aggression. And even if these songs are not brilliant, they give society the most important things: humor, patriotism, and faith in victory. These authors then go to the front line and perform for the soldiers. Isn't this important



now more than ever?

"Bayraktarshchyna" became one of the most prominent features of Ukrainian music during the war. This phenomenon occurred in the cultural space of any country that fought the aggressor. Just think of the American movies about Mr. Pitkin during the Second World War. A surge in humorous and patriotic creativity is one of the healthy reactions of society to war. Songs, movies, poems, memes that ridicule the enemy, portray him as stupid, as someone who is "easy" to defeat. In my opinion, "bayraktarshchyna" was one of the factors that allowed Ukrainians to recover from the shock of the first days of full-scale aggression and begin to defend themselves effectively. And by launching the radio with "bayraktarshchyna", we at TAVR Media were not mistaken in understanding the musical needs of Ukrainian society. According to our estimates, Radio Bayraktar is now among the Top 4 most popular radio stations in Ukraine."

"No less important and interesting

processes are taking place among Ukraine's top pop artists. These processes are now radically changing the picture of our country's music industry. After February 24, not all pop artists were able to find what I call the right tone and note. What to talk about, how to talk.

There are a number of top artists who did not meet the beginning of the aggression in Ukraine. And they seemed to have lost touch with the moment. A striking example is Potap. When he returned to Ukraine from his travels, he began to restore his reputation quite aggressively. And it went all wrong. Remember the hate his song "Volunteer" caused. People just didn't believe him, they thought he was mocking them. Indeed, it is quite possible that because of this "broken connection" he failed to feel the spirit of the times and the mood of Ukrainians here and now.

The fact is that since February 24, Ukrainian society has been watching its stars very closely. Who left the country, who stayed, who hid, and who



went to fight or volunteer here in Ukraine. And it will be quite difficult for stars who were not in the country at the time of the aggression, or those who have tarnished their reputation with something, to restore it and make people believe in themselves. Among such artists is Olya Polyakova, who is trying very hard to return to the top of Ukrainian music, but her search for herself in the new realities has not yet yielded results. In addition, last spring she got involved in a language scandal, which did not add to her popularity in society. Or Svitlana Loboda. She came back to Ukraine, helped, and rebuilt houses in Irpin. But after living in Russia for 5 years before the full-scale aggression, giving concerts there and winning music awards, Ukrainian society now does not believe her.

Even more Ukrainian artists do not have such a negative connotation. They continued to release tracks all year long. However, these tracks do not bring much dynamics and, by and large, remain rather invisible. Here, in particular, we can mention The Hardkiss and Tina Karol.

And a certain number of artists can't write at all since the beginning of the aggression. Like Pianoboy. He can be said to live in a bus – he travels around the frontline areas, actively performs for the military. But he doesn't release any new hits.

And this situation created a certain vacuum in the Ukrainian music space. And instantly there were artists who

managed to fill this vacuum with their music. They hit the current mood of Ukrainians very well and quickly turned from unknown acts into real stars of the Ukrainian scene. One of the first such hits of the war was "Good evening we are from Ukraine" by Probass Δ Hardi. They made this track three months before the invasion. It was a small hit in the nightclubs of the capital. And suddenly, after February 24, the song shot to the top of the charts. Because it had lyrics that every Ukrainian needed at that time.

Artists such as Cheev, Shumei, KOLA were unknown to anyone before the full-scale aggression, and now they record songs that become megapopular without any special promotion. Or, for example, the young artist YAKTAK. He is only 18 years old, a couple of years ago he participated in the show "The Voice. The Voice." And in February 22, this guy starts his music career. It would seem that this is not the best time to start. But it so happened that YAKTAK became one of the main beneficiaries of the situation. Because he managed to create songs that are not about war and victory, but clearly reflect the context of life on the home front during the war. "The Bride", "Waiting at Home", "The Look". These songs gained millions of views on YouTube in a matter of months.

This phenomenon of hyper-fast "social elevators" in Ukrainian show business is another unique feature of wartime.

And of course, I cannot but say that with the beginning of full-scale aggression, when the whole world started talking about the extraordinary courage and strength of the Ukrainian people, Ukrainian music for the first time fully entered the world market. The most striking example is "Chervona Kalyna" covered by Andriy Khlyvnyuk. For the whole world, this song has become one of the symbols of modern Ukraine's struggle for democracy and freedom. The legendary Pink Floyd even released the single "Hey, Hey, Rise Up!" using Khlyvnyuk's vocals. I hope that this is just the beginning of the triumphant entry of Ukrainian music into the world arena. But I know for sure: with this kind of music, our courage and creativity, even in the most difficult moments, Ukraine will definitely win!"

#### PLAYLIST:

"Bayraktarshchyna"

[https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLucF\\_tw5qqpgTzbg63luR-5f73OxhN5N3J](https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLucF_tw5qqpgTzbg63luR-5f73OxhN5N3J)

#### Top 10 Ukrainian hits of 2022

[https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLucF\\_tw5qqpgmCjeh2zDK-TvK1m30ah7V](https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLucF_tw5qqpgmCjeh2zDK-TvK1m30ah7V)

#### Top 10 Ukrainian hits for March 2023

[https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLucF\\_tw5qqpijKz9ICPwRL-183rFVzfGiV](https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLucF_tw5qqpijKz9ICPwRL-183rFVzfGiV)



# REPORT FROM WASHINGTON, DC

**Igor Tregub**

Over the course of three days last week, I joined over 350 Ukrainian natives and allies from 62 partner organizations (including Hromada) on Capitol Hill. In the most well attended organized lobby visit for Ukraine in U.S. history, we held over 100 meetings with Congressional offices representing 34 states. This Ukraine Action Summit was a community advocacy event comprised of individuals and organizations within and beyond the Ukrainian community, who are invested in advocating elected officials to continue helping Ukraine prevail against the Russian invasion. It convened humanitarian, medical, ethnic, civic engagement, human rights, community, diaspora, ethnic and religious organizations.

Compared to last year's Summit, the number of specific bills we asked for was smaller, but the overall content of the requests we made and commitments we sought was even more important as we approach the 450th day since Russia's February 24, 2022 invasion of Ukraine. The most salient request made was continued military support to Ukraine and seeing to it that the deployment of equipment already committed to by the U.S. occurs as rapidly as possible, as Ukraine prepares for a counteroffensive. As the Russian military bombards residential areas and targets civilians and evacuation zones, completely and timely meeting all of Ukraine's military needs is critical toward ending this unjust war once and for all.

We reiterated requests for airpower, armored vehicles, tanks, and ammunition to out-range and intercept Russian strikes. While I am happy to report that Ukraine's cause continues to enjoy overwhelming and bipartisan support, we did learn that the continued authorization of funding may be at risk by a handful of primarily right-wing members of Congress who may block continued aid over unrelated issues such as the debt ceiling fight. Therefore, continued pressure tactics will be necessary. I can only imagine that the meeting we had with House Speaker McCarthy's staff led to the answer that he gave hours ago in response to a Russian reporter's question: "We know that you don't support... aid to Ukraine... can you comment U.S. policy will change?" His response was: "No, I vote for aid for Ukraine. I support aid for Ukraine. I do not sup-



***At our opening reception, 350+ strong!***



***We concluded a flurry of activity with a very productive visit with my Congresswoman Barbara Lee.***



***A pastor, veteran, two Ukraine natives, and a Ukraine ally practice their "elevator pitch" before a frenetic day of meetings on the Hill.***



port what your country has done to Ukraine.”

As Russia continues to engage in brutal and systematic campaigns of genocide, terrorism, and atrocities, continued sanctions and accountability remained an important second bucket of asks. In our meetings with our respective states' Congressional and Senate delegations, we asked them to co-sponsor or at least support the following bills and resolutions:

- The HARM Act (H.R. 506/S. 416), which would require the Secretary of State to designate the Wagner Group and its affiliates and successors a foreign terrorist organization;
- H.Res 154/S. Res 72, two companion resolutions in each house of Congress that would recognize Russian actions in Ukraine as acts of genocide; and
- H. Res 149/S. Res 158, another set of companion resolutions, which would condemn Russia for a state-sanctioned policy of forcible deportations or transfers of at least 200,000 children from Ukraine.

