

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ТИЖНЕВИК НОВИЙ ШЛЯХ

THE NEW PATHWAY UKRAINIAN WEEKLY LE NOUVEAU CHEMIN HEBDOMADAIRE UKRAINIEN

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Четвер, 24 березня 2011, Рік 81, Число 12 • Thursday, March 24, 2011 Volume 81, Number 12

Ukraine Strategy Keeps Nuclear in Energy Mix

(Interfax-Ukraine) Ukraine will review its long-term energy strategy after the events in Japan, but it will not abandon the development of nuclear energy, Prime Minister Mykola Azarov has said. "Of course, the energy strategy should be revised, at least because all countries will draw conclusions from the man-made disaster in Japan and respond to the risks that appeared," he said in an interview with Austrian newspaper *Der Standard*, reported on March 21.

"Anyway, we will seek a reasonable balance between the use of nuclear energy, which currently ensures half of the needs of economic development,

and the ecological balance, which, of course, is an important component of the quality of life," Azarov said. He said that the rules for the safety and operation of domestic nuclear power plants had been strengthened and strictly enforced.

Azarov said that Ukraine could not abandon the use of nuclear energy, because it did not have a sufficient amount of other safe sources of energy. He said that this year, the country had substantially increased spending on energy saving and efficiency programs, as well as on the use of alternative energy sources.

Ukraine to Implement All Libyan UN-Sanctions

(Interfax-Ukraine) Ukraine would implement all Libyan UN-sanctions, according to Director of the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry's Information Policy Department, Oleh Voloshyn, stating on March 19 that "Ukraine as a conscientious UN member would implement

all Libyan sanctions foreseen in two Libyan UN-resolutions." He said that the top priority for Kyiv is an end to the violence in Libya and provision of safety to Ukrainian citizens in the country.

Voloshyn also said that under an order of Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich, everything is prepared to allow Ukrainians who want to leave Libya to be evacuated, which we strongly recommend to do. Voloshyn added that the foreign, defence and emergencies and other ministries are working on the issue.

Проти Кучми все-таки порушили справу?

Генеральна прокуратура України порушила кримінальну справу проти Президента України (1994-2005 рр.) Леоніда Кучми за підозрою в організації вбивства журналіста Георгія Гонгадзе, повідомляє УНН із посиланням на джерела, наближені до ГПУ.

Також, як зазначило джерело, Генеральна прокуратура видала розпорядження прикордонній службі України щодо заборони на виїзд Леоніда Кучми за кордон. Рішення про порушення цієї кримінальної справи прийняв перший заступник генерального прокурора Ренат Кузьмін, уточнило джерело.

Як повідомлялося раніше, адвокат вдови убитого журналіста Георгія Гонгадзе Валентина Теличенко заявляла, що прокуратура робить спроби применшити провину Пукача і сховати від відповідальності замовників убивства.

31 січня Печерський райсуд Києва визнав законним закриття Генпрокуратурою кримінальної справи проти Пукача в частині обвинувачення його в замовному вбивстві Гонгадзе.

Нагадаємо, у вересні 2010 року, напередодні десятиліття зникнення Георгія Гонгадзе Генпрокуратура назвала замовника вбивства журналіста. Слідчі прийшли до висновку, що генерал-лейтенант міліції Олексій Пукач отримав наказ убити Гонгадзе від тодішнього міністра внутрішніх справ Юрія

Кравченка. Силове відомство повідомило, що приблизно 13-14 вересня 2000 року у своєму службовому кабінеті у місті Києві по вулиці Богомольця, 10 Кравченко усно віддав Пукачу злочинний наказ – убити журналіста Гонгадзе для припинення його журналістської діяльності.

Вищезгадана заява викликала подив у суспільстві, оскільки досі невідомо, якими особистими мотивами керувався покійний Кравченко, видаючи наказ знищити Гонгадзе.

Прокуратура також відрапортувала про завершення слідства стосовно Пукача. Колишнього міліцейського генерала звинувачують в організації вбивства відомого журналіста. Звинувачення щодо Пукача сформульовано за чотирма статтями Кримінального кодексу у двох редакціях. При цьому Генпрокуратура підкреслила, що продовжить досудове слідство для того, щоб встановити особи всіх, хто мав стосунок до вбивства Гонгадзе. У свою чергу, колишній адвокат Пукача Олег Мусієнко певен, що у слідчих є достатньо доказів для того, щоб притягнути до відповідальності всіх причетних до резонансного вбивства вже тепер.



