



**June 2023**

**FREE**

[hromada.us](http://hromada.us)

[facebook.com/HromadaSF](https://facebook.com/HromadaSF)



## CONTRIBUTE TO UKRAINE'S VIKTORY AND UKRAINE'S CHILDREN!



**WAR IS COMING TO RUSSIA**

**page 2**

**WAITING FOR THE F-16**

**page 4**

**DOWN WITH THE IMPERIAL CRUTCHES**

**page 6**

**JOB, WHERE CAN I FIND YOU?**

**page 8**

**IS IT BILGOROD OR BELGOROD?**

**page 12**

**WHO WILL PROTECT UKRAINIAN CHILDREN?**

**page 16**



SPECIAL FOR HROMADA

Vitaliy Portnykov | Notes for May

# WAR IS COMING TO RUSSIA



May began with smoke over the Senate Palace in the Kremlin. The drone attack on the Kremlin has become one of the most fascinating and controversial stories of the Russian-Ukrainian war. Who hit the Kremlin? Was it a daring Ukrainian special operation, or did we actually face another provocation by Russian special services seeking national mobilization to justify the continuation of the war?

If we imagine that the Kremlin was attacked by Ukrainians, we can raise a lot of questions about the effectiveness of Moscow's air defense system and the efficiency of its radar suppression system. It is no coincidence that many observers recalled the flight of Matthias Rust, who landed his plane on Red Square on May 28, 1987. At the time, this flight was perceived as obvious proof of the degradation of the system, and Mikhail Gorbachev immediately dismissed Marshal Sergei Sokolov and several high-ranking officials from the post of USSR Defense Minister. At the time, no personnel conclusions were made. Russian officials and propagandists blame Ukraine and the United States for the attack, but never their own military, which allowed the drones to fly over the Kremlin. This alone suggests that the situation is somewhat artificial. So do accusations of a desire to kill Putin. How can a drone be used to kill someone who probably doesn't spend the night in the Kremlin anymore and, as you know, has spent critically little time there since the beginning of his presidency, when few people knew about the president's almost constant stay in Sochi and Novo-Ogaryovo, and there were no bunkers. But on the other hand, if it was a planned action, why did Moscow ban drone flights altogether and start shutting down navigation throughout the city the day after it took

place?

However, either scenario does not favor Putin and Russia. If we imagine that the Ukrainians really managed to organize a symbolic attack on the presidential residence in the Kremlin, how insignificant must Putin look in the eyes of the world's public opinion, if not his own compatriots? Yes, there is no danger. But in February 2022, Putin was going to expel the legitimate government from Kyiv, replace it with his puppets, and occupy the neighboring state. And in May 2023, a drone sent from this unruly state hit his own residence. Isn't this a disgrace?

However, the Kremlin did not stop there. Throughout the month, we observed "arrivals" in one region of Russia and in the occupied regions of Ukraine itself. The Ukrainian army has an opportunity - the British government's decision to provide Ukraine with long-range Storm Shadow missiles has undoubtedly become another important element in the Russian-Ukrainian war. A moment that shows that the West is not only not "tired" of supporting Ukraine and not only not afraid of Vladimir Putin's nuclear threats, but also ready to raise the stakes during the war.

The same was true with the systematic supply of weapons, HIMARS systems, Leopard tanks, and now with pilot training for F-16 fighters. It took a long time of consultations, and the decision to transfer was made after it became clear that the Kremlin wanted to escalate rather than resolve.

It is not the first time that the UK has found itself in the role of the first country to decide on the transfer of new weapons. However, given the words of British Defense Secretary Ben Wallace about coordinating this decision with Washington, we can assume that the United States will join the British. For example, they will supply Ukraine with ATACMS missiles. There are technical capabilities for this.

While British missiles can be launched from Soviet-made aircraft, which are in service with the Ukrainian army, HIMARS platforms can be used to launch ATACMS missiles.

Thus, Ukraine, even if it does not - in agreement with the British - fire on the so-called sovereign territory of the Russian Federation, that is, the territory that is Russian under international

law, still gets the opportunity to strike at its own occupied territories.

This creates opportunities to destroy the Crimean bridge, destroy Russian arsenals in Crimea and eastern Ukraine, deprive Crimea of its important role as a bridgehead for the Russian army, and shell Russian forces and resources in the area of the so-called land corridor to Crimea. In fact, in such a situation, the corridor itself turns out to be meaningless.

Russia really has only one answer to everything - nuclear threats. But the Kremlin should think about the fact that if the enemy is ready to raise the stakes, is it possible to calculate how it will actually react not to the threat but to Moscow's actual use of nuclear weapons.

Here, the risk zone includes not only Ukraine and the West, but also Russia itself, especially since the reluctance of its main economic partners, China and India, to face a nuclear conflict is, in my opinion, obvious.

So, Putin should accept the reality: yes, he can continue the war. But with each new day of the war, Ukraine's ability to respond to aggression and liberate its territories will only grow. And the territories of Russia itself may already be under threat, as recent events in the Belgorod region have shown.

After all, after the events in the Belgorod region, it can be stated that there is no secure border in the Russian Federation - and maybe it never existed.

Why is this possible? Because protecting the border with a country that is being attacked by an aggressor seems to be a natural security issue for the aggressor itself. But not for Russia. No one thought to defend the regions bordering Ukraine - why?

There are many reasons for this shame. The first is the arrogance of the Russian leadership. Somehow, it is assumed a priori that it is Russia that can attack anyone, conduct "special operations" on foreign territories, and that Russia itself is not in danger. It would seem that the Chechen wars, which took place not only on the territory of Chechnya itself, should have been a lesson for the Russian political and military leadership. But they did not.

The second reason is incompetence. We are used to taking the Russian gen-





*Gabriel Travel*

*Туди, де співає душа!*

**У НАС ДЕШЕВШЕ!**

Авіаквитки та відпочинок:  
Київ, Варшава, Кишинів, та ін. міста

**SALE SALE SALE**  
Відпочинок в Мексиці і на Карибах

**(916) 348-3400**

erals seriously, and I have no doubt that there are people with decent military education among the military leaders. But, firstly, all actions must be approved by the FSB in any case, and secondly, let's not forget about Putin's criterion of devotion and loyalty, which often replaces professionalism. And these loyalists are usually fraudsters.

That's why the third reason comes into play here: corruption.

We saw the effectiveness of Russian corruption in the first months of the war, when the “second army of the world” that Putin believed in turned out to be a fiction. Therefore, I am even ready to assume that funds were allocated for the border arrangement, but they were simply stolen. As always. Finally, the fourth reason is the death of a professional army in the war with Ukraine.

Russia now has no reserves to effectively protect its borders from any invasion. Let's imagine that a real army with equipment and weapons would enter Russia's territory, not a small group of people, but a real army. Not necessarily from the Ukrainian border. Where would this army go? To Moscow?

Until recently, this was a rhetorical question. But now it is quite obvious that it is possible to travel through the



territory of Russia with weapons without any problems. And the realization of this obvious fact promises serious problems for the Kremlin, not only in its relations with other countries, but also in its domestic policy. Anyone who has thought about armed confrontation with this regime can see how weak it is and how it will lose its grip if the war continues.

After the failure of his “blitzkrieg” plan, Putin quickly switched to a “war

of attrition” and still believes that this tactic will bring him luck. So why did no one warn the Russian president that he was exhausting not only Ukraine, but also Russia and his own regime? After all, the helplessness of the power vertical of this regime, revealed in the Belgorod region, may become the very cube whose fall in the future threatens to bring down the entire Putin pyramid.

SPECIAL FOR HROMADA

Oles Donii

# WAITING FOR THE F-16s



The most important positive news of May is that the West is preparing to provide Ukraine with F-16 combat aircraft, which are the most massive fourth-generation fighter jets. A coalition of several NATO member states that have F-16s in service has decided to train Ukrainian pilots and then transfer the aircraft to Ukraine, and the United States has signaled that it will not be opposed to such a transfer. Western countries are very gradually but systematically changing their tactics to support Ukraine in its confrontation with the Russian aggressor by increasing supplies and expanding the list of weapons. Finally, the time has come for aviation. Many Ukrainian politicians, experts, media and civic activists have been talking about this need for months, including the need to "close the Ukrainian sky," and I have had to write about it many times, and only a year after the start of full-scale aggression, the situation is changing. If the planes are put down, the question will arise: why was it not possible before, and now it is possible? This is a rhetorical question, and it takes time for the allies to see the light, so we (Ukrainians) are certainly grateful that the right decision was made, albeit later than it should have been.

Formally, no country has yet announced its own decision to transfer the aircraft to Ukraine. We are talking about pilot training. But the pilots would not be trained if there were no plans to transfer the aircraft. It will take "at best a few months" to deliver F-16s to Ukraine. This statement was made by US Secretary of the Air Force Frank Kendall, according to CNN on May 23.

"Under no circumstances are we going to deliver F-16s or any other Western fighter in significant numbers to

the Ukrainian Air Force before a few months," Frank Kendall emphasized, adding that this is a rather accelerated timeframe, as pilot training in the United States on such an aircraft should take more than 2 years.

Information is leaking to the press that the first stage may involve two or three squadrons, about 24-36 aircraft, and the countries of delivery may be European countries, such as the Netherlands.

In fact, NATO countries are already supplying aircraft to Ukraine, but so far these are old Soviet-style aircraft, in particular MIG-29s, which were in service with the Warsaw Pact countries, such as Poland.

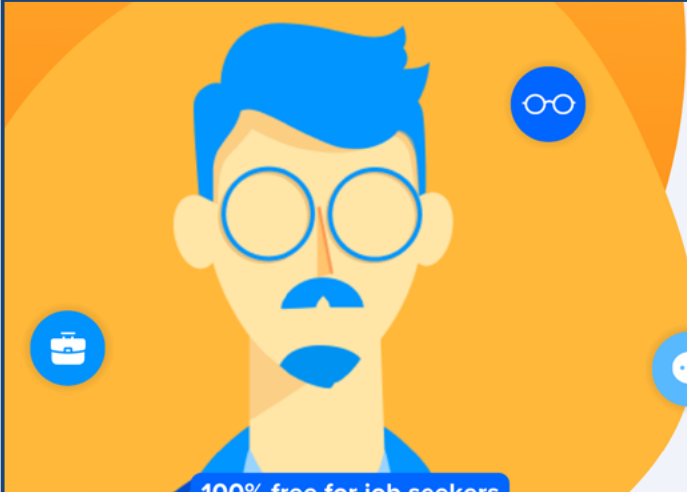
Will 2-3 F-16 squadrons, with all their positive characteristics, be able to make a radical difference in the war in favor of Ukraine? Military analysts estimate that Russia has about 500 aircraft, while Ukraine had 5 fighter brigades as of April 2023: 2 MIG-29 and 3 SU-27, as stated by the spokesman of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Yuriy Ihnat on the Kyiv TV channel.


But the information about the expectations of Western aircraft seems to justify the situation with the delay of the counteroffensive, which was highly publicized by the Ukrainian side. In November 2022, Mykhailo Podoliak, an advisor to the President of Ukraine, claimed on the air of the only TV marathon "United News" that in six months he would go to the Yalta embankment, and by then there would be no Russians in Crimea. More than half a year has passed since the last Ukrainian city was liberated from the Russian occupiers, on November 11, 2022, Kherson. The authorities have overheated the information space with bravura statements and are now trying to correct the situation. The several-month process of training pilots and handing over F-16s to Ukraine will prolong the pause for a while. But soon, society will realize that the process of de-occupation of all Ukrainian lands can be not only in the style of the "blitzkrieg" we all want, but can also take many years. Obviously, as long as the scoundrel Putin is alive, the war will continue. Putin is now 70 years old, and with the current level of medicine, he can unfortunately still commit his crimes for another

15-20 years. U.S. President Biden, for example, is 80 years old, and he is going to run for a second term. His main rival, Donald Trump, is 76 years old and is also going to run in the next election. The famous American diplomat Harry Kissinger has recently celebrated his 100<sup>th</sup> birthday, and his mind is still capable of analyzing and developing new initiatives, including those related to Ukraine. It would be better for the world if some world intelligence (Ukrainian or Western) destroyed the scoundrel Putin, but this has not happened yet, and it is not known whether it will happen soon. So, Ukraine and the world must be prepared for various scenarios, including protracted ones. After all, the occupied Crimea, Sevastopol, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions have been under Russian military boot for 9 years. And there, the brains of local Ukrainians are being brainwashed by Russian fascist propaganda. A few days ago, it was reported that the occupiers created a "branch of the Russian movement of children and youth "Movement of the First" in one of the schools in the city of Zaliznyi Port in Kherson region to impose the Kremlin's ideology on Ukrainian children. And when you read such a message, you realize that the Russian occupiers have been there for over a year.