Finally, we reiterated our request for continued nonmilitary financial support, which would be crucial both today and whenever reconstruction in Ukraine can begin in earnest. For instance, the \$300 billion that the G7 has frozen in Russian foreign currency reserves can and should be transferred to a third-party entity, such as an international Ukraine Reconstruction Fund, that would be responsible for disbursements and grants. The funding already exists, and the U.S. should partner with our allies to not just freeze Russian state assets, but transfer them to support Ukraine.

As a Kyiv native and Bay Area, CA resident, I had the tremendous opportunity to serve as a captain of a team of about a dozen fellow denizens. We met with both members of California's Senate delegation and, between scheduled and drop-in meetings with legislative staff, attended another ten meetings. In addition to these meetings, it was wonderful to be able to attend structured conversations around a broad range of topics on Monday night. (I was at the table topic on reconstruction and received meaningful ideas – and a logo design! – from others to help me further my current Hromada-sponsored energy democracy project). When not on the Hill, I was also able to attend a variety of panel presentations featuring experts and practitioners ranging on topics ranging from how USAID coordinates aid for Ukraine to delivering aid to Ukra-



***With my hero whose 2004 campaign I followed with baited press while in college. Yuh-Shen-Ko!***



***Swung through the Summit of the Americas conference on the way back and was immensely humbled to meet with the Mayor of Melitopol.***

ine's hot zones. Now that I've returned to California, I am working furiously to follow up on these meetings and

connections in service of supporting my homeland. Slava Ukraini!

## UKRAINIAN NEWS

## Total enemy combat losses



According to the General Staff, total enemy combat losses from February 24

February 24, 2022 to April 30, 2023 are approximately as follows:  
 personnel - about 190,510 people were eliminated,  
 tanks – 3,699 units,  
 armored personnel carriers – 7,189 units,  
 artillery systems – 2,914 units,  
 MLRS – 544 units,  
 air defense systems – 295 units,  
 aircraft – 308 units,  
 helicopters – 294 units,  
 Operational and tactical level UAVs – 2,475 units,  
 cruise missiles – 932 units,

ships and boats – 18 units,  
 motor vehicles and tankers – 5,842 units,  
 special equipment – 357 units.

### Ramstein 11: what was agreed upon



On Friday, April 21, a meeting of the «tank coalition» took place on the sidelines of the Ramstein meeting.

He said that during the meeting, the heads of the military departments of the three countries – Ukraine, Germany, and Poland – signed an agreement on the intention to establish a Leopard 2 tank maintenance and repair center.

The enterprise is planned to be deployed on Polish territory. According to Reznikov, the creation of such a center will help strengthen the capabilities of Ukrainian defenders.

### Decolonization of Ukraine



President Volodymyr Zelenskyy has signed the law «On Geographical Names,» which prohibits naming geographical objects with ties to Russia and its figures.

As of April 21, Zelenskyy signed Bill 7253 «On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On Geographical Names' on Decolonization of Place Names and Regulation of the Use of Geographical Names in Ukrainian Settlements.»

According to this law, it is now prohibited in Ukraine to give geographical objects names that symbolize or glorify Russia.

As historian and European Solidarity MP Volodymyr Viatrovych explained on Facebook, the signed law is a systemic document on the liberation of our country from the markers of the russkiy mir.

### Law on Mandatory Inquiries for Acquiring Ukrainian Citizenship





President Volodymyr Zelenskyy has signed Bill No. 7606 on new rules for acquiring Ukrainian citizenship.

From now on, a foreigner (or stateless person) who wants to obtain a Ukrainian passport will have to pass exams on the fundamentals of the Constitution of Ukraine, the history of Ukraine, and the level of proficiency in the state language.

Foreigners and stateless persons will have two years from the date of application to fulfill this obligation.

If during this period a person fails to provide a document confirming that they have passed the exams, they will lose their Ukrainian citizenship.

The document passed two readings and was approved by the Verkhovna Rada on March 21. A total of 281 MPs voted in favor of the bill.

## “Offensive Guard”: which assault bri- gades have been formed



For two months now, Ukraine has been forming «Offensive Guards» – units that will be involved in the liberation of the occupied territories. As of the beginning of April, 35,000 volunteer applications were received. It was decided not to stop the recruitment, but to continue forming reserve units. To date, eight assault brigades have been formed.

## Ukraine receives the first Patriot air defense system from Germany



Ukraine received the Patriot system from Germany.

The system and its missiles are already on the territory of our country. This was reported by the German government's website.

According to updates to the list of lethal and non-lethal military support to Ukraine from Germany, a Patriot air defense missile system with missiles, 16 Zetros trucks, and two border guard vehicles were delivered.

Patriot is a surface-to-air guided missile system that was first deployed in the 1980s.

The main purpose of the Patriot system is to protect naval and air bases, as well as major administrative and industrial centers, from possible air attack.

It can engage aircraft, cruise missiles, and shorter-range ballistic missiles.

## PACE calls the deportation of Ukrainians “geno- cide” for the first time and finds Lu- kashenko involved in russia’s actions



The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe has recognized the deportation and forced transfer of Ukrainian children to Russia as genocide. This was announced by a member of the Ukrainian delegation to PACE, MP Oleksiy Honcharenko.

The resolution was voted in favor by 87 deputies out of 89 present. The document states that according to international law, forced deportation is a sign of genocide.

Therefore, all cases of deportation of Ukrainian children and adults should be investigated, and all those involved, including Russian President Vladimir Putin, should be held accountable.

«This is one of the main decisions of PACE in this resolution. Not all PACE members are countries that have ra-

tified the Rome Statute. And it is the adoption of this resolution that expands the range of countries where Putin is officially considered a suspect in war crimes,” explained Honcharenko.

In addition, today the PACE recognized the self-proclaimed President of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko as involved in the forced relocation of children and adults from the occupied territories of Ukraine.

«This automatically makes Lukashenko guilty of the genocide that Russia is waging in Ukraine,” the MP wrote.

## All russian war criminals will be found and de- stroyed



Every representative of the occupying country who has committed a crime on the territory of Ukraine will be found and destroyed.

This statement was made by the Chief of the Defence Intelligence of Ukraine Kyrylo Budanov, as quoted by the DIU press service.

«Anyone who has committed war crimes or crimes against humanity in Ukraine, including very egregious ones, such as gang rape or the murder of civilians and children, will be found and destroyed in any part of the world,” Budanov assured.

The head of the military intelligence added that Ukraine has «enough of its own forces and means» to do so.

Budanov also spoke about preparations for the upcoming counterattack of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

## Russia has begun to change the eth- nic composition of the population in the occupied terri- tories





Russia has begun to change the ethnic composition of the population in the occupied territories. Russia is trying to influence the change in the ethnic composition of the population of the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine.

This was reported by Deputy Minister of Defense of Ukraine Hanna Malyar on Telegram.

She noted that the most active activities are carried out in Luhansk region. "In order to change the ethnic composition of the population of the temporarily occupied territory, the Russian government has initiated a large-scale resettlement of a significant number of people of different nationalities, mostly low-income groups, from remote regions of Russia," the statement said.

She added that in this way the enemy seeks to destroy Ukrainian statehood and national identity of the society in the temporarily occupied Ukrainian territories.

## Another country joins the coalition to create a special tribunal for Russia



April 28, North Macedonia joins the 35 countries that support the creation of a special tribunal for the Russian Federation.

On April 27, Moldova joined the coalition. In March, the coalition of countries on the creation of a special tribunal was joined by Austria, and in mid-April, Costa Rica joined the group.