Колишній Президент України Леонід Кучма

Новий Шлях

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Registration No. 8088



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UCC Welcomes Appointment of Dr. Lindy Ledohowski to Human Rights Museum Board

Ottawa, March 17, 2011 - The Ukrainian Canadian Congress welcomed the appointment today of Dr. Lindy Ledohowski to the Board of Trustees of the Canadian Museum For Human Rights.

"Dr. Ledohowski brings excellent subject matter expertise and a wide perspective to the Museum's Board of Trustees," said Ukrainian Canadian Congress National President Paul Grod. "The UCC has been asking for a re-constitution of the Board, and this appointment is an important first step in the right direction."

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress has asked the Government of Canada to:

1. Reconstitute the Museum's Board of Trustees;
2. Conduct an independent review of the Museum's design, layout and content in a public and transparent manner to ensure that it is decided upon and displayed in a fair and equitable manner;
3. Ensure that the contents of the CMHR be reviewed by a newly appointed, independent and impartial Content Advisory Committee; and
4. Make sure that all work and procurement relating to content, design or that may impact on these aspects, be immediately suspended until its design, layout and content has been publicly presented.

Shevchenko Monument Committee Meeting a Deadline

On February 21, 2011, as part of its final fundraising drive, members of the Ottawa Taras Shevchenko Monument Committee held a special meeting with the President of Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko at the Embassy of Ukraine. The base of the monument has now been constructed and unveiling is planned for this summer. See website for details: <http://www.infoukes.com/tarasinottawa>.

The Ottawa Shevchenko Monument project, essentially, has received core support from the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the Embassy of Ukraine in Canada, the Shevchenko Foundation, and wide support from many donors in the Ukrainian Canadian community.

However, funds are still required to complete this national project. We appeal for donations and continued

financial support so that we can finish and unveil the monument scheduled for June, in celebration of the 120th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada, the 20th Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence, and to honour the 150th Anniversary since the Death of Taras Shevchenko.

Please send your donation to: Shevchenko Foundation, 202 – 952 Main Street, Winnipeg, MB R2W 3P4 indicating "Ottawa Shevchenko Monument".

Names of donors will be recognized engraved on a plaque near the monument and will receive an income tax receipt.

Thank you for your support, Orest Dubas, Chair
Ottawa Taras Shevchenko Monument Committee. Tel.: (613) 725-0006, email: orestdubas@rogers.com

UCC Mourns Death of Community Leader and RCAF Brigadier General Romanow

Winnipeg, Manitoba - March 21, 2011 - The Ukrainian Canadian Congress offered its sympathies to the family and friends of the late Brigadier General Joseph Romanow.



"Joseph Romanow worked tirelessly for the Ukrainian community since his youth," stated UCC National President Paul Grod. "For over eighty years, Brigadier General Romanow was a leader of the Ukrainian Canadian community. On behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, I would like to pay our respects to Mr. Romanow and offer our deepest sympathy to the Romanow Family."

Born in 1921 and raised in Saskatoon, he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) upon graduation from high school in 1940. He served Canada admirably in the Second World War in Europe and Asia. After the War, he left the military, completed his education, and re-joined as an officer. Completing National Defence College, Joseph Romanow

became the first Canadian of Ukrainian descent to be promoted to the rank of General in the Canadian Armed Forces.

Following the Second World War, Joseph Romanow learned that many Ukrainians in the displaced persons camps of Europe were being forcibly repatriated to Soviet concentration camps in Siberia and other remote areas. To help prevent this, Joseph Romanow and other Ukrainian-Canadian servicemen formed CURB: Canadian Ukrainian Relief Bureau. Supported by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (now the Ukrainian Canadian Congress), they came to the aid of these displaced persons and sought to ease their immigration to Canada. The work of Joseph Romanow and other Ukrainian-Canadian servicemen saved the lives of many thousands of Ukrainians.

Joseph Romanow was an active member of Ottawa's St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine and church choir.

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Rising Stars on Ukrainian Classical Music Stage

By Oksana Zolkewych

The Ukrainian Music Festival has a mandate to promote rising Ukrainian stars of classical music and bring the work of Ukrainian composers to a wider audience. Key to achieving this goal is the annual music festival, which attracts over 200 young musicians to the stage every December. All the festival's participants - from instrumentalists and vocalists to ensembles and choirs - perform music written by Ukrainian composers. Although they represent diverse nationalities, their performances keep the spirit of Ukrainian music alive and well.