So will two or three F-16 squadrons decide that the city of Zaliznyi Port in Kherson region will no longer have either Russian propaganda or Russian occupiers? After all, Ukrainian troops liberated Kharkiv, Izyum, and Kherson without American aircraft. Or is there something else that the coalition of Western powers needs to do to speed up the liberation of Ukrainian territories? It seems that Western powers are getting ready to increase pressure on Russia, and this is manifested, among other things, in their readiness to increase arms supplies. But how long can this process take?

And if it is protracted, then on what principles should life on the free part of Ukrainian lands be built all this time? The first person who allowed himself to raise the question of the need to observe democratic procedures in Ukraine was the President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), Tini Cox. He made





**SIGN UP**  
ЗАРЕЄСТРУЙСЯ



hireterra.com

**100% free for job seekers**

### Looking for a better job?

Discover the benefits of joining Hireterra, the only anonymous multi-industry job search platform in the US. With Hireterra, you have the power to decide whom you share your contact information with, ensuring a secure and confidential job search experience.

**Why Hireterra?**

- ✓ Get hired bias-free, based on your skills and expertise
- ✓ Secure and discreet jobs search
- ✓ New job postings every day
- ✓ Apply and chat directly with recruiters

**100% безкоштовно для кандидатів**

### Шукаєш кращу роботу?

Відкрий для себе переваги Hireterra, єдиної анонімної мультигалузевої платформи пошуку роботи в США. Завдяки Hireterra ти маєш право вирішувати з ким ділитися своєю контактною інформацією, що сприяє безпечному і конфіденційному пошуку роботи.

**Чому Hireterra?**

- ✓ Рекрутери оцінюють тебе лише по навиках і досвіді
- ✓ Безпечний пошук роботи - ти контролюєш процес
- ✓ Нові вакансії кожний день
- ✓ Спілкуйся безпосередньо з рекрутерами

NEW INDUSTRIES ADDED!  
ДОДАНІ НОВІ ІНДУСТРІЇ!

a statement that Ukraine should hold elections (to the Verkhovna Rada and presidential) even "if they are not perfect." The PACE President is aware that the Ukrainian Constitution explicitly prohibits holding elections during martial law, so he tried to propose a number of initiatives to get out of the situation: either temporarily lifting martial law or amending the Constitution, etc. However, Tini Cox was not aware of another provision of the Ukrainian Constitution, which states that during martial law, the Basic Law cannot be amended. However, the main message of the PACE President was that if the war is prolonged, it should not become an obstacle to democracy. This statement was sharply rebuffed in his own manner by Oleksiy Danilov, Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, who reminded that elections are not held in the country during martial law and made it clear that Ukrainians will sort things out on



**Kakinuki Law Office PC**  
**垣貫法律事務所 PC**

John Kakinuki, Attorney  
弁護士 垣貫 ジョン

Tel 415-492-2011  
Fax 415-492-2012  
john@kakinukilaw.com  
www.kakinukilaw.com

1050 Northgate Dr, Ste 270  
San Rafael, CA 94903, USA

their own, and no one from outside can tell them what to do.

Ukrainian society is waiting for the liberation of the territories, so for now, the issue of elections to either the Verkhovna Rada this year or the presidency next year does not seem to be relevant or in demand. But if we are ready to wait for the declared F-16s

for several months, how many months or years should we wait for everything else?

Waiting alone is not enough, and in the end, it will soon turn out that 2-3 squadrons of F-16s are not enough to win. The world must realize that fascist Russia must be crushed. And preferably sooner than in 15-20 years.



# DOWN WITH THE IMPERIAL CRUTCHES

Anton Shramenko

***"Ukraine must undergo de-imperialization or decolonization and full restoration of Ukrainian historical and national toponymy, distorted beyond recognition and erased from our map by the former totalitarian regime." This is the text of the explanatory note to the draft law No. 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."***

***This law was signed by President Volodymyr Zelenskyy on April 22, and it came into force the same day.***

***We talked to historian and politician Volodymyr Viatrochvych about the importance of this law and the global process of liberating Ukraine from the postcolonial syndrome.***

***- In 2014, Ukraine began the process of decommunization at the state level. Obviously, decommunization is ongoing. And here we are already talking about decolonization. What is the difference between these two processes? And what will serve us as an understanding that we have succeeded, that we have gotten rid of the scab of the imperial past?***

Globally, this is one process, the process of getting rid of some foreign ideological layers. This process is really divided into two stages. First, it is necessary to get rid of the communist layers that kept us under the influence of the communist ideology of the Soviet past. And the next stage is to get rid of the Russian imperial heritage. This heritage is used by Russia to restore its influence on Ukraine, to bring it back to its imperial structures. These are two stages of essentially the same global process, they are similar. They are even similar in that they both started as civic initiatives that were later taken up as state policy. Decommunization began with a spontaneous process of toppling Soviet monuments during the Maidan, then in April 2015 a law was passed, and the state joined the process. So is decolonization. In fact, it began when society felt the need to get rid of ties to the pro-Russian past. This became especially pronounced after the invasion in '22. And the law "On Geographical Names" allows the



state to join this process. The law itself provides for getting rid of names and monuments that link us to Russia. This procedure should be completed within a year. But of course, getting rid of the postcolonial heritage on a national scale involves a number of other very important initiatives.

It is absolutely clear that the law on the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language, which was adopted in 2019, plays a crucial role in these processes. In the same context, there were other laws that provided for the introduction of mandatory quotas for the use of Ukrainian content on radio and television. And now there have been changes to the calendar of public holidays – we no longer celebrate Victory Day with Russia. I would

like to see this happen eventually, systematically. At the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory, when I headed it, we drafted a bill that provided for a complete streamlining of the holiday calendar. I hope that we will also return to it and pass a corresponding law that will make sure that Ukrainians do not live in sync with the aggressor state, which uses this synchronization to strengthen its imperial influence. That is, this is a whole set of measures that, on the one hand, aim to fence us off from Russian influence, and on the other hand, to stimulate the production of Ukrainian cultural content. In this context, the law on the creation of the Ukrainian Cultural Foundation, which would accumulate state resources to support Ukrainian culture, is also very

important. In the same context, the activities of the Ukrainian Book Institute and the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory, which launched the process of rethinking the past, are important. And again, in the context of decolonization, we pay a lot of attention to the true history of Ukraine, the history of the South, which, unfortunately, is still perceived by many in the context of the history of the Russian Empire. The south of Ukraine allegedly appeared only after Catherine the Great and other Russian emperors arrived there. This is certainly not true; these are only the territories that belonged to the Cossack state and the Crimean Khanate. This is also a part of history that needs to be returned, and it is also decolonization.

As you can see, all of this is a large-scale process of Ukraine's self-discovery. And this is, in principle, characteristic of many postcolonial states, which, having gotten rid of this colonial dependence, begin to find themselves in the past, and thus find themselves in the present. Obviously, it is thanks to this that it is possible to form their own special, own future. Without this, unfortunately, even mere political independence from the empire does not guarantee that colonial dependence will disappear.

**- From your words, it is clear that this is a very complex and multi-level process. You, at your level, were one of its driving forces. Did you feel that society was somewhat unprepared for a full-scale invasion? It seemed that Lenin had been overthrown all over Ukraine, but people did not want to stop living according to the Soviet holiday calendar. Did society have any influence on slowing down the process of decolonization?**

Of course, in the South and East, this was perceived as hostile. But in Central Ukraine, these processes continued even before the full-scale invasion. But now the situation has changed for the better. The southern and eastern regions have also become actively involved. Before the full-scale invasion, the biggest threat to these processes was still political forces, and to be specific, the ruling party, the Servant of the People. Because let me remind you that in 2019 they won the elections under the slogan "what's the difference", believing that all this decolonization policy implemented by the previous government led by Poroshenko was unnecessary, unnecessary. In '19, this was the decisive factor why I decided to go to parliament, just to protect it, to prevent any rollbacks in this topic.



And I believe we succeeded. It was quite difficult at times, because the law on the functioning of the Ukrainian language was under attack. There were dozens of attempts to change its norms, even very brutal attempts that led to confrontations in the parliament, and people even took to the streets to defend these processes. Well, in the end, they defended them. And now the situation has changed. There are now many people in the ruling party who are ready to join the decolonization process, and they have become our allies in this.

**- So we can predict that the laws necessary to support decolonization will continue to be adopted? Or was it just a moment, and after the aggression is over, there is a danger that this process will stall again?**

There are very tangible changes in society now. A part of society is even more radical in demanding decolonization. Part of society has just begun to support it. The part of society that was very pro-Russian, at least for now, has become quiet, does not show its pro-Russian sentiments. The changes in society are very noticeable. For me, Zelensky's decision to abandon May 9 was a marker that the government has also taken a course for a certain change in humanitarian policy. A year ago, my proposal was met with remarks that we would never be able to do this in any case. A year ago, President Zelensky, speaking on May 9, said that this is a very important holiday for us. We will not give anyone to him. The leadership of the Institute of National Remembrance made statements about the untimeliness of such initia-

tives. And this year, we have a situation where the President took my bill word for word and submitted it to the parliament on his own behalf. And the position of the Institute of National Memory and the majority in parliament immediately changed. Even if it was only in this way, it is evidence of serious changes. For me, this attitude towards May 9 is one of the most important markers of how seriously we are ready to give up Russia's influence on Ukraine.

So, if there is no occupation of Ukrainian territories by Russia, no one will return the dismantled monuments. I said this about the monuments to Lenin, and the same can be said about the monuments to Catherine and other imperial figures. This really happened. These monuments are being restored only in the temporarily occupied territories. If we win this war, it is obvious that there will be no complete rollback. But any partial rollback, that is, some kind of return of some Ukrainians to their usual life, in which Russian culture played a certain role, will probably happen. But it will not go that far. In any case, I am sure that this leap that we are making now will ensure a fairly serious advancement. But in general, as a historian, I know that any society is characterized by the principle of two steps forward, half a step back because of some kind of fatigue, but there is still a stage passed and a real tendency to move forward. Therefore, despite the fact that I understand that some slowdown is possible, thanks to the confident Ukrainization that is taking place now, even with setbacks, the decolonization movement will be perfectly secured in the future.



# 'JOB, WHERE CAN I FIND YOU?'

## HOW THE LABOR MARKET HAS CHANGED DURING THE WAR

Karyna Nikitishina

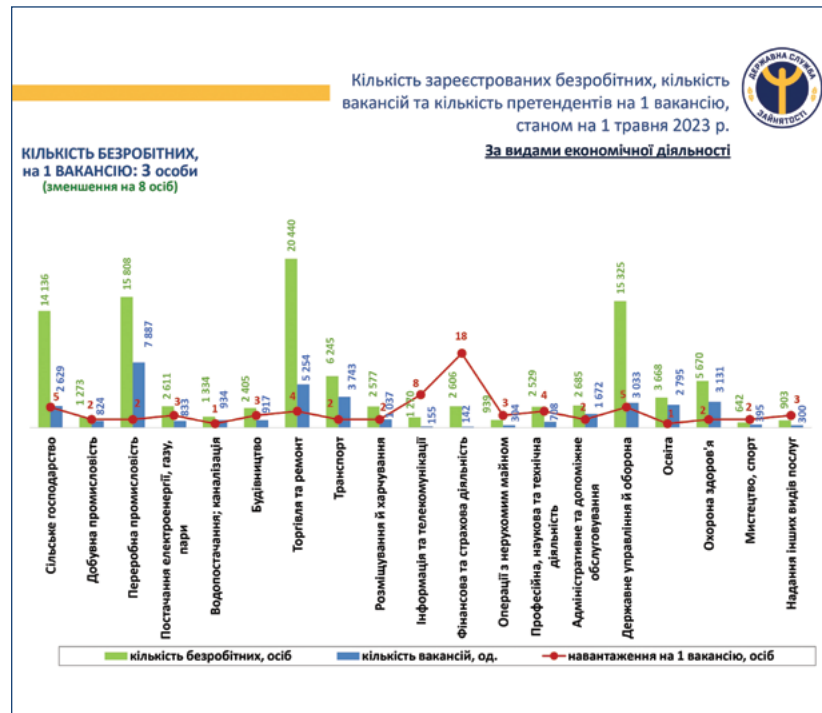
**During the year of full-scale war, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians lost their jobs or experienced a decrease in wages, were forced to leave the country, or learned to survive with the least amount of money. Some were forced to completely change their occupation, and some found themselves below the poverty line. But the labor market is gradually recovering to pre-war levels.**

The Work.ua portal writes that the full-scale invasion has caused the largest labor crisis in Ukraine since independence. By February 24, employers were posting more than 100,000 vacancies per month, with the largest number of vacancies in regional centers and Kyiv region. Due to people leaving for the western regions in an attempt to escape the constant shelling and save their lives, in 2023, the largest number of jobs can be seen in Zakarpattia, Lviv, and Chernivtsi regions, as reported by one of the largest job search sites, OLXWork.