Earlier it was reported that the United States would assist Ukraine in investigating Russia's war crimes.

5 main parameters of a special tribunal for the leadership of the Russian Federation:

- The special tribunal will be based on the rules and approaches used by the International Criminal Court and set forth in its Rome Statute. It will investigate and prosecute crimes of aggression against Ukraine committed on its territory, as defined in Article 8 bis of the Rome Statute.

- The jurisdiction of the Special Tribunal will extend

The Special Tribunal's jurisdiction will cover all events since February 2014, the beginning of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine.

- The Special Tribunal will have jurisdiction over individuals who exercise effective control over or directly direct the political

political or military actions of the state.

- The official status of the defendant, such as the status of the head of state or the official status of another official, will not exempt such a person from individual criminal responsibility or mitigate punishment.

- The Special Tribunal will only consider crimes of aggression against Ukraine and will be established as an international criminal ad hoc tribunal.

## Number of children killed and wounded in the war with Russia



As of Sunday morning, April 30, more than 1,432 children have been injured in Ukraine since the start of the full-scale Russian invasion.

According to law enforcement officials, 477 children have been killed and more than 955 have been injured of varying severity.

On April 28, as a result of a rocket attack

of Uman, Cherkasy region, destroyed the entrance of a multi-storey building, killing six children.

And as a result of shelling by the occupiers

M. Mykolaiv, an 11-year-old boy was wounded. On April 29, a 16-year-old girl was wounded in the shelling of Malohorivka, Donetsk region.

## Over 120 Ukrainians were killed by mines during the year of full-scale war



Since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, 124 people have been killed by mines, including 6 children. 286 were injured, including 33 children.

Currently, all territories where active hostilities have been or are being conducted, territories under temporary occupation, and territories subject to missile or air strikes are considered potentially "contaminated."

In total, this is approximately 174 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, including sea areas.

Mine clearance activities are being carried out in the de-occupied territories of Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy, Kharkiv, Kherson, and Mykolaiv regions.

British intelligence has estimated how many years it may take to demine Ukraine. It will take at least ten years to clear the territory of Ukraine of mines.

## EU disburses another EUR 1.5 billion in macro-financial assistance to Ukraine



The European Union is providing Ukraine with another €1.5 billion in annual macro-financial assistance.

"We will continue to help Ukraine counter Russian aggression, support the work of its institutions and infrastructure, and implement important reforms," von der Leyen said.

Ukraine received the previous tranche of half a billion euros from the European Union in late March.

In total, Ukraine will receive €18 billion in macro-financial assistance from the EU this year.

In addition, the International Monetary Fund has approved a four-year, \$15.6 billion financing package for Ukraine. The first tranche has already been received.

## The US has allocated \$1.25 billion to Ukraine



The US allocates \$1.25 billion to Ukraine. On April 28, the state budget received \$1.25 billion in grants from the United States of America.

The money came through the World Bank's trust fund. Finance Minister Sergiy Marchenko noted that the grant aid will help finance

The grant assistance will allow to finance the budget expenditures without increasing the debt burden on the state.

The funds will be used to ensure pension payments and payments to IDPs, as well as salaries of healthcare workers and payments to employees of the State Emergency Service.

The Ministry of Finance also clarified that since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russia, Ukraine has received about \$16.7 billion in non-refundable aid from the United States.



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# LVIV IS THE SPIRITUAL CAPITAL OF UKRAINE

**Myroslav Hrehk**

And it is also the city of my youth, my student years, of total pennilessness, youthful carelessness, attending lectures and classes, quick acquaintances and breakups, first date, first kiss, and then there was marriage and the birth of my daughter Natalka.

My acquaintance with this city took place when I came to enter Ivan Franko State University of Lviv. My first impression was that it was a stone city, with stone paved streets, stone lions at the entrance to the Town Hall, and a stone monument to Ivan Franko carved in front of the university, and... delicious liver pies for 4 kopecks sold in a stall on the street.

At that time there was only one university in the Lviv region, and in general in the whole of Western Ukraine. There was only one University, and all other educational institutions were called Institutes, not like now, when any diner calls itself a University. There was only one University, in Lviv, and there was also a University in Uzhhorod, but that was already Transcarpathia, and in the Galician land there was the Ivan Franko State University of Lviv, and of course, it was prestigious to study there, although it was not easy. Back then, to get in, you couldn't rely on connections or your parents' money; you had to have knowledge, solid knowledge. I, a poor boy from a village near Drohobych, who graduated from Drohobych Secondary School #2, dared to go to University. I got in, became a student, and got a place to live in a student dormitory. The dormitory was located in the building of the current Main Post Office, and the room I lived in was right on the corner of the building. In the morning, when the tram was coming and going, it rattled so much that it could lift a dead man, but we young people slept so soundly that sometimes we even slept through lectures.

Let the reader forgive me for the nostalgic memories of my youth, but Lviv was really a real center of Ukrainian-ness, the strength of the nation, and a source of dissent. We spoke, thought, and communicated exclusively in Ukrainian, honored our national leaders and heroes. I remember in the 1980s, when I was on a business trip



in Kyiv, I got on a trolley with a friend, and he said in Ukrainian: "Please give me a ticket," and the whole trolley turned to us as if we had come from outer space. Needless to say, at that time the entire Ukrainian government spoke Russian, not to mention the average person. I think that if Western Ukraine and its center, Lviv, had not existed, there would be no Ukraine today, but a solid novorossiia, which our enemies are dreaming of. During the two Ukrainian revolutions, the Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity, the main protest mass was filled with people from Galicia, who were fighting, freedom-loving, and unbreakable. One might say that the eastern, southern, and even central regions of Ukraine had been under the heel of Muscovy for centuries, and that is why they became Russianized. Galicia was also ruled by empires for a long time-Prussia, Poland, and Austria-Hungary-but it did not bend, it preserved its language, customs, and culture. The spirit of Ukrainians, the unbreakable spirit, has never left it, so we say that Lviv, the center of Western Ukraine, is the spiritual capital of Ukraine. And this spirit grew stronger and spread throughout Ukraine immediately after the declaration of independence, and even more so after the beginning of the war with the Muscovites. Even people who were once supportive of Muscovy realized what the "russian-world" was, which raised its beastly muzzle, razing towns and villages to the ground, shooting children in the head, rap-

ing women, and slitting the throats of prisoners. The Ukrainian land has not seen such horror since ancient times. Rashism is a vile Russian fascism, it is fascism in a cube. Therefore, the crimes of racism must be punished as the crimes of fascism were punished. But the greatest punishment for them will be the battle and offensive of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. It is already a punishment – hundreds of thousands of killed Muscovites, hundreds of thousands of wounded. And it will be even greater during our counter-offensive. They are so afraid of it that they are constantly talking about it (even snapping) from their stinking propaganda TV channels.

In addition, Lviv and Galicia have become a refuge for thousands of displaced persons who fled the war, a place of concentration for many volunteer organizations, collecting humanitarian aid for the victims of the war, and military aid for the front.

On May 6, Lviv will celebrate the Lviv Day, which is celebrated on the first Saturday of the month. It is an ancient city that emerged at the turn of the century. The history of Lviv is complex and long, spanning more than 7.5 centuries. There is a hypothesis that the city was founded by the Galician prince Danylo Romanovych in 1247 on the occasion of the marriage of his son Lev Danylovych to the Hungarian princess Constance, daughter of King Bela IV. Some scholars substantiate the version that Lviv was founded in 1240, and that it was connected with the brutal destruction of princely

Halych in 1241. Thus, the name "Lviv" was given to the city in honor of Prince Lev Danylovych, the son of Danylo Halyskyi, the founder of Lviv. Throughout its history, the city has never changed its name.

In 1253, Pope Innocent IV conferred the title of King of Rus on the ruler of the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia, Danylo Romanovych. The first written mention of Lviv is contained in the Galician-Volyn Chronicle and dates back to 1256, the year from which the city's chronology is based. It says that the towers of Lviv could clearly see the fire of the city of Kholm.