On April 10, the Ukrainian Music Festival (UMF) will present a concert featuring two of the brightest Ukrainian stars of classical music: soprano Antonina Ermolenko and pianist Marianna Humetska. They will perform a concert of both classical and Ukrainian music. The program will include a *suite* of Spanish songs, Schubert *Lieder*, as well as selected operatic arias from Dvorak and Verdi. As a tribute to their Ukrainian heritage, Ms. Ermolenko and Ms. Humetska will perform a selection of Ukrainian folk songs by Anatoly Kos-Anatolsky.

Antonina Ermolenko received her

Bachelor of Music degree in Vocal Performance from the prestigious Glenn Gould School of The Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto. She also has a master's degree in vocal performance from Hunter College, CUNY, in New York. One of her recent performances included the role of Beatrice in the world *première* of *The Cenci*, the latest opera by prominent American orchestrator and composer Anthony Sbordoni with the Hunter Opera Theater in New York. In fact, Sbordoni created the role of Beatrice specifically for Ms. Ermolenko, with whom he had previously worked.

Ms. Ermolenko also performed the role of Mimi in Puccini's *La Boheme*, as well as the title role in Bizet's *Carmen* with the New York Lyric Opera. Her dedication to explore all facets of her profession has taken her on some exciting journeys. She studied classical ballet and character dance, being a part of the Desna Dance Company of Toronto for eight years. She also spent substantial time studying and performing in Italy, working with such luminaries as Enza Ferrari and Maestro Giuseppe Raffa, both of whom are among the few remaining artists championing the traditions of the *bel canto* vocal school. Following her debut concert

at The Glenn Gould Studio in April, Ms. Ermolenko will go on to perform the role of Tatyana in Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin* in New York, and the title role of Giuseppe Raffa's opera *Gitana* in Rome, Italy.

Marianna Humetska is a graduate of the Tchaikovsky Conservatory in Moscow. She also holds an Artist Diploma from The Glenn Gould School of Music in Toronto and a master's degree from the Lviv Music Academy. She was a winner of the "Virtuosi of the Year 2000" Competition in St. Petersburg, Russia - just one of her numerous distinctions and awards. She is also a winner of the "Galaxie" Rising Stars Award of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the "Debut" Young Artists Auditions and the Marusia Yaworska Award from the University of Ottawa. Ms. Humetska's playing is distinguished by exquisite technique, sound colours, vivacious feeling and "a powerful charge of active energy from her performance," according to Ukraine's *Panorama*.

The UMF is happy to present these two distinguished musicians appearing

together for the first time, performing Verdi, De Falla, Jashchenko and Kos-Anatolsky. The concert will take place on **Sunday, April 10 at 3 p.m.** at **Glenn Gould Studio** in the CBC Building at 250 Front Street West in Toronto. For the fourth year running, the UMF takes great pride in presenting annual concerts showcasing Ukrainian musicians pursuing careers in music, and organizers are committed to providing opportunities for budding artists to display their musical talents. The UMF is grateful to its sponsors, both organizations and individuals who give generously to support these young talented music artists.

In addition to sponsoring performances and holding its annual music festival, the UMF also maintains a Ukrainian Music Library located within the UNF Community Centre at 145 Evans Avenue in Toronto. The Library has an online catalogue of Ukrainian music available for purchase. The UMF is also building a downloadable online complete database of its expansive library. Once completed, this database will enable musicians and music lovers to access rare and hard-to-find Ukrainian music. For more information, please visit: www.ukrainianmusicfestival.com.

We invite you to show your support for these talented Ukrainian musicians by attending their upcoming concert at Glenn Gould Studio. It promises to be an afternoon of superb performances that you will not soon forget!

Letter to Editor



March 18, 2011

Re: Righting the Wrong,
The New Pathway, #5, February 3

Regarding UCC President Paul Grod's letter in your fine paper (re Righting the Wrong, March 3, 2011), Vujko Ilko asked me to respond.

He considers it regrettable that UCC failed to engage sufficiently with the Canadian Museum For Human Rights over the last seven years or so when its policies were being formulated. The result is that Ukraine's genocide may not be given the prominence it deserves despite last year's "85 representations" by UCC to error correct.