However, according to available statistics, it can be argued that the indicators are gradually reaching pre-war levels: in March, the share of vacancies posted was almost 75%. Also, due to the increase in vacancies from employers, competition for jobs among job seekers is decreasing. The lowest competition is observed for the positions of narrowly specialized specialists: these are doctors (cardiologist, ultrasound doctor, etc.), toolmakers, miners and diesel engineers. But for representatives of other skilled professions, the situation was quite difficult.

The main Kyiv City Employment Center says that almost 80% of people seeking help finding a job have a university degree and were office workers-some even held managerial positions. Today, however, laborers and unskilled professions are more in demand on the labor market. If a person applies for help at a district employment center, they will most likely be offered a completely different position that will not relate to their specialty or previous work experience. Finding a job in your specialty has become much more difficult during the war.

In addition, there has been a significant decrease in demand for labor in the financial and insurance sectors,



construction, and air transport. The hardest jobs to find are in tourism, leisure and entertainment: during the war, most people are not in demand for such things, and many simply cannot afford vacations due to lack of money. One of the areas that continues to develop despite the war is IT, because employees in this industry are not tied to a specific workplace: they can work remotely anywhere. Big Data, robotics development, agriculture, and mechanical engineering also remain highly paid. Skilled workers with experience in performing complex tasks have always been offered a decent level of pay. Knowledge of a foreign language and the ability to work in stressful situations are also requirements that employers often set for applicants. It is believed that after the victory, there will be an increase in demand in the construction, utilities, transportation, temporary accommodation and catering, and real estate sectors, which is associated with the post-war recovery of the country.

The full-scale invasion resulted in some regional differences in the labor market: a large number of businesses were destroyed, and many of the survivors moved to safer regions. According to the Ministry of Reintegration of the

Temporarily Occupied Territories, in April 2023 alone, about 800 companies changed their location: more than 200 of them originated from Kharkiv region. Lviv region became the most attractive region for entrepreneurs, accounting for 24% of all relocated companies. This indicates that the labor market is still gradually adapting to martial law. Also, according to Work.ua, the number of vacancies in Ukraine is approaching 80% of the average level of 2021, but the number of resumes exceeds the average by only 10%.

Everyone has the opportunity to view the list of vacancies both on the portal of the State Employment Center and offline at the district office at their place of residence. However, it should be borne in mind that the list at the center will always be narrower than the actual number of jobs available: not all employers submit reports on job needs in good faith, which led to a sharp increase in the number of unofficial jobs during the war. As a result, job search sites remain the most popular among Ukrainians. As a result, more and more citizens are finding work unofficially, making it impossible to accurately calculate unemployment in the country.

Currently, the official number of unemployed in Ukraine is 139,000, which



is 55% less than in February 2022. Of this number, 100,000 are women and 39,000 are men. The largest number is registered in the frontline regions and areas of active hostilities – Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, and Dnipro regions. It is worth noting that the State Employment Service can only publish data on the number of people who have officially applied for job search assistance. Hidden unemployment has become widespread – when a person is employed but does not receive a salary, or has been sent on unpaid leave.

Most often, the unemployed are offered jobs in sales, tractor operations, gastronomy, driving, cashiering, sewing, hairdressing, and welding. Among the modern and sought-after qualifications, the unemployed are offered training in professions such as piloting unmanned aerial vehicles, expertise in thermal modernization systems for buildings, and courses in basic agriculture.

Predicting the exact rise or fall in unemployment over the years is virtually impossible, as its results depend on the duration of the hostilities. According to preliminary estimates by the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, the number of unemployed is expected to reach 2.8 million in 2023, three times more than in 2021. This may be caused by the return of Ukrainian citizens from abroad.

The drop in wages across the country occurred almost immediately, in the first months of the war. The best situation remains in Kyiv, where wages were high even before the war. The Kyiv Employment Center said that before the war, the average salary of a Kyivan was 25,000 UAH, and now it is somewhat lower. But this applies to those people who have kept their jobs since the beginning of the war. If we calculate the average salary for vacancies in the database of employment centers as of today, it is only about 11,500 UAH.

The National Bank of Ukraine assumes that by the end of 2023, nominal wages will increase by as much as 21.9%. However, it should be understood that along with the level of wages, food and housing prices are also rising, so the increase in real wages will be only 3.7%. For comparison, Work.ua reports that the average salary in the capital is 18,500 UAH. If a person does not have his or her own home and family, about 7,383 UAH will have to be spent on renting a one-bedroom apartment, which is 40% of the total salary. The record



price for such an apartment is 13,123 UAH in Zakarpattia region, where the average salary is only 15,000 UAH.

The Minister for Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories, Iryna Vereshchuk, said that the government is already planning to recruit motivated specialists to work on the future restoration of the de-occupied territories: “We need tens of thousands of motivated, patriotic specialists. The state must give them a clear motivational line. They must understand what they will do, for what money, and what security component the state guarantees.”

According to the government’s plans, 10,000 internally displaced persons can be retrained at the expense of the state. “We understand that the state should make efforts to employ IDPs. We should use the opportunity to retrain them. For this purpose, we have a voucher program,” says Ms. Iryna.

Citizens will be issued a special voucher that can be used to master one of 123 professions, it will fully or partially cover training and retraining in another specialty; it can also be used to improve skills or move to the next level of education. The voucher can be obtained at the district employment center.

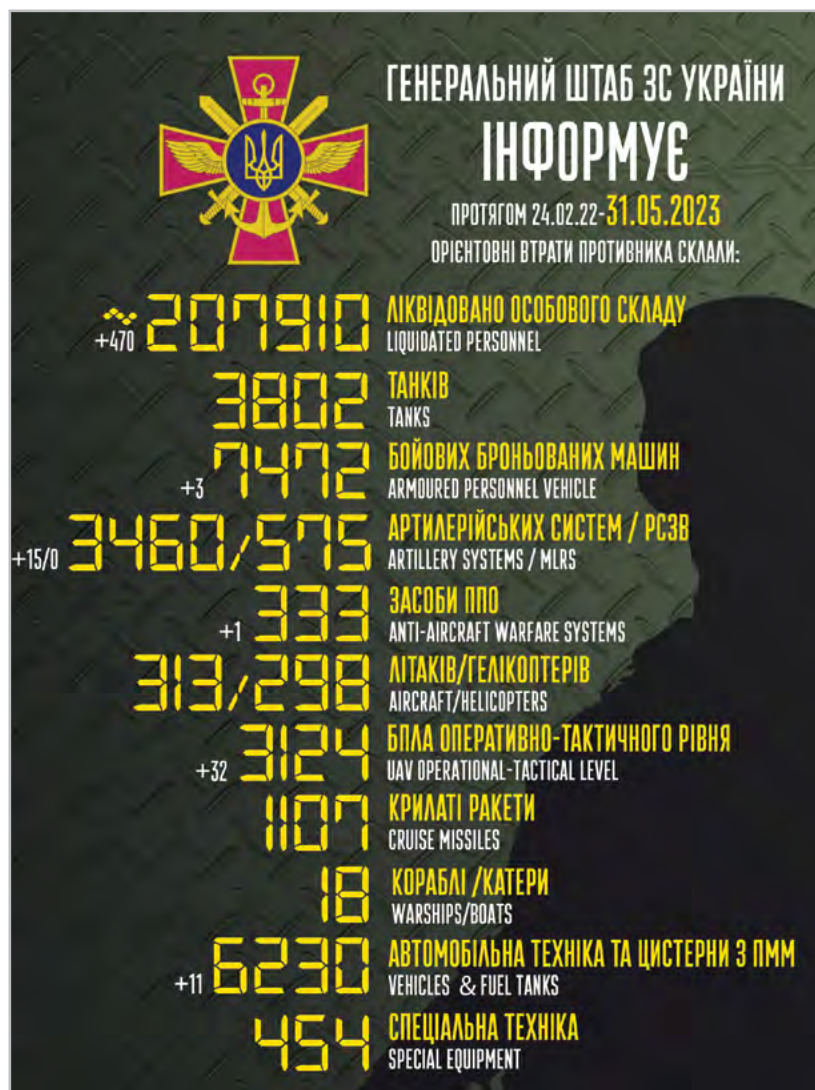
In addition, more than 10,000 jobs will soon be available through the

eRobota program. The work will be provided by entrepreneurs who have received government grants for the development of greenhouse farming, horticulture and berry growing: they need workers for seasonal work.

Ukrainians need to remember that a large proportion of men and women of working age have voluntarily left their jobs to join the Armed Forces. When the war is over, most of these people will want to return to civilian life, but employers are not always ready to hire military personnel or people with disabilities. To help former servicemen and women find jobs, the government plans to expand compensation programs for employers for hiring military personnel. Deputy Minister of Economy Tetiana Berezhna emphasized: “We are currently discussing various options for such programs with businesses and, based on a survey conducted among them, we found that more than 80% of employers are ready to hire people with disabilities, and 90% of employers are willing to employ veterans in their companies. Some employers will need financial support from the state, in particular in the form of compensation for the costs of arranging a workplace for a person with a disability, paying for the training of such employees, and providing them with psychological support.”

## UKRAINIAN NEWS

## Total enemy combat losses



According to the General Staff, total enemy combat losses from February 24, 2022 to May 30, 2023 are approximately as follows:

personnel – about 207, 910 people were eliminated,  
tanks – 3,802 units,  
armored personnel carriers – 7,472 units,  
artillery systems – 3,460 units,  
MLRS – 575 units,  
air defense systems – 333 units,  
aircraft – 313 units,  
helicopters – 298 units,  
operational and tactical level UAVs – 3,124 units,  
cruise missiles – 1107 units,  
ships and boats – 18 units,

motor vehicles and tankers – 6,230 units,  
special equipment – 454 units.

### Council of Europe summit supports Ukrainian "peace formula"

The participants of the fourth Council of Europe summit approved a final resolution in which they expressed political support for Volodymyr Zelenskyy's "peace formula."

In addition, the participating coun-



tries supported a number of other initiatives related to Russia's war against Ukraine. In particular, they welcomed the progress in establishing a Special Tribunal for the Russian leadership and called on the authorities of the occupying country to release Ukrainian citizens, including deported Ukrainian children.

### Britain announces that it will provide Ukraine with attack drones and long-range missiles



The UK will send hundreds of long-range missiles and attack drones to Ukraine in addition to the Storm Shadow cruise missiles announced last week. The BBC corrected the information about hundreds of long-range missiles. The report now says hundreds of air defense missiles.

It is noted that this step means that the United Kingdom is going further than any other country in providing weapons that could potentially tilt the battlefield in favor of Ukraine. Defense Secretary Wallace said that military assistance from Britain will be there so that the West is not tempted to force Ukraine to make concessions.

Zelenskyy said it was also important for the West to send fighter jets. But the prime minister said that providing fighter jets is "not an easy thing to do," although he added that the UK would be "a key part of the coalition countries" that would provide such support.

### State Department calls the transfer

## of F-16s to Ukraine a priority for the United States



The issue of supplying Ukraine with F-16 fighter jets is a priority for the US government.