In 1272, King Lev I Danilovich moved the capital of the Galicia-Volhynia state from Kholm to Lviv. It was also likely to be the actual seat of the Metropolitans of Galicia, the primates of a separate metropolis of the Patriarchate of Constantinople that existed intermittently from 1303 to 1401. Rus' Lviv consisted of a nursery (High Castle), a royal residence (Low Castle), and a fortified hem in the area of the modern-day Old Market Square.

Thus, the city of Lviv was the capital of the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia, and later it was also the capital of the Kingdom of Rus', the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, the Western Ukrainian People's Republic, and the Ukrainian state.

Prince Lev died in 1301 as a monk in a monastery in Lavra in the Carpathians, where he was buried. At that time, strife broke out in the Golden Horde, and the son and successor of Lev I Danilovich, Yuri I Lvovich, was able to position himself as an independent ruler and be crowned with the royal crown. In 1303, he obtained from the Patriarch of Constantinople the establishment of a separate Galician metropolis, since the Kyiv Metropolis had moved to Vladimir-on-Klyazma, which belonged to the Golden Horde.

From 1340 to 1349. Lviv was under the rule of local boyars Dmytro Detko and Danylo of Ostrov.

In 1349, the Polish king Casimir III the Great (together with the Ugrians) captured Galicia for the second time and took Lviv, and the Rus' Kingdom became part of Poland as an autonomous state. In the 1950s, Lviv began minting its own coinage-copper denarii and halfpenny. Lviv received the status of the second capital of the Polish Crown along with Krakow. Although representatives of the Polish gentry were appointed as starostas in Lviv, the Ruthenian gentry and boyars were still strong in their places.

From 1349 to 1387, Lviv changed

hands: from the Polish king Casimir III to the Russo-Lithuanian prince Dmytro-Lubomir Hedymyńowicz, to the governor of the Polish king Władysław Opolski, to King Sigismund I of Luxembourg of Hungary, and finally to the Polish king of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Władysław II Jagiełło.

For almost 400 years (from 1387 to 1772) Lviv was ruled by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. This period of Lviv's history was characterized by rapid development. The city was located on an important section of the Great Silk Road. Since the Turks blocked the route to Constantinople and the Mamelluks expelled the Crusaders from the Levant, the caravans took a detour to the north through the Golden Horde, which guaranteed their safety, through Sarai Berke to the Azov (Tana) and further to the Crimea, where there was a large city of Solkhat (Old Crimea). The ports of Kaffa and Soldaya rose nearby, from where goods were transported by ship to Moncastro and Kilia, and from there by land through Moldova to Lviv and Krakow. The trade monopoly in these areas belonged to Italians from Genoa, with German merchants from Lviv as their partners. Lviv became a rich city, and Poland began to compete for hegemony in Central and Eastern Europe. At the end of 1572, a printer named Ivan Fedorovych arrived in Lviv, organized a private printing house in Pidzamche, and published the books *Apostle* and *Primer* in 1573. This became a new stimulus for the activities of Lviv's Russian burghers.

After the first partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1772, the Austrian army occupied Lviv. Galicia was transformed into an imperial province, the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, and a governor was appointed. Lviv became the center. The Austrian authorities eliminated archaic structures and self-government under Magdeburg law (1786), organized the city's economy, and in 1777-1820 dismantled the Low Castle and medieval walls, and in their place were landscaped squares: in the east, Governor's Vales, where the Governorate was built, and in the west, Hetman's Vales along the Poltva River, where a new central thoroughfare, the present-day Svobody Avenue, was formed. Lviv was filled with the spirit of the European Enlightenment. Transport was developing in the city. The first railroad on the territory of modern Ukraine was built from Krakow, connecting Lviv with Vienna. In 1894, an electric

tram was put into operation for the first time (previously in Vienna (1897) and Krakow (1901)).

Until 1914 (almost 142 years), Lviv was part of the Austrian and then the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Thanks to Ukrainian figures, including Ivan Franko and Mykhailo Hrushevsky, who arrived in 1894 from Kyiv, the formation of the Ukrainian political nation was completed in Galicia. Galician Ruthenians finally abandoned their previous self-designation and adopted the name "Ukrainians." On the eve of the First World War, a new generation of Galician Ukrainians formed the Sokil (society) sports organization and the Sich and Plast semi-military organizations, which soon became the germ of the Ukrainian armed forces. With the outbreak of World War I, Ukrainians organized their first armed forces in modern times – the Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen. However, the military power of the Russian Empire, compared to Austria-Hungary, was stronger, and in early September 1914, Lviv was occupied by tsarist troops. But not for long. In April 1915, Lviv returned to Austro-Hungarian rule, but also for a short time.

On October 18, 1918, a political representative body of Ukrainians, the Ukrainian National Council, was established in Lviv, which included politicians of the older generation, and the Ukrainian General Military Commissariat (UGVK) was created from among radical young officers who had served in the World War. November 1 – The establishment of the Ukrainian government in Lviv took place without a single shot being fired. On the morning of November 1, 1918, national Ukrainian flags were hung at state institutions and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic (ZUNR) was proclaimed. Lviv became the capital. November 2 – Poles revolted and street battles broke out in Lviv, escalating into the Ukrainian-Polish War. As a result, the Ukrainians left Lviv on November 21, 1918, having laid siege to it. The Ukrainian Galician Army was formed, consisting of 50-70 thousand well-trained soldiers. However, Romania occupied Bukovyna, and the victorious countries gave Transcarpathia to Czechoslovakia. By July 1919, the Poles had gained the upper hand and occupied Galicia, incorporating it into the Second Polish Republic, which remained there until 1939.

According to the Molotov-Ribentrop Plan, Lviv, like the rest of Galicia, was to become part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. September 19 –





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**COMPASS**

The Red Army approached the city. On October 22, 1939, the operetta-like People's Assembly of the Ukrainian people, held in the present building of the Opera House, solemnly proclaimed the reunification of the western Ukrainian lands with the Ukrainian SSR as part of the USSR. It seems that Stanislav Liudkevych or Mykola Kolessa proclaimed: "We have been liberated, and there is no need to complain." Immediately after that, mass repressions and deportations of the Ukrainian and Polish population to Siberia began, as was done in Soviet Ukraine.

With the outbreak of World War II, on June 30, 1941, the German army entered Lviv. The Nachtigall battalion, which was part of the Abwehr and was staffed by Ukrainian nationalists, supporters of Stepan Bandera's OUN, led by Roman Shukhevych, was one of the first to enter the city via Yanivska (now Shevchenko) Street. On June 30, on Rynok Square, Bandera's followers proclaimed the Act of Restoration of the Ukrainian State without asking for German permission. By doing so, they turned the German command against

them, and repressions began against Ukrainian nationalists. Stepan Bandera was imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

In early 1943, Roman Shukhevych, who had been demobilized from the Schutzmannschaft military police and was threatened with arrest by the Gestapo for his participation in the proclamation of the Act of Restoration of the Ukrainian State, went underground. With his experience in guerrilla warfare in the Belarusian forests, he organized the transition of Ukrainian nationalists who had served in the German police to the Polissya forests in the Rivne region. These territories belonged to another occupation structure of the Reich Commissariat "Ukraine" with a much more brutal regime than in Galicia, and units of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army under the command of Taras Bulba-Borovets operated here. Bandera members began to join the UPA, introducing strict discipline and expanding its structure to the entire territory of western Ukraine. In November, Roman Shukhevych took over as UPA Commander-in-Chief.