Vujko notes that in all those years, UCC had inadequate representation in the various Museum bodies to ensure equitable treatment for the Holodomor. He notes that in the last few days, the

Museum added Dr. Lindy Ledohowski to its Board of Trustees, but warns that UCC must not be placated by this gesture; in itself insufficient to ensure the Holodomor's rightful place in the Canadian institution. Also, he is surprised that Dr. Ledohowski's involvement with the issue and/or the Ukrainian community was not indicated in the announcement.

Mr. Grod deems Vujko Ilko's concerns a sign of "not being involved", "condemnation" and "ridicule". Vujko disagrees.


He wishes UCC every success with the Museum and other issues important to our community and will continue to follow and comment on them. This is his privilege and right in a democratic country.

Readers may wish to read one of my commentaries influenced by Vujko Ilko, titled "Canada's Reputation with CMHR" which appeared in *The New Pathway*, issue 9 on March 3.

Oksana Bashuk Hepburn,
for Vujko Ilko

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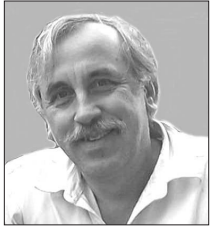
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The View From Here

By Volodymyr Kish

Hryts on Revolutions

It had been a while since I last talked to Hryts, my mentor and guru in all things Ukrainian, so I gave him a call a few days ago to catch up on things. Hryts, as readers of this column well know, lives in a charming little backwater town by the name of Pidkamin, nestled in a picturesque valley on the road between Brody and Ternopil in Western Ukraine. Although the town has been around for some 800 years, Hryts has always claimed that nothing much in particular of note has ever happened in Pidkamin throughout its long history, and he is especially proud of that fact.

Pidkaminites have never striven to live in “interesting” times, he is fond of saying, preferring the world to just leave them alone to live the uneventful but peaceful and rewarding rural life established by their countless generations of ancestors. I have on a number of occasions taken Hryts to task on this claim, reminding him that the town was ravaged several times by Mongols and Tatars, was the scene of much fighting during the Bolshevik Revolution and the Second World War, and is home to a large monastery and church that used to house a miraculous icon.

“Feh!” he would exclaim, “The Ukrainian town to which any of the above would not apply would be exceedingly rare, indeed! There is no town or hamlet anywhere in Ukraine that has not at one time or another faced the onslaught of Mongols, Tatars, Turks, Poles, Russians, Germans or whoever the invader of the month happened to be. As for icons, I think Ukraine has more holy icons than all the rest of the world put together. It goes together with having the most martyrs than any other country in the world.”

In any case, on this occasion I was not interested in discussing history so much as the current state of affairs in Ukraine, another topic on which Hryts is never at a loss for words.

“So, Hrytsiu,” I inquired, “Things don’t seem to be getting any better in Ukraine. Tabachnyk is continuing his Ukrainophobe policies, President Yanukovich is becoming more like Putin every day, the oligarchs are getting richer and the impoverished masses are getting poorer. And yet despite a few grumbles here and there, the opposition to all this has been meagre. All the Ukrainian “patriots” here in North America are getting frustrated. Even our own communities here are losing interest because nothing is happening. Should we turn up the heat, protest more and pressure the Ukrainian government for reform?”

“You can protest all you want,” he replied with a sign of resignation, “But it won’t really do any good. The Ukrainian government doesn’t

really care what the diaspora thinks or wants. It never did. It believes that the Ukrainian community abroad represents an archaic and obsolete nationalist ideology that is foreign and irrelevant to modern Ukraine. Though, it does care what the Canadian government does because of its geopolitical clout, so if you want to do anything constructive then you must put whatever pressure you can on your government to hold Ukraine to task on human rights, the rule of law and a fair opportunity at having a decent quality of life.”

“But what about the people of Ukraine?” I continued, “Don’t you think that they are capable of completing the task started by the Orange Revolution?”

“Bah!” he exclaimed, “They are more likely to grow oranges in their backyards than engage in another revolution. If you were to give the average Ukrainian a choice between a democratic government or a decent apartment or good used car, the apartment or car would win hands down. I am afraid that seventy years of Communism and twenty years of warped Capitalism have diluted the revolutionary spark in our people.”

“But then how do you explain what happened during the Orange Revolution?” I asked.