This was announced during a briefing by U.S. State Department spokesman Matthew Miller. According to him, the allies will work on implementing the plan to transfer the aircraft in the coming months.

in the coming months. The Biden administration also informed European allies that the United States would not block the transfer of F-16 fighters to Ukraine – The Washington Post.

As a reminder, on May 21, US President Joe Biden officially confirmed that the US Army would begin training the Ukrainian military to work with Western fighters, and today, the head of European diplomacy, Josep Borrell, said that training for F-16 pilots had already begun.

## NATO Parliamentary Assembly recognizes Russia's crimes against Ukraine as genocide



The NATO Parliamentary Assembly has recognized Russia's crimes against Ukraine as genocide and the terrorist regime in Russia as racism.

This was announced by the Head of the Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to the NATO PA, Yegor Chernev, on Facebook.

"At the session of the Assembly in

Luxembourg, we have achieved the adoption of an extremely strong declaration that will have far-reaching political consequences," he said in a statement.

Chernev added that the NATO PA called on their governments to openly announce at the summit in Vilnius that Ukraine will become a member of the Alliance and to agree on the next concrete steps for Ukraine's accession to the Alliance.

"This is our diplomatic victory. All of our key wishes regarding the final text of the declaration have been taken into account. It includes support for the international tribunal, assistance to Ukraine before and after the victory, condemnation of the ideology of racism, restoration of territorial integrity, sanctions, reparations, the Marshall Plan, and much more," the head of the delegation emphasized.

As a reminder, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation and American companies are helping Ukraine collect evidence of Russian war crimes.

## Ukraine is officially admitted to one of the NATO agencies



Ukraine has officially joined the NATO Cyber Defense Cooperation Center (CCDCOE).

This was reported by the press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Today, the Ukrainian flag was raised near the headquarters of the Cyber Center, which is located in Tallinn. According to the Foreign Ministry, this means Ukraine's official accession to the agency.

The agency was established in 2008. It specializes in analysis, information exchange, and training in cyber defense. In March last year, the Center's member states unanimously supported granting Ukraine the status of a CCDCOE member state.

It is worth noting that Ukraine is also countering Russia's aggression in the cyber domain. Thus, cyber specialists from the Security Service of Ukraine have neutralized more than 500 attacks by Russian hackers this year.

## The Air Force confirms shooting down a Kinzhal missile



During a night attack on May 4, Ukrainian air defense for the first time shot down a Russian X-47 Kinzhal hypersonic missile.

This was confirmed on Telegram by the commander of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Lieutenant General Mykola Oleshchuk.

According to him, the missile was shot down on May 4 during a night attack in the sky of Kyiv region. "I congratulate the Ukrainian people on a historic event! Yes, we shot down the 'unparalleled' Kinzhal! It happened during a night attack on May 4 in the sky of Kyiv region. The X-47 missile was fired by a MiG-31K from the territory of Russia," the statement said. It should be added that the Ukrainian military managed to shoot down the hypersonic missile thanks to the Patriot anti-aircraft missile system.

## Which countries have already supported the creation of a special tribunal for Russia

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy visited the International Criminal Court in The Hague, where Putin will be tried in the future. In his speech at the court, Zelenskyy once again called for the creation of an international tribunal for Russia, using the experience of the Nuremberg trials: this would establish a tradition of inevitable punishment for aggression, which would ensure that it would not be repeated. At the same time, the President emphasized that it is important to create a full-fledged tribunal, not a hybrid one. In general, the idea of the tribunal is supported by at least three dozen countries, see the infographic for more details



# IS IT BILHOROD OR BELGOROD?

**Lisa Hots**

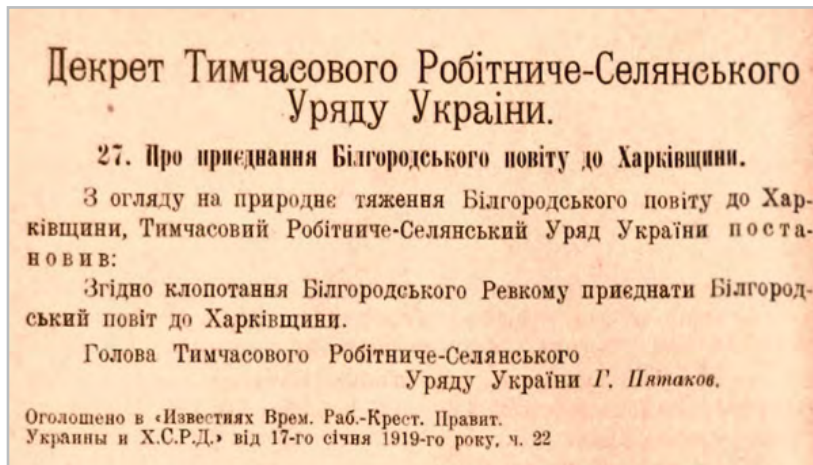
On May 22, 2023, a counterterrorist operation (CTO) regime was introduced in the Belgorod region, local governor Vyacheslav Gladkov said. The regional authorities reported numerous shelling of the territory, but there is no exact information on who is behind these hostilities. At the same time, the Ukrainian media is already full of information about the so-called "Liberation of Belgorod". I would also like to make a remark that Belgorod was symbolically "liberated" on the birthday of Simon Petliura.

What exactly happened? On May 22, a representative of the Defense Ministry's Main Intelligence Directorate, Andrey Yusov, announced a special operation in the Belgorod region. It is being carried out by Russian volunteers from the Freedom of Russia Legion and the Russian Volunteer Corps, which are part of the International Legion of the TRO of Ukraine and are formed of former members of the Russian Armed Forces and other Russians, and sometimes Belarusians who have sided with Ukraine. The purpose of the event is to create a "security strip" to protect Ukrainian civilians.

After this "surprise," the Russians urgently began to remove all nuclear supplies from the region: "There is even additional information on evacuation measures. The Bilhorod-22 facility, a nuclear munitions storage facility, was also urgently evacuated by the Russians from the area near Hraivoron (a city on the border with Ukraine – ed.)," the DIU representative said.

And the funniest thing is that the Russian leadership, as always, claims: "Everything is under control, everything is going according to plan, we are not worried."

Of course, given this news, Ukrainian jokers created many memes and photo jabs that spread rapidly on social media: "On behalf of Putin, Peskov expressed concern about the situation in the DPR," "Belgorod is returning to its home harbor," "Nova Poshta offices will start working in the DPR immediately after stabilization measures," "Seriously, what do we need with the DPR? Can you imagine teaching a million adults to go to the toilet instead of in a hole or from a balcony?", "Everyone always promises to start a new life on Monday. What about Belgorod? Belgorod also wants to. So he started. Respect," and so on.



What secrets does the city of Belgorod or Belgorod hide? I propose to delve into the history to dot the i's and cross the t's.

The Belgorod region, which is located in the southeast of Russia, has a rich history connected with Ukraine. That is why we are interested in this city and region, and that is why the Ukrainians reacted so strongly.

Back in the days of Russia, the territory of modern Bilhorod was a vibrant place. At that time, the Bilhorod region was part of the Chernihiv principality. And the city itself was the second (like Vyshhorod) significant suburb of the capital of Kyivan Rus. According to written sources, it was built around the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, which means that Bilhorod has long been inhabited by Ukrainians. Ukrainian traditions developed in this city, people spoke and wrote in Ukrainian, and thought in Ukrainian.

But despite its long history, the Russians consider 1593 to be the official date of Bilhorod's foundation. The fact is that in the second half of the sixteenth century, the Bilhorod land district, which at that time belonged to the Ukrainian Cossack army, lost its autonomy and became part of the Moscow kingdom. One of the most important factors was the strengthening of Muscovy's influence on Ukrainian lands in the context of the conflicts of the time. For example, at that time, the Cossack Rada was fragmented and torn apart by internal contradictions, which weakened its defense capabilities. The Moscow state, in turn, used this moment to strengthen its influence and annex Ukrainian territories. Doesn't it remind you of anything?

In general, Bilhorod has often "changed its citizenship" because of a very kind neighbor who has always been concerned about the fact that Ukrainian-speaking citizens live and develop freely somewhere near it.

However, if we look at a story that is more relevant to the present, I would like to recall November 7, 1917, when the Central Rada of Ukraine proclaimed the Third Universal. It stated: "The final determination of the borders of the Ukrainian People's Republic, both in terms of the annexation of parts of Kursk, Kholm, Voronezh, and adjacent provinces and regions where the majority of the population is Ukrainian, should be established by the consent of the organized will of the peoples." – As we can see, nothing is mentioned about Bilhorod. However, our "hero" was located in the "adjacent" territories.

And on March 6, 1918, a law was passed on the new administrative-territorial division of Ukraine, and the Belgorod region was already designated as the territory of the Ukrainian People's Republic.

On April 10, 1918, the UPR troops liberated Belgorod and established Ukrainian rule there. In the same year, the law "On the Administrative and Territorial Division of Ukraine" was adopted, according to which the Belgorod district was included in the lands of Donetsk and Kharkiv regions. The city opened a customs office, Ukrainian schools, and a Ukrainian press. For a short time, Belgorod even managed to become the "capital" of Bolshevik Ukraine. "The Provisional Workers' and Peasants' Government granted the city this status through a special de-

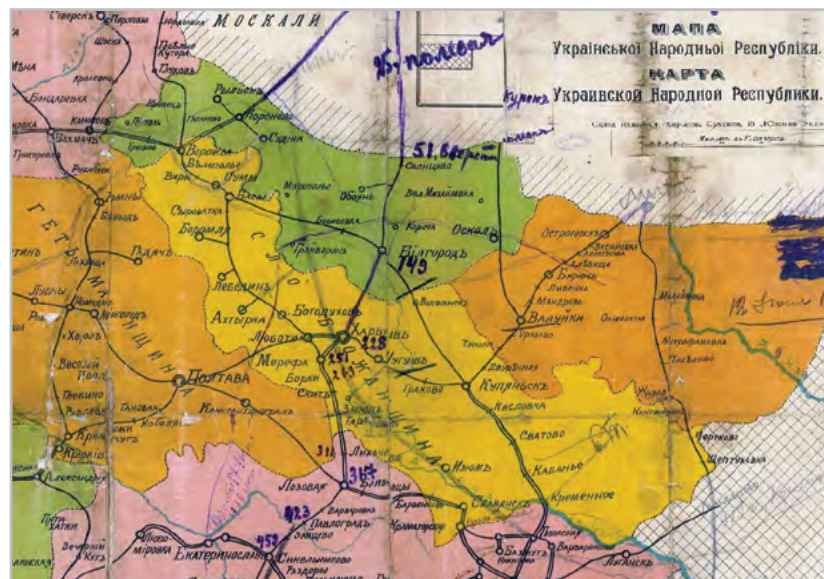
cree.

However, the Bolsheviks quickly realized their mistake. They stormed Bilhorod several times. At the end of 1918, the Reds were able to accumulate enough forces. An eight-hour-long assault on the city began, after which the Ukrainian forces had to leave. Bolshevik troops entered Bilhorod and "returned" the city to Russia. Only on February 7, 1919, did official Kharkiv recognize the territory of the Belgorod district as part of the Kursk province.

By the way, this is the reason why there is a large number of Ukrainian place names in the region. For example, the village of Koshariivka, the village of Chernyanka, and the village of Hrushivka. Graivoron, which in mid-May was on the lips of all Ukrainians - it is impossible to pronounce it correctly in Russian. That is, it is a name that is generally designed for the softened letter "g". At the same time, there are a huge number of streets named after Ukrainians. In Belgorod, there is Bohdan Khmelnytsky Avenue, for example, and there are a huge number of Sumy and Kharkiv streets. These are all toponymic variations and demonstrate their connection to Sloboda Ukraine.

In addition, in the Ukrainian literature of the time, the name of the city was pronounced Bilhorod and written as Бѣлгородъ. Thus, the question of whether the name of the city is spelled with an "i" or "e" is resolved! Nowadays, one can often hear the opinion that the name of Bilhorod is supposedly con-

стор.15





# TRANSFER YOUR CREDIT CARD BALANCE & SAVE MONEY!

Переведіть баланси з інших кредитних карток, що мають високі відсотки, на нашу кредитну картку VISA та заощаджуйте!