July 27, 1944 – The Red Army completely captured Lviv. The leaders of the Home Army were invited to negotiate with the Red Army leadership, where they were arrested. The Ukrainian Insurgent Army was preparing for war with the new occupation regime. According to a population exchange agreement between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic in 1946, the vast majority of the Polish population left Lviv, as well as the rest of Galicia. They were replaced by immigrants from Russia, Russian-speaking Jews, and Ukrainians from the East. The Ukrainian Lemkos arriving from Poland were not settled in Lviv, but in the peripheral regions of western Ukraine, and further. Thus, the city's population changed once again. The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church was liquidated and forcibly merged into the Russian Orthodox Church at the Lviv Cathedral in 1946. Those who did not agree went to Siberia. A merciless war was waged against the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), accompanied by brutal repression of the local Ukrainian population. Thousands of families

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who supported the rebels were deported to Siberia.

March 5, 1950 – Roman Shukhevych, the UPA Commander-in-Chief, was killed in a safe house in the village of Bilohorshchy on the outskirts of Lviv.

With the beginning of Khrushchev's "thaw," Lviv once again became the base of the Ukrainian national liberation movement of the Sixties. Underground circles emerged here (the Ukrainian National Committee of Bohdan Hrytsyna and Ivan Koval (1957-1961), the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union of Levko Lukyachenko (1959-1961), a branch of the Ukrainian National Front (1963-1967), the Ukrainian National Liberation Front of Zoryana Popadiuk (1968-1973)), and the Prolesok Creative Youth Club led by Mykhailo Kosiv (1962-1965). In 1970-1971, Vyacheslav Chornovil published the self-published journal Ukrainian Bulletin underground. However, the Soviet authorities severely persecuted the Sixties, sentencing the leaders to death and the rest to long

prison terms. Starting in 1976, Ukrainian dissidents joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

With the beginning of Gorbachev's perestroika, the national liberation movement gained strength. In August 1987, Chornovil resumed publishing the Ukrainian Bulletin and, together with Mykhailo Horyn, transformed the Ukrainian Helsinki Group into the Ukrainian Helsinki Union in underground conditions. Numerous official cultural and memorial societies emerged, the first of which was the Lion Society, founded in October 1987. The struggle continued in the spring of 1989 with the emergence of the People's Movement of Ukraine for Perestroika, which won the elections to the Lviv regional and city councils in March 1990. V. Chornovil became the head of the Lviv Regional Council.

In 1991, the national liberation struggle was moved to Kyiv, where Ukraine's independence was proclaimed on August 24, 1991.

Lviv remained the administrative

center of the Lviv Oblast of independent Ukraine. And not only that, but also a national, spiritual, and cultural center.

This is a brief history of the city of Lviv, borrowed from literary sources. Yes, it is short. Therefore, to describe the full history of centuries-old Lviv would require more than one volume of books. The proud city of Lviv has been under the heel of every occupier, everybody who has tried to take it over – Swedes, Lithuanians, Germans, Austrians, Poles, Magyars, Muscovites – but it has survived, preserved the value of national pride and spirit, without which there would be no modern Ukraine. And now, once again, Putin's morder and the Muscovite savage masses are trying to conquer Ukraine. Residents of Lviv and all of western Ukraine have joined the ranks of its defenders, and at the cost of their lives and health, they are clearing our land of invaders. Glory to them! Glory to Ukraine! Victory will be ours!

## ДЛЯ ДІТЕЙ

# Переполох у лісі

(Ольга Зубер)

У великому лісі жила маленька Мишка. Одного сонячного ранку, вона висунула з нірки свого носика, і почала принохуватися, чи немає, часом, десь поблизу Лисички, якої Мишка дуже боялася.

Поблизу нікого не було, і Мишка, полегшено зітхнувши, вилізла з нірки. Вона потягнулася лапками до сонечка, роблячи зарядку. Потім п'ять разів присіла, десять підстрибнула, поплескала в долоньки і полоскотала себе хвостиком за вушка.

Та тільки-но вона хотіла вмитися крапелькою роси, як позаду щось тріснуло:

– Трісь!

– Ой! – підстрибнула Мишка, – Лисиця! Це вона чатує на мене!

– запищала вона і кинулась навтьоки.

Мишка бігла дуже швидко, перестрибуючи через гілки, шишки й жолуді.

Біжить, дивиться: Зайчик під кущем сидить.

– Ой! – на бігу закричала до нього Мишка. – Допоможи від Лисиці втекти! Женеться за мною, з'їсти хоче!

Зайцю повторювати не



треба. Дременув, біжить, куди очі дивляться.

Мишка не відстає, пищить, підстрибуючи.

Звірі на них дивляться, дивуються:

– Що сталося?! Куди поспішаєте?! – питають.

А Мишка із Зайцем не зважають, біжать, дороги не розбираючи.

Проминули й Лисячу нірку. А Лисичка

прокинулася від такого гамору, виглядає з нірки й думає:

– Куди це Заєць із Мишкою біжать? Чи, може спортивні змагання влаштували? – та й далі спить.

А Заєць з Мишею вже з сил вибились. Упали на галявині. Лежать, відхемуючись.

Посходились до них



звірі, питають:

– Що сталося?!

– Ой!... та... за нами...

Лисиця женеться...

Озиралися звірі.  
Нікого немає, тихо в  
лісі, гарно. Тай давай  
сміятися з боягузів.

А ті побачили, що  
дарма злякалися й собі  
реготатися почали. Та

аж по землі качаються  
від сміху.

А потім звірі ще й  
пісеньку про них склали:

Бігла Мишка через гай,  
Каже Зайцю: Помагай!  
Помагай мені тікати,  
Щоб Лисиці не догнати!  
Заєць й собі дременув,  
Вуха до хвоста пригнув,  
І старається, біжить,

Мишка поруч з ним  
пищить.

І біжать вони удвох,  
В лісі став переполох,  
А Лисиця собі спить  
І нікуди не біжить!

Отож, і ти – нічого не  
бійся, я краще візьми, та  
й засмійся!

\* \* \*



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## ЗА ГОРИЗОНТАЛЛЮ:

1. Титул мусульманських аристократів (князьків) в Індії. 6. Листове залізо, зазвичай покрите оловом або цинком. 11. Великий вечір з танцями. 12. «Вухогорлоніс». 14. У середньовічній Скандинавії — знатна людина. 16. Хребетна тварина, яка має тіло, вкрите пір'ям, дзьоб і замість передніх кінцівок — крила. 18. Розкотисті звуки, що зливаються в монотонне звучання. 20. Людина, добре обізнана з чим-небудь, досвідчена в чому-небудь. 22. Назва східної сторони світу у мореплаванні та метеорології. 23. Муніципалітет у Франції, у регіоні Нор-Па-де-Кале, департамент Нор. 24. Спільна назва мінералів — землистих сумішей гідроксидів марганцю. 26. Гучний, протяжливий крик тварини. 27. Раптовий напад на кого-, що-небудь. 29. Найпоширеніший бур'ян, що засмічує посівні та городні культури. 30. Дошка з натягнутим на неї папером, на який наносять план місцевості під час знімання. 33. 1+1. 35. Найпрестижніша нагорода в кінематографії США та щорічний приз із багатьма номінаціями. 36. Слово, що додається до імен знатних чоловіків в Іспанії. 38. Згусток крові, що утворюється у кровоносних судинах людини і тварини. 40. Двадцять четверта літера грузинської абетки. 41. Те саме, що капшук. 43. Друг Віні Пуха. 44. Фізіологічний стан спокою організму людини і тварини, що настає періодично і супроводиться повною або частковою втратою свідомості й ослабленням ряду фізіологічних процесів. 46. 7. 47. ...-капо (у музиці — «спочатку» (знак повторення)). 48. Стиль музики, що виник із Хардкор-панку. 50. Додаткова порція їжі. 53. Велике приміщення, призначене для чого-небудь. 54. Представник групи ймовірно слов'янських племен, що згадуються візантійськими авторами з 4 ст. до початку 7 ст. 55. Сімнадцята літера грецької абетки. 56. Відгук на звертання. 57. Частина обличчя. 58. Місто в Японії, в префектурі Сідзуока. 59. Довгий одно-весловий плоскодонний венеціанський човен із каютою або без неї. 62. Трав'яниста рослина родини злакових, зерна якої є цінним харчовим продуктом, а солома використовується як сировина у легкій промисловості. 64. Муніципалітет у Франції, у регіоні