“Oh yes, that was indeed an impressive moment in history!” he replied, “But, if you consider the facts, it was the students and young people who provided the spark and the energy that provided a temporary victory. Unfortunately, there were not enough of them, and they could not step into leadership roles in the parties and the government afterwards, so the *neo-nomenklatura* once again took charge and things just went back to the way they were. And now, most of the young people have left Ukraine and are working all over Europe and indeed the world. Too many of our best and brightest are no longer with us.”

“That sounds rather depressing.” I replied. “Is there no hope?”

“But of course!” he replied forcefully, “There is always the next generation. When you are young, and if you are blessed with some education, and you have access as we now do to global communications and the media, sooner or later, you will lose patience with those who exploit you and treat your rights with contempt. There will be another revolution. History moves in only one direction. As people gain in civilization and learning, their demands for freedom and equal rights become non-negotiable. You can even see this beginning to happen in the Arab countries which have been bastions of feudalism for ages. In Ukraine, we will just have to be patient a little longer.”

Yanukovich, Terminator

Alexander J. Motyl

President Viktor Yanukovich’s main claim to fame is political stability. After all, Yanukovich is the undisputed boss, he gives all the orders, his minions follow them, and things get done. That’s stability, and stability is good, right?

The argument couldn’t be more wrong.

All authoritarian leaders - and Yanukovich is no exception - believe that the more power they have, the better, the more stable, the more predictable things must be. But the historical experience of dictatorships conclusively shows that the hyper-concentration of power is actually a guarantee of political, social and economic *instability*. The Soviets took the case for centralization to its logical conclusion, constructing a totalitarian polity and a centrally planned economy - and you know how that ended. The fact is that democracy is not just nice. It’s also more stable and more effective than dictatorship.

Unsurprisingly, Yanukovich the would-be authoritarian stabilizer will succeed only in becoming a Terminator and destabilizing Ukraine - and here’s why.

First, although Yanukovich is the undisputed master, he is woefully inadequate in his understanding of modern societies, economies, and politics. Absolute rulers can be successful if and only if they are philosopher kings, and Yanukovich, a tough kid from a tough neighbourhood with two suspect degrees from fly-by-night educational institutions, is not. Knowledge underload and information overload will wear him down very quickly.

Second, and far more important, Yanukovich has, by grabbing all the power, effectively destroyed Ukraine’s political institutions. The Parliament is a joke; the courts are a joke; and the cabinet - along with all the ministries of government - is merely a tool of the President. But here’s the rub. Modern states and societies cannot be run without effective institutions, even if leaders are philosopher kings. Modern states and societies are too complex for any one person to do the job. Sultanistic rule *à la Yanukovich* might have worked in Ukraine back in the Fifteenth Century, but not in the Twenty-First.

Third, and even more important, by declaring himself sultan and destroying institutions, Yanukovich has provided government administrators with irresistible incentives to engage in buck-passing, evasiveness, obstructionism, toadyism, and corruption. Place yourself in the position of some cog in Ukraine’s vast bureaucratic machine. You know that your job depends *entirely* on being in good graces with your boss, whose job depends on being in good graces with his boss. And so on, all the way up the food chain. Will you assume responsibility for anything? Of course not: you’ll pass the buck. Will you take a stand? No, you’ll be evasive. Will you help your colleague get the job done? Hardly: far better to trip her up, as that makes you look better. Will you speak your mind to your boss?

Never: you’ll always suck up. Will you be honest? Not a chance: you know that, since you could be fired at any minute, you need to steal as much as you can when you can. Add to the mix the fact that Yanukovich’s Regionnaire thugs have seized control of the government apparatus, and its incompetence and venality are sure-fire bets.

Fourth, and most important, a hyper-centralized system consisting of a misguided leader, absent institutions, and thuggish party hacks cannot be reformist, effective, or legitimate. Genuine reform is impossible, because it serves no one’s interests. Ineffectiveness is inevitable, because running a complex society in so primitive a fashion is certain to result in terrible mistakes. Nor will you learn from your mistakes, as the mechanisms for providing the leader with good information - functioning institutions and responsible administrators - are missing.

Legitimacy is also out of the question. Big bosses may be feared, but they are never loved. And, when their mistakes become endemic, they always come to be despised and ridiculed. (It took Yanukovich only a few months in office to become a laughing stock.) The result is that he is doomed, at best, to become a second Leonid Brezhnev - the Soviet leader who presided over the inglorious “era of stagnation” and probably made the USSR’s collapse inevitable. The Ukrainian President should ask himself just why Yanukovich jokes are now as popular as Brezhnev jokes used to be in the 1970s and 1980s.