# 0%

**BALANCE  
TRANSFER FEE**  
2.99% APR\* FOR 12 MONTHS



Перейдіть до [ukrainianfcu.org](http://ukrainianfcu.org) для повного графіку роботи і адреси відділень.

**UKRAINIAN**  **УКРАЇНСЬКА**  
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ФЕДЕРАЛЬНА КРЕДИТНА СПІЛКА

## ПРОПОНУЄМО ВСІ ВИДИ ПОСЛУГ!

- Чекові рахунки
- Ощадні рахунки
- Сертифікати
- Позики
- Кредити на Нерухомість
- Платіжні Картки VISA®
- Онлайн і мобільний банкінг

## ЗАПРОШУЄМО ДО НАШИХ ВІДДІЛЕНЬ!

**Citrus Heights, CA**  
7084 Auburn Blvd.  
Citrus Heights, CA 95621  
916-721-1188

**Rancho Cordova, CA**  
11088 Olson Dr.  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670  
916-894-0822

\* APR is Annual Percentage Rate. Offer applies to balance transfers only and is valid beginning 1/1/2023 through 6/30/2023. There is a 0% balance transfer fee, meaning there is no fee to transfer your credit card balance to UFCU. However, an APR of 2.99% is valid for up to 12 billing cycles from the date of first qualifying transfer. After twelve billing cycles, a variable purchase APR will take effect based on member's credit score at the time of the balance transfer and will be applied to any unpaid outstanding balance. Variable APR will vary with the market based on the Prime Rate. Credit limit increase may be granted on a case by case basis. Existing UFCU VISA® Credit Card balances do not qualify. New UFCU VISA® Credit Card accounts subject to credit approval and/or co-signer. In some cases, UFCU may not be able to process a balance transfer request. Please see us for complete details. Membership eligibility required. Federally insured by NCUA.



Law Offices Of Serhiy Nikolaichuk  
Personal Injury, Estate Planning, Probates

Serhiy Nikolaichuk  
Attorney at Law

Tel.: 415.980.0130  
Fax: 888.979.8727  
[sn@sninjurylaw.com](mailto:sn@sninjurylaw.com)

4366 Auburn Blvd., #104  
Sacramento, CA 95841

2950 Buskirk Ave., Unit 300  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

1350 Old Bayshore Hwy., Ste. 520  
Burlingame, CA 94010





**benefitexperts**  
BENEFITS, INSURANCE, AND HR

## CREATE A CLEAR VIEW FOR YOUR BUSINESS

**Benefit Experts is a full service, independent insurance agency with broad market access and unparalleled service. Benefit Experts is your one stop shop for all of your businesses insurance needs.**

**SERVICES:**  
Group Health Insurance  
HR Services, 401k  
Workers Compensation  
General Liability and much more  
(see website full list of services)

**CONTACT US TODAY:**  
Serge Barbir CEO  
TOLL FREE 800.495.4172  
P. 650.651.4228  
Sbarbir@benefitexperts.com  
www.benefitexperts.com

**Voted best of Palo Alto  
6 years running**

### [is it Bilhorod or Belgorod? ] from page 12

nected with a white stone fortress that once existed here, but this is incorrect. Local residents still lovingly call their city "Bilohiria".

At the same time, you probably have a question: Have people been asked under whose rule they want to be? Do they want to be annexed to Russia if their roots are in Ukraine?

The answer is obvious: Ukrainians in Bilhorod wanted to remain Ukrainians. They wanted to preserve their national identity and defend their rights. There were cases of mass resistance, including armed resistance, against the Russian annexation. Such protests were suppressed by the Russian authorities, but they demonstrated the deep patriotic feelings and struggle of Ukrainians for their national identity.

St. Andrew's Uprising of 1768-1771: This was one of the largest uprisings

against Russian rule in the Ukrainian lands. Led by Cossacks and peasants, battles and anti-Russian actions took place in various regions, including the Bilhorod region.

Ukrainian national revival in the late 19th and early 20th centuries: During this period, Ukrainians in the Bilhorod region and in Ukraine as a whole actively fought for their national rights, learned the Ukrainian language, organized cultural and educational institutions, and published Ukrainian-language newspapers and magazines. This period was a time of active struggle for Ukrainian identity and national identity.

In the course of many years of Russification and blood-mixing, the Muscovites failed to "finally resolve the Ukrainian issue" in the Bilhorod region. And already at the beginning of the twentieth century, approximately 40% of Ukrainians lived in the counties that are now part of the Bilhorod

region. Even today, there are some villages with almost one hundred percent ethnic Ukrainian population, and the Ukrainian language is widely used in everyday life. Even the "Russian" language of the urban population is richly enriched with Ukrainianisms.

Well, this brings our discussion to a logical conclusion. No matter how further events develop, we must realize that history is cyclical. And the fact that Russia is illegally annexing other people's lands and forcibly Russifying the population is unchangeable.

And no matter who carried out the "Graivoronskaya operation" and on whose orders, it has shown the vulnerability of the Russian border, the dubious effectiveness of expensive defense lines, and will probably lead to the dispersal of Russian forces, which will now be forced to cover not only the front line but also seemingly safe regions.

# WHO WILL PROTECT UKRAINIAN CHILDREN?

**Myroslav Hrekh**

On June 1, the world celebrates International Children's Day. This is one of the oldest international holidays, and it was introduced to draw attention to the problems of observing children's rights and protecting their health. The decision to hold such a holiday was made at a session of the International Democratic Federation of Women held in Paris in 1949. The Children's Day was initiated in response to the fate of children who lost their parents and homes during World War II.

The following year, on June 1, this holiday was celebrated for the first time in 50 countries. Since then, it has become a large-scale and annual event. This year is the 74<sup>th</sup> time the world celebrates it. The welfare of children, their protection from violence and disadvantage have become the focus of attention of the general public, organizations and government agencies.

International Children's Day has its own symbol. It is a green flag depicting our planet with children of different races and nationalities holding hands around it.

And now, 81 years later, war has come to the European continent again. This time, a new aggressor, the Russian fascist Nazis, set foot on Ukrainian soil from the east. Broken homes, destroyed infrastructure, entire towns and villages turned into ruins, hundreds and thousands of killed and wounded adults and children, anxiety and horror settled in the hearts of Ukrainians. There is also a terrible anger at the Muscovites and a desire for retribution. According to the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, as of March 30, 2023, 466 children were killed and more than 943 were wounded. People began to flee the war: more than 14 million fled their homes, 8 million became internally displaced, and the rest went abroad, seeking refuge in European countries – most of all in Poland (1.5 million) and Germany (1 million). During this time, about 7 million people returned home, and 1.2 million remained living abroad. Such a large movement of masses of people, and more than half of them are children, is always a tragedy, it is a fate, anxiety of roads, suffering in travel, which is



most traumatizing for the psyche and undermines the health of children. The number of missing adults and children during this war is unknown. There were 187 cases of sexual crimes, 13 of them against children. During the offensive, the Nazis cleaned out houses and killed everyone, including children. Wagnerian executioners such as Azamat Uldarov and Oleksiy Savichev shot more than 20 children and teenagers. As of May 1, 2023, National Police investigators have opened 74,400 criminal proceedings for war crimes, including crimes committed against children. 4,000 cases have been sent to the courts.

Russia is resorting to another crime – the abduction and transfer of Ukrainian children to the aggressor's territory. The Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights, Daria Gerasymchuk, said that as of April 22 this year, more than 20,000 children had been taken from the temporarily occupied territories (TOT) to Russia. At the same time, the actual number of deported minors may reach several hundred thousand. According to her, Muscovites conduct forced medical examinations of children to select the healthiest ones. Then they give them "strange, scary diagnoses," after which they are al-

legedly taken to Russia for treatment. They don't say where they are being taken until the very end. Then they are brought to re-education camps, where children are taught that they are Russians and Ukraine does not need them, they are tried to break them completely, and everything is done to make the child hate their own parents. Children are often given Russian documents, changing their biographical data, and then placed in Russian families. There are more than 70 such camps in Russia and Crimea. Children are constantly being moved so that they cannot be found. This is a war and humanitarian crime. Realizing that children are the future of the country, the racists are trying to deprive Ukraine of this future. This is a genocide against the Ukrainian people, which is punishable by death. In October 2022, the Regional Center for Human Rights, together with the Lemkin Institute, qualified the transfer of Ukrainian children as genocide. The transfer of children to the aggressor's territory is a model that has existed in many genocides around the world.

Accordingly, on March 17, 2023, the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for Russian President Putin and Russian Ombudsman Levova-Belova. They are suspect-

ed of illegally deporting and displacing Ukrainian children.

On April 5 this year, 49 countries in a joint statement condemned Russia at a UN Security Council meeting over the alleged legal grounds for the abduction of Ukrainian children from the TOT. The United Kingdom blocked the broadcast of Levova-Belova's speech on UN resources, calling on her to answer for her actions in court in The Hague. The world has received a signal that the Russian regime is criminal. Now let world leaders think twice before shaking hands with these criminals or sitting down with them at the negotiating table. In December 2022, Putin "ruled" that children under the age of 14 living in the TOT are now Russian citizens. This is another crime of forced change of citizenship that also requires punishment and has not yet been identified by the ICC.

The ICC's issuance of arrest warrants for Russian leaders made it possible to return the abducted children home. To date, 364 children have been returned. Save Ukraine has carried out 5 missions so far: their parents followed the children to occupied Crimea and the Russian Federation. They communicated directly with the leadership of the camps, because at the official level, Russia does not make contact about the return of Ukrainian children. Muscovy continues to create obstacles to the return of children. With each mission, the number of hours of interrogation by the FSB and the trials that Ukrainian families go through to get their children back increases. Russian leaders realize that every child who returns is proof of their crimes.

To date, 364 children have been returned to Ukraine. First of all, we manage to return those children who have relatives or guardians. The situation with orphans is more complicated. The Kremlin is not responding to Ukraine's request to return 4,500 orphans.

The stories of children who have returned home are touching. Here is the story of a boy, Serhiy, who was detained near Mariupol: "My mother died, my father was killed. They told him they were taking him to Donetsk, and then they took him to Russia. To return to his homeland, he said that his sister lives in Zaporizhzhia, and they said that 'we are not interested'. After that, they gathered a group of children and took them to Rostov, and Lviv-Belova met this group and took them to Moscow. They made a video of them thanking the 'liberators'. And then they were distributed to families. Serhiy was the 5<sup>th</sup> in the family, they didn't communi-



cate with him, didn't care about him, didn't ask him what he needed."

And here is the story of another boy, Vitaliy, who is 16 years old and was illegally taken by Russians from Beryslav, Kherson region, to a "re-education" camp in Crimea. Vitaliy walks into the room at the center of the charity organization, somewhat confused, and sits down next to his mother. He has only been in Kyiv for a few days, and this is the first time he has met his family in more than six months. He is one of those children who were forcibly removed from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine by Russia. How did he get there? The headmistress of Vitaliy's school in Beryslav, Kherson region, called the children to go to the sea in Crimea. It was the end of September, and the occupation authorities had not started school. The decision to leave had to be made immediately, and the parents were pressured to sign the permission. Inna, Vitaliy's mother, gave in to her son's desire to go, although she had her doubts: what camp? It's already October, will the children wear boots for 2 weeks? The children came from Beryslav and other nearby villages. Inna said: "I was surprised that parents sent very young children on vacation, there were even five-year-olds in the group." At the Mechta sanatorium in Yevpatoria, the children did have the promised 2 weeks of vacation – they went to the sea, to the amusement park and to the zoo. According to Vitaliy, the management of the sanatorium asked us to avoid political topics in order not to create conflicts. But in 2 weeks, everything changed – they were told that this camp was closing, pack your things, tomorrow you will be transferred to another camp. Vitalii explains: "In the morning, we take the bus, and it's a block away. We arrive, and I see wooden windows with bars. I said, 'What kind of prison is this,' and went into the room – no outlet, no ta-

ble, no pillowcases. In this camp, the boy says, political re-education of children began. The children were forced to sing the Russian anthem and were sent to the basement for any signs of Ukrainianness. At least an hour a day was devoted to political talks. They were conducted by Valeriy Astakhov, according to the Insider publication, a former Berkut officer who intimidated Ukrainian children in these camps. According to Vitaliy, he repeated: "I don't want to hear you say that you are from Ukraine. You should say that you were born in Russia. Ukrainians are terrorists, they kill people. You were kicked out of Ukraine." The school principal promised Vitaliy's mother that her son would be brought back in two weeks. But when they passed, new reasons began to appear why the child was not returned. Wait, he will be brought, wait, they are making lists. "Week after week, I told the director, 'I will live under your doorstep, solve the issue of my child's departure,'" says Inna. Instead of answering, the director disappeared with the documents. In the end, his older sister took the boy under a power of attorney, because his mother could not leave her other children and come to Crimea. This is how our children are treated on the way out.