Центр, департамент Шер. 65. Завидуючий. 66. Академія технологічних наук. 68. Єднальний сполучник. 69. Син Зевса й Каллісто, епонім Аркадії. 71. Місто в північно-східній Польщі, над озером Рось. Адміністративний центр Піжського повіту Вармінсько-Мазурського воєводства. 73. Міцний канат, трос взагалі. 75. Найменування одиниці прискорення, що часто використовується в геофізиці. 76. Розтирання, розминання тіла, щоб поліпшити кровообіг, обмін речовин у тканинах і т. ін. 78. Тривалість життя людини, тварини, рослини. 80. Просвічування рентгенівським промінням. 83. Неприємний, смердючий запах. 85. Дорога у прифронтовій смузі, паралельна лінії фронту. 87. Американський фізик-теоретик, який був удостоєний Нобелівської премії з хімії в 1998 році за розвиток теорії функціонала електронної густини. 88. Бадилля, ботвина. 90. Переносне житло деяких народів Північно-Східної Європи (саамі, ненці) та Сибіру (евенки, мансі та ін.), що являє собою конічний остов із жердин, вкритий шкурами тварин, берестом або корою. 91. Тринадцята літера грузинської абетки. 92. Країна на південному заході Азії. 94. Металева, переважно округлої форми посудина (з відкритою верхньою ча-стиною) для варіння їжі, кип'ятіння води тощо. 96. У Київській Русі — штраф за вбивство вільної людини. 97. Верхня частина будівлі, що служить її покриттям. 99. Організація Об'єднаних Націй. 100. Титул монарха, феодального правителя в багатьох країнах Сходу в середні віки, а також особа, що мала цей титул. 101. Певна кількість продуктів, матеріалів і т. ін., заготовлених заздалегідь для використання у разі потреби. 102. Розмір регулярної грошової винагороди за виконувану роботу, встановлений відповідно до посади, кваліфікації і т. ін.

## ЗА ВЕРТИКАЛЛЮ:

2. Католицький монастир із належними йому володіннями. 3. Йоганн Себастьян... (німецький композитор). 4. ... Паркер (британський сценарист, режисер, продюсер — стрічки «Now Is Good», 2012; «The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel», 2011). 5. Нижнє пряме вітрило на передній щоглі корабля або косе вітрило на однощоголовому судні. 7. Шостий звук

музичної гами, а також нота, що позначає цей звук. 8. Скотленд-.... 9. Кристалічна речовина, водний розчин якої використовують як отрутохімікат, переважно контактної та кишкової дії. 10. Те саме, що завіса. 12. Хватання яких-небудь живих істот із певною метою. 13. Довга глибока канава, розмита водою або викопана в землі. 15. Прісний білий хліб у вигляді тонкого коржа із пшеничного борошна, розповсюджений переважно між народами Кавказу. 17. Чотирнадцята літера вірменської абетки. 18. Злодій, бандит (заст.). 19. Металева плита на друкарському верстаті, на якій установлюють друкарську форму. 21. Один з пари легкого спортивного взуття на гумовій підшві. 23. Наукова організація праці. 25. Оборонна споруда для прикриття артилерійської зброї та її обслуги. 28. Столиця Туреччини. 31. Автоматизована система керування. 32. Об'ємне коло. 33. Письменник, який створює драматичні твори. 34. Авто-матична міжпланетна станція. 36. Суміш газоподібних продуктів, які виділяються в повітря при згорянні чого-небудь. 37. Той, хто не добитий, не замучений остаточно. 38. Муніципалітет у Франції, у регіоні Рона-Альпи, департамент Верхня Савойя. 39. Одиниця швидкості передавання інформації. 41. Корейське авто. 42. Мідний велетень на Криті, що відганяв від острова чужинців. 45. Сукупність душевних якостей людини, які проявляються в її діях, поведінці. 46. Ряд звуків, розташованих за висотою. 49. Місто в Японії, у префектурі Фукуй. 51. Національна релігія тибетців. 52. Всеукраїнська громадська організація. 53. Співочий колектив, що разом виконує вокальні твори. 58. Муніципалітет в Іспанії, у складі автономної спільноти Кастилія-Ла-Манча, у провінції Гвадалахара. 59. Горюча рідина, продукт перегонки нафти. 60. 200. 61. Автоматична телефонна станція. 63. Заразна хвороба однокопитих (може передаватися і людині), яка супроводжується появою гнійних пухирців у носоглотці та виразок на тілі. 65. Велике приміщення для багатолюдних зборів. 67. Російська телекомпанія. 70. Часте стріляння з багатьох гармат. 71. В Україні та деяких інших країнах — ввічлива форма звертання або називання стосовно до осіб чоловічої статі. 72.



**вокальна студія**

*Олександри Забашти*

Оперна та камерна співачка, педагог вокалу,  
солістка Київського театру оперети, солістка  
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Союз Українок Америки (СУА) радий повідомити, що студенти, які навчаються у США, мають можливість отримати нову стипендію, що пропонується у партнерстві з Фондом ім. С. Вовка. (Або: «Союз Українок Америки (СУА) радий повідомити про започаткування у партнерстві з Фондом ім. С. Вовка нової стипендії для студентів, які навчаються у США» — оберіть кращий/відповідніший варіант.)

Стипендія ім. С. Вовка/СУА 2023 року надаватиметься особам українського походження, зокрема українцям Америки, які закінчили перший курс акредитованого університету. Вони повинні бути студентами денної форми навчання та мати середній бал не нижчий, ніж 3,5. Грант у розмірі \$4000 буде доступний для студентів, магістрантів та аспірантів у таких галузях:

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Кінцевий термін подачі заявок — 1 червня 2023 року. Зацікавлені заявники можуть ознайомитися з детальнішою інформацією за посиланням: [www.unwla.org](http://www.unwla.org)

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Розмінна монета Української Народної Республіки у 1918-1920 рр. 74. Жорстоке кровопролиття. 76. Фахівець із медицини. 77. Той, хто багато пожирає. 79. Попередній начерк малюнка, картини або частин її. 80. Кривий ... (найбільше місто України, яке не є обласним центром.). 81. У Давній Греції — музичний жанр, присвячений

Аполлону. 82. Господарське приміщення для зберігання різного майна. 84. Муніципалітет у Франції, у регіоні Овернь, департамент Канталь. 86. Здібності, хист до чого-небудь. 89. Ману ... (французький виконавець, музикант іспанського походження). 90. Посудина, що формою нагадує великий бак або діжку. 93. Зву-

конаслідування, що означає звук капання. 95. Збільшення розмірів щитоподібної залози. 96. Високий земляний насип навколо поселення, міста або фортеці для захисту від ворога. 98. Уживається для вираження незгоди з чим-небудь, неприйнятності чогось (іноді з відтінком іронії). 100. Хокейний клуб.

3а горизонтально: 1. Набоб. 6. Бляха. 11. Бал. 12. Лор. 14. Ярд. 16. Птах. 18. Рокіт. 20. Дока. 22. Ост. 23. Нав. 24. Вад. 26. Рев. 27. Наскок. 29. Побода. 30. Плявист. 33. Дла. 35. Оскар. 36. Дюа. 38. Тромб. 40. Кав. 41. Кисет. 43. Іа. 44. Сон. 46. Сім. 48. Емо. 50. Дюбака. 53. Хол. 54. Ант. 55. Ро. 56. Га. 57. Лоб. 58. Іто. 59. Гондола. 62. Рис. 64. Ту. 65. Зав. 66. Агн. 68. Та. 69. Аркас. 71. Піш. 73. Строн. 75. Кал. 76. Масаж. 78. Вік. 80. Рентген. 83. Сморід. 85. Погада. 87. Кон. 88. Гич. 90. Чум. 91. Нар. 92. Ірак. 94. Казан. 96. Вира. 97. Дях. 99. Оон. 100. Хан. 101. Запас. 102. Оклад.

Кал. 95. Зоб. 96. Вал. 98. Ха. 100. Хк.

2. Абаство. 3. Бах. 4. Ол. 5. Фок. 7. Ля. 8. Ярд. 9. Хлорофос. 10. Опона. 12. Лов. 13. Рів. 15. Лаваш. 17. Тса. 18. Ракло. 19. Талер. 21. Ке. 23. Ноп. 25. Лот. 28. Анкара. 31. Аск. 32. Шар. 33. Драматург. 34. Амс. 36. Дим. 37. Недобиток. 38. Тіе. 39. Бод. 41. Ка. 42. Тал. 45. Норов. 46. Скала. 49. Оно. 51. Бон. 52. Бро. 53. Хор. 58. Іта. 59. Лас. 60. Двіст. 61. Атс. 63. Сал. 65. Зал. 67. Нтв. 70. Канонада. 71. Пан. 72. Шар. 74. Різанина. 76. Медик. 77. Жерун. 79. Ескіз. 80. Ріг. 81. Ном. 82. Сарай. 84. Мор. 86. Дар. 89. Чао. 90. Чан. 93.

# HELLO, POVERTY!

**Lisa Hots**

Here are the comments on price increases in Ukrainian supermarkets made by Ukrainians in our small survey: «I buy only promotional items», «everything is very expensive», «they are waiting for us all to die of hunger», «the government cannot get enough», «prices bite», «you can get depressed after these price tags», «we endure until we reach homelessness».

As a result of the full-scale war unleashed by Russia against Ukraine, the Ukrainian economy has shrunk by more than 35% (according to the World Bank). People leaving Ukraine for other countries, massive attacks on critical infrastructure and industrial enterprises, disruption of supply chains and logistics, significant reduction in investment, reduction of land suitable for farming due to the occupation of 20% of Ukraine's territory and mining of crops. All of this has significantly accelerated inflation. According to the State Statistics Service, annual inflation in the country is already 26%, and food prices have risen by more than 34% over the past year.

Eggs became the price «record holder» (+76.6%): from 21 UAH per dozen in the spring of 2022 to 80 UAH per dozen in the spring of 2023. This is due to the fact that Ukraine has lost about 20% of its industrial production: the total number of operating poultry farms has decreased, producers have reduced their operations, and the largest poultry complexes have been occupied or destroyed as a result of hostilities. In addition, the cost of feed for poultry is constantly rising.

Fruits also set a record for price growth: +73.8%. A large fruits and vegetables region (Kherson and part of Zaporizhzhia region), which covered up to 30% of domestic demand for tomatoes, peppers, carrots, onions, and up to 70-80% of all seasonal autumn vegetables, has fallen off.

These products are now imported, but their price is much higher than average. This situation is caused by poor harvests and drought in the EU and congestion of roads with trucks carrying European humanitarian aid. Prices for fruit imported from Asia have risen due to the very



complicated logistics of the war.

Let's compare the average prices of some products in Ukrainian supermarkets before February 24 and at the moment. A loaf of bread (500 grams) – UAH 18.54 vs. UAH 20.27 (+10.40%); potatoes (kilogram) – UAH 9.54 vs. UAH 12.24 (+28.30%); chicken fillet (kilogram) – UAH 123.63 vs. UAH 131.97 (+6.75%); sugar (kilogram) – UAH 26.99 vs. UAH 31.89 (+18.15%); buckwheat (kilogram) – UAH 48.66 vs. UAH 81.23 (+66.93%); a liter of sunflower oil – UAH 35 vs. UAH 70 (+50%). Lard went up by 63.3%, with a kilogram costing UAH 171.06 as of the end of January. Pork prices increased by 35.4% to UAH 167.79. Popular confectionery products went up by an average of 40% year-on-year.

It is expected that the cost of dairy products will increase by 20-25%. In addition to all of the above factors, the rise in milk prices is also due to the fact that a third of all Ukrainian enterprises engaged in cow breeding and milk collection are located in areas where fighting is still taking place.

Experts from the BRDO's Better Regulation Delivery Office have estimated that the cost of borsch in Ukraine has risen by 21.22% over the 13 months of war. To buy the ingredients to make a dish for four people, a housewife will need more than 111 hryvnias, up from 81 hryvnias in January last year.

Most experts say that due to the expected shortage of vegetables,

some of them may rise in price by 50-60%. For example, Ukraine already lacks quality carrots and onions. These vegetables now cost 2-2.5 times more than at the end of January last year. For example, if in January 2022 one kilogram of carrots cost UAH 20, now the same kilogram will cost about UAH 45. In March 2022, onions cost UAH 20 per kg, while now they cost UAH 43.50.

So far, the cost of the «second bread» of Ukrainians, potatoes, remains relatively stable. As for the prospect of rising prices, it is not very pleasant for Ukrainians who do not have summer cottages or homesteads or relatives in the countryside. Even if 2023 is a good year, prices for the tuber may rise.

According to a number of opinion polls, most people are inclined to believe that prices for ordinary food have almost doubled. Before the full-scale invasion, the average weekly grocery bill for one person with a stable source of income was between UAH 500 and UAH 1,000, but now it is more than UAH 1,000, which is twice as much, and in some cases even three times as much.

A study by the expert and analytical center of the HR portal grc.ua shows that every third citizen of Ukraine lacks money to pay their salary every month, and every fourth spends up to 60% of their budget on food.

At the same time, the unemployment rate is currently around 30%. There are 2 million people looking

for work inside the country and 2.7 million Ukrainians who left because of the war but are ready to return and work.

The good news for Ukrainians who are tired of the constant depreciation of their incomes during the war is that inflation will definitely slow down in 2023. This opinion is shared by the authors of almost all published forecasts. Moreover, some analysts are even adjusting their inflation expectations upward. However, the bad news is that inflation will still remain double-digit.

The International Monetary Fund is considering helping Ukraine with rising food prices. Such a program would compensate up to 50% of the cost of imported products.

Regions without active hostilities can increase production of certain items (carrots, beets, onions, etc.), compensating for the low involvement of the southern regions. The

activity of small domestic farms can also ease tensions on the food market.

Domestic demand for root vegetables is likely to be covered by Poland, where the same crops that we use for borscht are common. Turkey will help with greenhouse vegetables.

Nevertheless, a very large number of Ukrainians have already experienced a deterioration in living standards and faced economic vulnerability. According to the World Bank, by the end of 2023, 55% of Ukraine's population will live below the poverty line (compared to 2% before the war and 25% this year). However, Danylo Hetmantsev, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Finance, Taxation and Customs Policy, hopes that there will not be such a sharp spike in poverty next year.

«Most likely, we are talking about

the World Bank's forecast with the most pessimistic expectations. In the World Bank's baseline scenario, the poverty rate in terms of the absolute criterion of \$6.85 per day should stabilize at 23.3% in 2023,» Hetmantsev said.

At the same time, Hetmantsev does not want to create illusions. After all, war is always about impoverishing people. This war is no exception. The only thing that is uncharacteristic of our country and the current situation in a positive sense is how we manage to contain the impoverishment of the population, inflation, which is a tax on the poor, and to contain the negative trends that are objective for the war. That is why real incomes are undoubtedly falling. According to IMF estimates, real wages fell by 27% in 2022, and in 2023 they will fall by another 2.5%. This will happen as long as the war continues.

*Oleh Solyar*



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Through its fundraising activities in the United States, UCU Foundation assists UCU in meeting its educational and financial challenges and supports its successes as the premier Catholic educational institution in Ukraine.