Darya Kasyanova, program director of SOS Children's Villages Ukraine and head of the board of the Ukrainian Child Rights Network, said: "The situation is the worst with young children. When they cannot say who they are. There is a lot of speculation: 'That this is a small child, brought from Mariupol, his parents died and we adopted him.' According to her, the main source of information about children who still remain on the territory of Russia are those who return.

According to the law, in order to identify a Ukrainian child, you need to be sure that he or she has no guardians. There must be a court decision. What is happening now with Ukrainian children in Russian families falls under the definition of "temporary" guardianship, and according to the law, it lasts 6-8 months, explain the staff of the regional center for human affairs. Thus, children for whom this period has expired remain in their families illegally. To avoid these formalities, as we have already noted, Putin introduced a "decree" that children under 14 years of age living in the TOT are Russian citizens. This is a criminal decision. Pre-

**стоп.18**





OKSANA MELNYK

## \$500 donation to a charity of your choice for each home bought or sold with Oksana.



"Oksana was a pleasure to work with on my first house purchase, ensuring a worry-free and amiable process for all the parties involved. Resourceful and detail-oriented, she was quick to respond to any inquiries and provide all the updates necessary. Oksana wasn't shy to negotiate better terms for me as a buyer, which is extremely rare to come across in today's competitive market. Her knowledge and confidence in closing the deal got us through the escrow with no glitch. In a heartbeat, I would recommend her to anyone looking for realtor services

— Kat G.

"I wholeheartedly recommend Oksana. She helped me to close the deal on my first home in San Francisco. San Francisco real estate market is complex and inelastic. Oksana is very proficient, prompt and has all required skills to be successful. She guided me through the process, was accommodative of the situation and provided me all the necessary guidelines to get the deal right."

— Alexei B.

• • •  
• • •

All material presented herein is intended for informational purposes only. Information is compiled from sources deemed reliable but is subject to errors, omissions, changes in price, condition, sale, or withdrawal without notice. All measurements and square footages are approximate. Exact dimensions can be obtained by retaining the services of an architect or engineer. This is not intended to solicit property already listed. Nothing herein shall be construed as legal, accounting or other professional advice outside the realm of real estate brokerage. Compass is a licensed real estate broker. Equal Housing Opportunity.

**Oksana Melnyk**

Realtor®

925.378.9777

oksana.melnyk@compass.com

DRE 01955526

**COMPASS**

### [Who will protect Ukrainian children? ] from page 17

viously, children were told: "The situation is difficult militarily, it's dangerous for your moms to come here, do you want your mommy to die? Sit here, then you will be taken away." And now they say: "Your parents are bad, they forgot about you, they sent you here." Then they say: "Look, you've been here for months, it's better for you to be in a Russian family, they will love you."

Michelle Mouton, a professor of history at the University of Wisconsin, says that the Nazi regime once made the abduction of children from the occupied territories part of its Eastern European policy. The Germans placed them in reliable families. Germany, unlike today's Russia, however, did not advertise such actions, and some of the new parents did not realize that they were complicit in the crime. They were told that the child's parents had died, for example, during the bombing.

Lawyers assume that the logic of the Russian leadership is similar. Ukrainian children were transferred to the Rus-

sian Federation under the slogan of rescue. However, this is not about humanity, it is a policy of massive theft of a biological resource. Maniacal things out of a desire to improve the demographic situation, to get more "Russians".

Ian Garner, a researcher of Russian propaganda and author of Generation Z: Inside the Heart of Russia's Fascist Youth, notes that military training, which is compulsory for most Russian schoolchildren, must also be taken by Ukrainian children who find themselves in Russia. It is embodied in the Yunarmiya, a youth military organization that educates "proper Russians." We want to believe that Ukrainian children will be resistant to these influences. But at the same time, they are just children. The Russians know what they are doing, they can bring a popular singer to the junior soldiers and say we are just singing and dancing. Then they organize competitions, give out awards, and it all turns into a fun game. This is how they work with children from the occupied territories of Ukraine. All this can make it difficult for Ukraine to return children and integrate them.

Often children return traumatized and withdrawn, even if there is no evidence of abuse.

So how can Ukrainian children be protected? Of course, this should be done by the Ukrainian state. But how can they be protected when the enemy has seized part of our land, abducts and takes children to its territory, and it is still impossible to reach this territory. Much is being done for displaced families, for children who find themselves on the recaptured lands. Many volunteers and charitable organizations are involved in this work. Among them are the All-Ukrainian Foundation for the Protection of Children's Rights, the NGO SOS Children's Villages Ukraine, and the United Nations Children's Fund – UNICEF.

UNICEF states that the war has jeopardized the education and thus the future of children in Ukraine. Around 5.3 million of them face barriers to education, including approximately 3.6 million directly affected by school closures. As a result, children in Ukraine are at risk of missing out on critical years of learning and social development. Since February 2022, UNICEF

## With every account, we open a relationship.

There comes a time when you need your bank to be more than transactional. During this pandemic, you may have found yourself in a place of serious financial need and felt let down. That's the thing—you may not think it matters who you bank with, until it matters who you bank with.

Wouldn't it be great to have a bank that comes through when you need it most? Switch to Fremont Bank and get the financial support you deserve.

Visit us at the Newark branch  
or give us a call at  
(510) 943-1021

Visit us at the San Francisco branch  
or give us a call at  
(415) 489-4451



The Fremont Bank Way.

Equal Housing Lender | Member FDIC | NMLS #478471 | DEP-1529-1120

has helped nearly 1.5 million of the most vulnerable children in Ukraine access formal and non-formal education, including early childhood education.

According to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, more than 2,600 schools have been damaged and more than 400 destroyed since the start of the war. Only about 25% of Ukrainian schools started the full-time educational process in September. A UNICEF study shows that less than half of families with children under the age of five have been able to return to kindergartens and participate in educational activities. The destruction of schools and power outages caused by shelling of critical infrastructure have hampered access to education, both face-to-face and online, jeopardizing the future of millions of children.

In addition to providing educational services, schools also play an important role in the socialization of children, helping them to overcome the stress and psychosocial trauma caused by the war. School is also an opportunity to communicate with peers with whom

to discuss problems, as well as access to adults outside the family circle who can help manage emotions. In addition, it is at school that you can get referrals to mental health professionals if needed. After all, mental health problems in children should be addressed as early as possible to prevent them from becoming lifelong problems. Due to the war, formal learning spaces have become less accessible, so all these opportunities provided by the school are limited.

To ensure the continuity of education for every child in wartime, UNICEF has expanded its assistance and support programs for children in Ukraine since the beginning of the war. In particular, it has been setting up shelters in kindergartens and schools, providing laptops, tablets, and teaching materials to teachers and students so that displaced children and educators can continue learning and teaching. We have also developed tools for teachers to provide mental health and psychosocial support services, expanded access to life skills development for chil-

dren and youth, and provided materials on how to stay safe during the war.

Cooperation with the government and partners helps to find innovative ways to support children. Today, more than 150 "Spilno" children's centers across the country offer children of all ages informal learning opportunities while having fun. In 2022, almost 300,000 children received psychosocial support and participated in activities to develop their social and emotional sphere across the country. During the 11 months of war, about 770,000 children received School in a Box kits for early development, leisure and learning and other goods necessary for learning and development.

In 2022, UNICEF allocated \$3 million to more than 1,000 schools across Ukraine for minor repairs, winterization, and the purchase of teaching materials.

UNICEF, together with local author-

стор.25

## ДЛЯ ДІТЕЙ

## СОРОКА-ВОРОНА

Сорока-ворона  
На припічку сиділа,  
Діткам кашку варила.  
Підіть, діти, по водицю!

*(Перебирають  
пальці один за  
одним, починаючи від  
мізинного)*

І цьому дам, і цьому  
дам,  
І цьому дам, і цьому  
дам,  
А цьому не дам:  
Цей бецман —  
Він дрова не рубав,  
В хату не носив, печі не  
топив,  
Води не носив, діжі не  
місив,  
Каші не варив, хліба не  
ліпив,  
В піч не саджав, кашу  
доїдав.

\* \* \*

## КОТОЧКУ, ДЕ ТИ БУВ?

*(Глядять долонями  
обличчя дитини й  
проказують)*

— Коточку, де ти був?  
— У коморці.  
— Що там робив?  
— Молочко пив.  
— А мені залишив?  
— Забувся.  
— Апчхи! Апчхи!

Апчхи! Апчхи!

\* \* \*

## ТАПЦІ, РУЧКИ, ТАПЦІ

Тапці, ручки, тапці,  
Підемо до бабці.  
Дасть нам баба  
пиріжки  
І на миску замішки.  
Тапці, ручки, тапці!

\* \* \*

## ГОПА. ГОПА, ГОПА-ЧУКИ

Гопа, гопа, гопа-чуки,  
Наварила мама щуки,  
Та не знала, де подіти,  
Та кинула межі діти.  
— А ви, діти, не  
сваріться  
Та рибкою поділіться.  
А ви, діти, пам'ятайте,  
Свою матір  
споминайте.

\* \* \*

## ТОСІ, ТОСІ

Тосі, тосі,  
Свині в просі,  
Поросята в гречці,  
А музика без'язика  
їде на овецьці.

\* \* \*

## КУЙ, КУЙ ЧОБІТОК

*(Пучкою постукують  
по ступні дитини, наче  
«кують»)*

Куй, куй чобіток,  
Поддай молоток,  
Не подаси молотка —  
Не підкую чобітка.  
Молоток золотенький,  
Чобіток дороженький.  
Ш-ш-ш.

\* \* \*

## ПЕЧУ, ПЕЧУ, КАЛАЧІ

Печу, печу калачі,  
Ти не сиди на печі.  
Чи-ри-ри! Чи-ри-ри!  
Ти не сиди на печі!

\* \* \*

## ОЙ БЕЗ ДУДИ, БЕЗ ДУДИ

Ой без дуди, без дуди  
Йдуть ніженьки не туди.  
А як дудочку почують,  
Самі ніженьки  
танцюють.

\* \* \*

## МИШКА, МИШКА

— Мишка, мишка,  
Де ти була?  
— У Бога.



— Що робила?  
— Пряла.  
— Що запряла?  
— Кусок сала.  
— Де сховала?  
— Під лавкою.  
— Чим накрила?  
— Халявкою.  
— Хто вкрав?  
— Оришка.

І вертить хвостом,  
Як мишка,  
Мишка, мишка,  
Мишка, мишка.

\* \* \*

## КУПАЛИСЯ ЛАСТІВ'ЯТА

(Співають під час  
купання дитини)

Купалися ластів'ята  
Та в чару-водиці,  
Щоб були ми білотілі  
Та ще й білолиці.

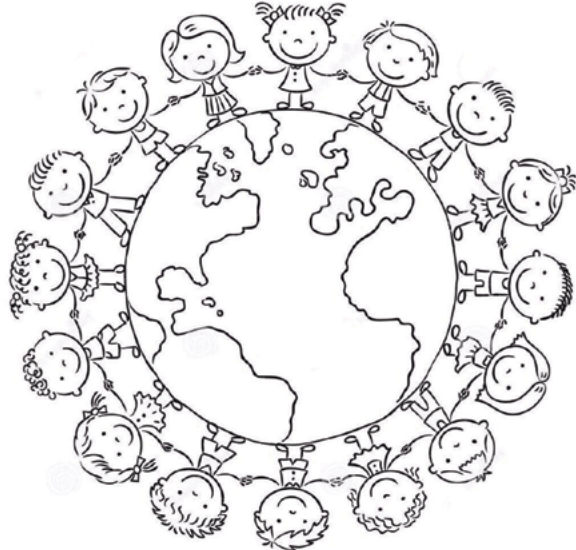
Купалися ластів'ята  
Та в чару-водиці,  
Щоб були ми  
чорнобриві  
Та ще й білолиці.