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### REQUIRED EXPERIENCE AND SKILLS

Passion for the mission of the Foundation and UCU  
Strong preference for experience managing a sales organization, in a client-facing environment, or managing fundraising strategy. Fundraising / Development experience preferred but not required  
Significant senior-level management experience with bottom-line P&L responsibilities  
Demonstrated leadership and success in managing a team  
Excellent interpersonal skills; ability to work with diverse work styles  
Knowledge of and familiarity with the Ukrainian-American community  
Desire and ability to represent the Foundation and UCU in the Ukrainian-American, Roman Catholic, and other communities  
Demonstrated sense of urgency; ability to establish aggressive goals and hold teams accountable for achieving those goals  
Ukrainian language skills preferred but not required

<https://ucufoundation.org/about/about-ucu/board-and-leadership/careers/>










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## EVENTS 2023

## MAY

Дд/Su	Пн/Mo	Вт/Tu	Ср/We	Чт/Th	Пт/Fr	Сб/Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

## 9 MAY A UKRAINIAN'S INSIGHT INTO THE RUSSIAN INVASION

### Cal Alumni Club of Monterey County

**Where:** Pebble Beach Club, 1576 Cypress Drive Del Monte Forest, CA 93953 United States

**When:** Tuesday, 11:30AM – 2PM

Anya Korotchenko established an English language school in Eastern Ukraine. When the war broke out, she made her way across the country with her two young daughters to Romania, and with the assistance of a Salinas resident was able to come to the U.S. where she is a student at CSUMB.

Anya will talk about the real length of Russian-Ukrainian war, about the issue of language in Eastern Ukraine, historical origins of the dispute, the propaganda spread by the Russians, the efforts of Ukrainian patriots and the toll the war is taking on people's lives.

**Tickets** start at \$35

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/a-ukrainians-insight-into-the-russian-invasion-tickets-621954170667>

## 10 MAY

## THE STATE OF GLOBAL SECURITY: A CONVERSATION WITH MICHAEL NACHT

### The Goldman School of Public Policy

**Where:** Alumni House 1, Alumni House Berkeley, CA 94720 United States

**When:** Wednesday, 4:30 – 5:30PM

The Goldman School of Public Policy, the Institute of International Studies, the Department of Nuclear Engineering, and the Nuclear Science and Security Consortium at the University of California, Berkeley invite you to a public talk in honor of Michael Nacht's career as a scholar, teacher, and public servant.

Rose Gottemoeller, a senior diplomat and policymaker of exceptional distinction, will join Michael in conversation to discuss the past, present, and future of global security. Amid resurgent nuclear risks, including concerns raised by Russia's war in Ukraine and the escalating crisis over the Taiwan Straits, the discussion – and Michael Nacht's deep expertise – is as urgent as it is important.

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/the-state-of-global-security-a-conversation-with-michael-nacht-tickets-598516207087>

## 11 MAY SAN FRANCISCO OKEAN ELZY | HELP FOR UKRAINE TOUR

### Okean Elzy and EGOeast Productions

**Where:** The Warfield, 982 Market St San Francisco, CA 94102

**When:** Thursday 7:30 PM

Okean Elzy Help For Ukraine US and Canada 2023 Tour.

Okean Elzy will perform in US and Canada in April-May 2023 as a part of the Help for Ukraine tour. The proceeds from the concert will be used for humanitarian aid to children affected by the war, as well as medical institutions and defenders of Ukraine.

For 27 years now, the band has been one of the main representatives of modern Ukrainian music for the whole world. Okean Elzy has helped Ukraine throughout different periods of its history, especially during the most difficult ones. The lead singer Svyatoslav Vakarchuk actively participates in charity and social projects. Together with other members of the band, he supported the human rights campaign of IOM and MTV Europe "People are not for sale", became Honored Ambassador of Culture in Ukraine, and was appointed goodwill ambassador of the United Nations Development Program.

Okean Elzy is one of the most popular Ukrainian rock bands, known far beyond the borders of their native country.

<https://www.facebook.com/events/8729553743751527/>

## 18 MAY VYSHYVANKA DAY / SAN FRANCISCO

### Ukrainian School of San Francisco / Українська Школа Сан-Франциско

**Where:** San Francisco Ferry Building, 1 Ferry Building, San Francisco, CA 94111

**When:** Thursday, 12 PM - 1 PM  
Friends, let's unite with all Ukrainians around the world and show our national identity by wearing

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vyshyvankas wherever we are on May 18, 2023. Regardless of where you live, click on the event you are interested in or going to. This way, all your friends will see and remember Vyshyvanka Day.

<https://www.facebook.com/events/157648733889036/>

## 18 MAY VYSHYVANKA DAY / SAN JOSE

**UNWLA San Jose, Branch 107**

**Where:** Santana Row, San Jose, CA 95128

**When:** Thursday, 5:30 PM

We are happy to invite you to join Ukrainians for a meet-up dedicated to International Vyshyvanka Day. This day is celebrated annually, on the 3rd Thursday of May. This year on May 18th we're inviting you to wear your vyshyvanka to demonstrate its unique beauty and to declare your belongingness to a long and renowned cultural tradition. Come join us for a meet-up on May 18th, at 5:30 pm, in Santana Row. Looking forward to seeing you all there!

<https://www.facebook.com/events/1500499697025870/>

## 10 JUNE ANNUAL UKRAINIAN SUMMER PICNIC

**UNWLA San Jose, Branch 107**

**Де:** Blackberry Farm

**Коли:** Saturday, 11AM

Annual UNWLA Family Picnic!

Family Fun in Park! – Summer

Charity Picnic

Bring your family, friends to join in on some food and festivities!

Enjoy delicious, freshly prepared

Ukrainian food, ice cold beverages, wine and beer.

Family-friendly activities and games.

Enter in raffles to win prizes!

<https://www.facebook.com/events/216745854260641/>

## 10 JUNE JAMALA – LIKE A BIRD TOUR (NORTH AMERICA 2023) – SAN FRANCISCO

**Hedonism Festival, Deseract**

**Where:** San Francisco Scottish Rite Masonic Center

**When:** Saturday, 7:00 PM - 10:00 PM

Jamala announces her Summer 2023 North American Tour

Ukrainian singer / songwriter and winner of the 2016 Eurovision Song Contest Jamala, is to go on her first major USA and Canada tour. The new show includes music from different periods that will be performed through a special electronic interpretation. The tour name, "Like A Bird", is a reference to the track of the same name from the "All Or Nothing" (2013) album.

**Tickets start at \$67**

<https://www.facebook.com/events/531465528925083/>

## 17 JUNE CONCERT FEATURING UKRAINIAN

## PIANO VIRTUOS OLEG POLIANSKY

**US Artist Management**

**Де:** Tim's Music 6818 Fair Oaks Boulevard Carmichael, CA 95608

**Коли:** Saturday, 4 – 5:30PM

Oleg Poliansky (was born in Kiev, Ukraine, in 1968, he is prize winner of many international competitions, performed as a soloist with many orchestras around the world, also has been a guest at international festivals and performed with many well-known artists) will perform music by Ludwig van Beethoven, Claude Debussy, César Franck, and Sergei Rachmaninoff.

**Tickets start at \$40**

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/benefit-concert-featuring-ukrainian-piano-virtuoso-oleg-poliansky-tickets-590552637837>

## 24 AUGUST ARTEM PIVOVAROV – LIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO

**ARTEM PIVOVAROV, FishCanFly**

**Where:** 3140 Mission St, San Francisco, CA 94110

**When:** Thursday 9:00 PM

Artem Pivovarov with a big charity tour in the USA and Canada!

Artem Pyvovarov is an original Ukrainian artist, whose songs instantly become hits and become #1 on the charts. The winner of the Yuna award "Best Artist" and "Hit of the Year", a music trendsetter, a favorite of all generations.

<https://eventcartel.com/events/artem-pivovarov-live-2-tickets-7107/?promo=0afbd58c725dac18b25da4a17b1dc5fe>

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