У любисточку купали,  
Живу воду наливали,  
Щоб здоров'я тіло  
мало,  
Лиха-горенька не  
знало.

\* \* \*

## ПРИЛЕТІЛИ ЖУРАВЛІ

Прилетіли журавлі,  
То великі, то малі,  
Сіли вони на люлі  
Та й співають:  
Трі-рі-рі!



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				32		33						34
35	36				37						38		39	
40				41				42		43		44		
45			46				47		48		49		50	
		51				52		53		54		55		
56				57								58		
		59	60			61				62	63			
64	65		66		67				68				69	
70		71		72		73		74				75		
76			77		78						79			
		80		81				82		83				
	84						85		86				87	
88						89		90		91				92
93			94		95				96				97	
98		99		100				101				102		
103					104						105			

## ЗА ГОРИЗОНТАЛЛЮ:

1. Обрядова каша з ячмінних або пшеничних зерен, уживана з солодкою підливою напередодні Різдва чи Водохреща. 4. Нащадок іспанських і португальських колонізаторів у країнах Латинської Америки. 8. Одночасний постріл з кількох рушниць, гармат і т. ін. 12. Муніципалітет у Франції, у регіоні Аквітанія, департамент Атлантичні Піренеї. 13. Місто на півночі Латвії, розташоване на кордоні з Естонією. 14. Той, хто здійснив смертні вироки або тілесне покарання, бере на тортури. 16. Низький чоловічий голос. 17. В давньоєгипетській релігії — бог Сонця, творець світу. 18. Двигун літака, вертольота. 21. Одна із складових назв звуків. 22. Відомий російський продюсер. 24. Бруд, що вкриває спітніле, довго не мите тіло. 25. Назва договору про страхування, страхове покриття ризику. 27. Високий чоловічий голос. 29. Відвідини кого-небудь. 31. Столиця Франції. 33. Цирковий артист-комік. 35. .... (Рослинні драглі з морських водоростей). 37. Словесне найменування, позначення кого-, чого-небудь. 38. І Чорне, і Середземне. 40. Мідний велетень на Криті, що відганяв від острова чужинців. 41. Сосновий або інший хвойний ліс. 42. Урочистий вірш, присвячений якійсь видатній події, відомій особі. 44. Партія гри в теніс та деяких інших спортивних іграх. 45. Майстер, висококласний спеціаліст. 46. Свійська тварина родини котячих, що знищує мишей і щурів. 48. Представник групи ймовірно слов'янських племен, що згадуються візантійськими авторами з 4 ст. до початку 7 ст. 50. Глибока довга западина (переважно з крутими або прямовисними схилами), що утворилася внаслідок розмиву пухких осадових порід тимчасовими потоками. 51. Генетично модифікований організм. 52. Назва села в деяких тюркських народів у Середній Азії та на Кавказі. 54. Дев'ятнадцята літера грецької абетки. 56. Найвищий пік Криту. 57. Погана, мерзенна, підступна людина. 58. Прісноводна промислова риба родини лососевих. 59. Грунтова поверхня під водою. 61. Кухар на кораблі. 62. Міцний напій із соку, що перебродив, або з патоки тростинного цукру. 64. ....-тік (угода, що її виконано за ціною, яка перевищує ціну товару у попередній угоді в період однієї бір-



жової сесії). 66. Здивування, незадоволення. 68. Одиниця відношення енергій, потужностей, звукових тисків. 69. Здивування, здогад. 70. Перегній, органічне добриво (заст.). 72. Сьома літера грецької абетки. 74. Те саме, що шматок. 75. Старовинна англійська одиниця вимірювання маси вовни. 76. Опале відмерле листя. 78. «... 482» (український рок-гурт, який у 2008 році був представником України на Євро-2008 у Женеві, Швейцарія). 79. Блиск начищеної, лакованої, змашеної і т. ін. гладкої поверхні. 80. Титул мусульманських аристократів (князьків) в Індії. 82. Сплав олова з міддю і стигбієм (переважно для підшипників ковзання). 84. Представник народності тюркської мовної групи, що зараз становить основне населення Хакаської автономної області в Росії. 86. Той, хто керує ватагою. 88. Місце на мілководді, обладнане для купання дітей. 89. Місто в Японії, у префектурі Фукуй. 91. Пісок, земля, нанесені вітром, водою тощо. 93. Міжнародна одиниця електричного опору. 94. Спеціальний ящик із землею для вирощування розсади овочевих і кормових культур, а також декоративних рослин. 97. Муніципалітет в Італії, у регіоні Лігурія, провінція Генуя. 98. Чотирнадцята літера вірменської абетки. 100. Гірська порода, різновид відбілюючих глин. 101. Житель Київської Русі. 102. Одиниця виміру земельної площі в Англії і Північній Америці. 103. Велика кам'яна гробниця для зберігання останків тих, кого християнська церква визнавала святими. 104. Комерційна знижка з усієї суми грошей, що належить за товар. 105. Африканець.

## ЗА ВЕРТИКАЛЛЮ:

1. Бойове шиккування піхоти у формі чотирикутника. 2. Представник найдавніших племен, які населяли в XV—XVI ст. до н. е. територію Передньої Азії і Південного Закавказзя. 3. .... (саме так, розм.). 4. Київський політехнічний інститут. 5. Старовинна іспанська срібна монета. 6. Рів із земляним насипом, валом навколо чого-небудь. 7. Грошова одиниця Латвії. 9. Автоблокування. 10. Станок, на якому закріплюються частини агрегату, механізму і т. ін. 11. Людина, що доглядає за мисливськими собаками і бере участь у полюванні. 13. Той, хто написав

будь-яку працю, твір, лист і т. ін. або розробив якийсь план, проєкт і т. ін. 15. Столиця Японії. 18. Прем'єр-міністр Іспанії з 05.05.1996 р. по 17.04.2004 р. (новий консерватизм). 19. Старовинна холодна зброя у вигляді двосічного прямого довгого клинка з рукояткою. 20. Здатність людини мислити, відображати і пізнавати об'єктивну дійсність. 23. Держава в Гімалаях в Південній Азії. 26. Те, що виноситься текучою водою (пісок, мул і т. ін.). 28. Запалення слизової оболонки носа, що супроводжується слизово-гнійними виділеннями, іноді чиханням. 29. Право керувати державою, політичне панування. 30. Речовина, що впливає на збудження або зміну швидкості хімічної реакції, але кількість і хімічний склад її при цьому не змінюються. 32. ...-птиця. 33. Ста-тус-.... 34. Реакціонерка. 36. Горюча рідина, продукт перегонки нафти. 39. Круглий брус, якого прикріплюють до щогли або стеньги судна, залишаючи його рухомим. 41. Енергетичне поле, яке створюється живим організмом. 43. Зірка 1-ї зоряної величини, найяскравіша в сузір'ї Скорпіона. 46. Кілометр. 47. Рід нижчих грибів родини мукових. 49. Єднальний сполучник. 51. Земноводна тварина або плазун. 52. Автоматизована система керування. 53. Ручна зброя для метання стріл, яка має вигляд стягнутої тятивою дуги. 55. Ударно-спусковий механізм. 60. Франкфурт-...-Майні. 63.... Паркер (британський сценаріст, режисер, продюсер — стрічки «Now Is Good», 2012; «The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel», 2011). 65. Круглий рубець посередині живота, який залишається на місці відпадиння пуповини. 67. Спільнота людей (плем'я, народність, нація), що історично склалася та має соціальну цілісність і оригінальний стереотип поведінки. 68. Те саме, що свердло. 69. Особа, що очолює апарат якої-небудь партії, профспілки і т. ін. 71. Дуже міцний грубий мотузок із волокна або дроту. 73. Асоціація українських банків. 74. Візницький однокінний екіпаж в Англії. 75. Хімічний елемент, проста речовина якого — легкий сріблястий метал — міцний і корозійно-стійкий. 77. Столиця Сенегалу. 79. Апарат, важкий за повітря, з двигуном і нерухомими крилами, пристосований для літання. 81. Невелика



**Archbishop Borys Gudziak, Ukrainian Catholic University President, Receives Honorary Doctorate from the University of San Francisco, Delivers Commencement Address and Commencement Mass Homily**

Archbishop Borys said he was deeply honored and humbly accepted this award in the name of all Ukrainians who have stood and continue to stand for their God given dignity and freedom.

Supporters of UCU were honored to be present for these inspiring events.

Thanks to USF, congrats to the graduates, and kudos to Archbishop Borys!

**FOLLOW US ON FACEBOOK AT UCU FOUNDATION, AND AT UCUFOUNDATION.ORG**

**вокальна студія**

*Олександри Забашти*

Оперна та камерна співачка, педагог вокалу, солістка Київського театру оперети, солістка Національного Заслуженого Академічного Українського народного хору імені Г. Верьовки



- Уроки вокалу для дітей та дорослих
- Постановка голосу
- Робота над вокальним диханням, звуковеденням, інтонацією, дикцією та музичним образом
- Підготовка до міжнародних та всеукраїнських вокальних конкурсів

**Sacramento, CA**  
**(916) 594-5641**  
 lesia.zabashta@gmail.com

закрита металева посудина для рідини. 83. Сукупність виробничих відносин, що становлять економічну структуру суспільства. 84. Дрібна морська промислова риба родини анчоусових ряду оселедцеподібних. 85. Шлях, засіб, рух духовної практики в буддиз-

мі, завдяки якому досягають просвітлення. 87. Переслідування з метою спіймати. 88. Негідник, розбійник, грабіжник. 89. Брус, брус. 90. Міжнародна ріка в Центральній Європі. 92. Сільськогосподарське знаряддя для зрізання злаків, трави і т. ін. при корені. 95.

Одне з п'яти почуттів, органом якого є око. 96. В релігії давніх єгиптян — богиня неба, дружина бога землі Геба. 99. Автомат Калашникова. 102. Міра земельної площі.

3а вертикально: 1. Карте. 2. Ураг. 3. То. 4. Кпі. 5. Реал. 6. Окоп. 7. Лат. 9. Аб. 10. Лафет. 11. Псар. 13. Автор. 15. Токіо. 18. Аснар. 19. Меч. 20. Розум. 23. Непал. 26. Влада. 29. Риніт. 30. Катализатор. 32. Жар. 33. Кво. 34. Петроградка. 36. Гас. 39. Рен. 41. Біополон. 43. Антарес. 46. Км. 47. Мукор. 49. Та. 51. Гад. 52. Аск. 53. Лук. 55. Усм. 60. На. 63. Ол. 65. Пуп. 67. Етнос. 68. Бурав. 69. Бос. 71. Канат. 73. Ауб. 74. Кеб. 75. Титан. 77. Дакар. 79. Літак. 81. Бачок. 83. Базис. 84. Хамса. 85. Яна. 87. Гонка. 88. Лотр. 89. Осла. 90. Одра. 92. Сеп. 95. Зір. 96. Нут. 99. Ак. 102. Ар.

Розсадинок. 97. Не. 98. Тса. 100. Кіп. 101. Рус. 102. Акр. 103. Пака. 104. Рабат. 105. Арап.

3а горизонтально: 1. Кута. 4. Креол. 8. Залп. 12. Аро. 13. Ане. 14. Кат. 16. Бас. 17. Па. 18. Авіамотор. 21. Фа. 22. Ернст. 24. Лен. 25. Ковер. 27. Тенор. 29. Візит. 31. Париж. 33. Клоун. 35. Агар. 37. Назва. 38. Море. 40. Тал. 41. Бір. 42. Ода. 44. Сет. 45. Ас. 46. Кіт. 48. Ант. 50. Яр. 51. Гмо. 52. Аул. 54. Тау. 56. Іда. 57. Паскуда. 58. Сит. 59. Дно. 61. Кок. 62. Ром. 64. Ап. 66. Але. 68. Бел. 69. Ба. 70. Тук. 72. Ета. 74. Кус. 75. Тоа. 76. Опод. 78. Нумер. 79. Лиск. 80. Набоб. 82. Бабіт. 84. Хакас. 86. Бата. 88. Латач. 89. Оно. 91. Занос. 93. Ом. 94.

ВІДПОВІДІ ДО КРОСВОРД

September 9, 2023  
Great Highway Park,  
San Francisco, California

# Ukraine: War and Resistance

Exhibition of American and Ukrainian Photographers,  
Alumni of the Fulbright Academic Exchange Program




Sponsored by: IIE-Fulbright Ukraine,  
Hromada and Friends of Great Highway Park

 **FULBRIGHT**  
Ukraine

 **iie** The Power  
of International  
Education

 **GREAT**  
HIGHWAY  
PARK

 **hromada**

Hromada Aid Campaign for Ukrainian volunteer defenders, children,  
and students. Corporate donation matching. 10K Goal.

**[Who will protect Ukrainian  
children? ]  
from page 19**

ities in different countries, has created “Blue Points” – These are safe places where children and families fleeing Ukraine can receive important information and services. Thanks to the Blue Points, families are guaranteed to learn about their rights as refugees. In addition, they can receive medical care, information about education, psychosocial support, and more. The staff of these places identify and register children traveling alone and connect them to security services. Women also receive the necessary advice, including on gender-based violence, at the Blue Points.

The Blue Dot system is being expanded in Moldova, Romania, Poland, and Belarus to protect refugee children and others at risk of exploitation and abuse of any kind.

Still, it must be said that international organizations should play a more significant role in the return of the taken children, and international law should apply. But the Muscovites do

not care about international laws and rights, and protective international organizations are toothless in this regard, often inactive and uninitiated. Zelenskyy is right to say that the UN and other international organizations have not shown themselves in this regard, have proved to be incapable and need to be reorganized or closed altogether, and new more influential and capable ones should be created, whose failure to comply with decisions would threaten the isolation and collapse of the offending countries.

Yes, this war changed the world, changed the understanding of the security and safety of independent sovereign states. But after the war, and it should undoubtedly end in victory for Ukraine and the entire civilized democratic world, we need to create conditions and organizations to prevent any aggression and expansion, and those who do so should understand that they will be punished.

The task is to create international power structures that could intervene and put in order any inhumane violations, despite the constant threats of nuclear weapons. In general, for a safe

future, something must be done with nuclear weapons, something must be invented, proposed, and implemented to reduce the threat of using such weapons to zero. And this will be the best way to protect the future, to protect not only the children of Ukraine, but also the children of the whole world from bullying and violence.

And now, at this moment, only the Armed Forces of Ukraine, only a successful counteroffensive by our army, which will liberate the occupied territories, will be able to protect Ukrainian children who remain in the TOT. And the further defeat of Putler and his gang of bandits, his regime, the destruction of the policy of racism, the further disintegration of the Russian Federation into parts will create the conditions for the return of Ukrainian children home. Let's hope that this will happen not in the distant future, but in the near future, so that the Muscovite does not have time to poison our children with its fascist ideas. So we wish our valiant soldiers victory, victories, courage and fortitude in battle, because the future of Ukraine and the whole world is in their hands. Glory to Ukraine!





Orest Balytsky D.M.D.

Diplomate, American Board of Endodontics



(707) 763-2170

orbendo17@msn.com

www.petalumaendo.com



## ОГОЛОШЕННЯ | ANNOUNCEMENT

Для розміщення реклами, оголошень та інших повідомлень звертайтеся [info@hromada.us](mailto:info@hromada.us)


To place ads and other announcements, please contact [info@hromada.us](mailto:info@hromada.us)



## ВІДМОВА ВІД ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНОСТІ | DISCLAIMER

«Громада» існує для обслуговування потреб української громади західного узбережжя та всіх, кого цікавить українська історія, культура й українські новини. Ми резервуємо за собою право на відмову друкувати будь-які матеріали. Газета «Громада» не може нести відповідальності за достовірність публікацій третіх осіб.

«HROMADA» exists to serve the needs of our Ukrainian community of the West Coast of the US and all those interested in Ukrainian history, culture and Ukrainian news. We reserve the right to refuse to print any materials. «Hromada» newspaper cannot be held liable for the reliability of third-party publications.





**ALEXANDER STOYKOVICH**  
 Business Development  
 Manager  
[info@riseserv.com](mailto:info@riseserv.com)  
 +1 (415) 735 6706

*Do you need a website?*

- Website development
- Mobile app development
- Dedicated engineering team

*Oleh Solyar*



## CLARINET & SAXOPHONE LESSONS FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS in Citrus Heights, CA

Master of Arts in Performance and Conducting from  
Lviv (Ukraine) National Music Academy named after M.  
Lysenko  
Over 30 years of teaching and performing experience

- Clarinet and Saxophone Professor at Drohobych Music College named after V. Barvinsky (1991 – 2022)
- Wind Instruments Orchestra Conductor of Drohobych Music College (2000 – 2022)
- Head of Drohobych Music College Department of Wind and Percussion Instruments (2014 – 2022)
- Adjudicator of WindStars International Competition (2021 and 2022)
- Jazz Band Performer (Alto Saxophone, 2000 – 2021)

Contact me for a free 20-minute introductory lesson  
at **(916) 809-3307**

[olehsolyar@gmail.com](mailto:olehsolyar@gmail.com)

### VOVK FOUNDATION/UNWLA 2023 SCHOLARSHIP



Supporting undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate students in  
**Engineering, Law, Physical and Natural Sciences,  
Business, Medicine, Music/Creative Arts**

Applications deadline **June 1, 2023 by 11:59 PM EST.**

Applicants will be notified of their status by **August 31, 2023.**

For eligibility guidelines and application, please go to the website  
[unwla.org/projects/vovk-scholarship/](http://unwla.org/projects/vovk-scholarship/)



Established in 1925, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) is the longest-running largest Ukrainian women's organization in the United States.

The Vovk Foundation, providing opportunities for students, entrepreneurs, and engineers/scientists  
[www.vovkfoundation.org](http://www.vovkfoundation.org)

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:

- інженерія
- фізичні та природничі науки
- медицина
- право
- бізнес
- музика / образотворче мистецтво.

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

Щоб дізнатися більше про Фонд, будь ласка, відвідайте  
<https://www.vovkfoundation.org/>

## EVENTS 2023

## JUNE

Нд/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	

## 10 ЧЕРВ/JUN ANNUAL UKRAINIAN SUMMER PICNIC

**UNWLA Northern California,  
Branch 107**

**Where:** Blackberry Farm Picnic Site, 21979 San Fernando Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014

**When:** Saturday, 11 AM – 5 PM  
Enjoy a day of Ukrainian food and festivities with friends and family!  
Food will be served starting at 12 pm

All proceeds will be used to purchase Orthopedic External Fixators and Wound Vacs (Vacuum-Assisted Closure Systems) and to support Pediatric Burn Victims. (more info below).

Your ticket will include:  
-Varenyky, kovbasa, borshch, pliatsky (sweets), vegan-friendly food and salads  
-Wine, beer & soft drinks  
-Live Ukrainian songs  
-Creative photo area with professional photographer  
-Kids' activities: Giant bubbles, ring toss game, giant parachute game, sticky ball dart, face painting, obstacle course, stone painting

In addition, there will be a special workshop on the ancient craft of weaving a traditional Ukrainian fresh floral head wreath, called a 'vinok' (separate ticket required: \$35, spaces limited).

**Tickets:**

Adults: **\$50**

Students (ages 11 to 21): **\$25**

Children (ages 10 years and under):

**FREE!**

Wreath/Vinok workshop: **\$35** (adults only)

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

## 10 ЧЕРВ/JUN JAMALA – LIKE A BIRD TOUR

**Hedonism Festival, Deseract**

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

**Коли:** Saturday, 7 PM – 10 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.

The new "Poklyk" EP (2022), recorded during the artist's forced separation from home, will be the center of the performance.

Since the outbreak of the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Jamala has become the voice of her people, taking part in many charitable events supporting her homeland. During 2022 she performed in 20 countries. In May of this year, she received the "Distinguished Leadership Award" from the Atlantic Council of the USA in recognition of her efforts to protect Ukrainian identity and culture during Russia's invasion. And in December of the same year, the singer was invited

to close the Kennedy Center Honors ceremony in Washington.

**Tickets start at \$67**

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

## 11 ЧЕРВ/JUN CHILDREN'S DAY WITH UKRAINIAN CUISINE AND HANDCRAFTED ART

**Ukrainian Vesna**

**Де:** 3700 Middlefield Rd, Palo Alto, CA 94303-4714, United States

**Коли:** Sunday, 11:00 AM – 3:00 PM

Come and create unforgettable memories with your little ones! We invite you to join us at our fundraiser to support Ukraine, featuring delicious Ukrainian food such as varenyki, borscht, and more, as well as handmade arts. The event will take place at the cozy Magical Bridge area in Palo Alto.

We are excited to offer free activities for kids of all ages. 100% of the proceeds will go towards supporting Ukraine and helping the Ukrainian people fight for their freedom.

Come and join us! We can't wait to see our friends and make new ones!

<https://www.facebook.com/events/191583453797248/>

## 17 ЧЕРВ/JUN UKRAINIAN RUSALKA AND IVAN KUPALA SONGS WITH

Ви можете підтримати нашу газету, якщо зробите одноразовий PayPal внесок чи виставите повторний щомісячний внесок і перейдете на сторінку після сканування QR-коду. Газета «Громада» є некомерційною організацією з правом на списання 501(c)(3) податків.



You could support our newspaper by following QR code to PayPal link where you could make one time payment or reoccurring monthly payments. Newspaper Hromada is a tax-deductible 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

## INNA KOVTUN & NADIA TARNAWSKY

### Kitka Institute

**Де:** Ellen Webb Studio 2822 Union Street Emeryville, CA 94608 United States

**Коли:** June 17, Sat, 2:30 PM – 4:30 PM; June 18, Sun, 2:30 PM – 4:30 PM

Inna Kovtun and Nadia Tarnawsky return to the Kitka Institute to lead two IN PERSON workshops focusing on traditional Rusalka and Ivan Kupala songs traditionally sung in Ukraine during the late spring and early summer. These workshop is open to singers of all ages, genders, backgrounds, and levels of experience. Ability to read Ukrainian or musical notation is not required and some time in each workshop will be spent on creating an authentic Ukrainian village sound appropriate to each song's region of origin.

**Tickets:** start at \$45

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/ukrainian-rusalka-and-ivan-kupala-songs-with-inna-kovtun-nadia-tarnawsky-tickets-628789715967>

## 17 ЧЕРВ/JUN BENEFIT CONCERT FEATURING

## UKRAINIAN PIANO VIRTUOSO OLEG POLIANSKY

### US Artist Management

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

**Коли:** Saturday, 4 PM – 5:30 PM  
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, etc., will perform music by Ludwig van Beethoven, Claude Debussy, César Franck, and Sergej Rachmaninoff.

**Tickets** start at \$40

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

## 5 AUGUST 5'NIZZA NORTH AMERICAN TOUR 2023

### City Nights

**Where:** City Nights, 715 Harrison St

**When:** Saturday, 08:00 pm

**Tickets** start at \$20

<https://bomond.com/tours/5-nizza-north-american-tour-2023>

## 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.

**Tickets** start at \$60

<https://eventcartel.com/events/artem-pivovarov-live-2-tickets-7107/>

## 15 OCTOBER ANTYTLA

### August Hall

**Where:** August Hall

**When:** Sunday, AT 7:30 AM

<https://www.facebook.com/events/3535195856763194>

**Tickets:** \$85.00 - \$150.00 / Age All Ages

<https://www.ticketweb.com/event/antytila-august-hall-tickets/12978245>



UNWLA Branch 107 is a charitable non profit organization under IRS Code Section 501(c)(3). Federal Identification Number: 22-2530749  
For more information on UNWLA's mission and work, please visit <http://www.unwla.org>

# UKRAINIAN ANNUAL PICNIC FUNDRAISER

SATURDAY  
JUNE 10TH  
11AM - 5PM

Blackberry Farm Picnic Site,  
21979 San Fernando Avenue,  
Cupertino, CA 95014



Ukrainian food, activities for  
all ages, songs and music,  
boutique and silent auction

SUGGESTED DONATION



All proceeds will go to UNWLA funds purchasing Orthopedic External Fixators and Wound Vacs (Vacuum-Assisted Closure Systems) and supporting Pediatric Burn Victims