Needless to say, such a system is not stable. It *looks* stable, but only because the boss is the only one speaking and all his underlings *pretend* to be listening. And the Yanukovich system is especially prone to instability, because the Ukrainian President is not content, as Brezhnev was, with doing nothing. Yanukovich wants to consolidate one-man rule as quickly as possible by *proactively* destroying institutions. But the unintended outcome of institutional evisceration is a vicious circle: his rule will only get weaker, which in turn will lead him to strike out at and further weaken institutions. As his regime becomes increasingly ineffective and he becomes increasingly illegitimate, people will increasingly lead their lives outside the state. Some will emigrate; others will “drop out” into the shadow economy and parallel social institutions. Still others will resist: some actively, most passively, in the time-honoured manner of the weak and powerless - by slacking, lying, stealing, and pretending.

At the rate it’s decaying, the Yanukovich system will be on the verge of collapse in a few years. Like some recently deposed Arab potentate, Yanukovich will smile, wave his hand, and look powerful. His acolytes will smile, wave their hands, and look adoring. In reality, he will be presiding over a house of cards. At some point, a spark - some crisis, some serial stupidity, some act of self-immolation - will bring it all down and his adoring acolytes will be the first to terminate the Terminator.

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бути грузинкою”

Леся Українка

Минулого місяця відбулося святкування 140-ої річниці від дня народження Лесі Українки, яке святкували не тільки в Україні та Канаді, але й у Грузії. Посольство України в Грузії організувало проведення заходів, присвячених цій даті. А 25 лютого – у день народження поетеси – відбулося покладання квітів до пам'ятника Лесі Українки в містечку Сурамі за участю представників Посольства України, Товариства Лесі Українки в Грузії та української діаспори.

Частина життя Лесі Українки пов'язана із Грузією. Тут вона періодично жила та працювала протягом десяти років. Тут, у курортному містечку Сурамі, вона провела останні дні життя. Досі діє будинок-музей, де вона тоді мешкала. Грузини бережуть пам'ять про нашу видатну поетесу.

Саме тут вона працювала над своїми творами “Лісова пісня” та “Камінний господар”. Ще б пак! У листі до рідних вона написала: “...Який цікавий, дивовижний куточок – Грузія! Це таке прекрасне місце, що неможливо жити тут і не бути поетом. Я бачу багато спільного між своєю рідною Україною та Грузією”.

Що ж це за країна, Грузія, що її так любила Леся Українка?

У грузинів є красива легенда. Коли Господь створив Землю, то розселив по ній всі народи. А про грузинів забув... Поскаржилися вони Йому – мовляв, де ж їм жити? Задумався Господь і віддав їм місце, яке приготував особисто для себе.

Коли буваєш у Грузії, розумієш, що ця легенда – не просто прадавня казка. Грузія – країна дуже красива! А ще Грузія багата на різні природні скарби та талановитих людей.

У січні я побував у Грузії. Там бував неодноразово, відвідуючи своїх родичів, людей дуже гостинних. І щоразу їду туди з великим задоволенням. Природа там чудова, дуже красива, вода цілюща, люди привітні.

Леся Українка не дарма провела там багато часу. Адже вона не тільки працювала там над своїми творами, а й лікувалася від тяжкої хвороби. Впевнений, перебування на цій землі продовжило їй життя. Лікує тамтешній клімат, лікує земля, лікує вода.

Цього разу хочу розповісти про Боржомі, курортне містечко непода-

лік від Сурамі.

Багато людей їздить в Боржомі на лікування, де добре розвинена мережа медичних закладів. Чим лікують виразки, коліти, гастрити? Звичайно, мінеральною водою, яку в будь-якій кількості БЕЗКОШОВНО можна випити з джерела у парку. Вода тут незвичайна, цілюща і смачна.

От я і замислився, чому в Канаді мінеральні води є, а таких курортів, як грузинські Боржомі та Цхалтубо, українські Трускавець та Миргород, європейські Баден-Баден та Карлові Вари, – немає? Колись український лікар порадив би хворому поїхати попийти цілющої води або прийняти ванни на курортах Карпат, Криму та Кавказу. Чи порадить вам таке канадський лікар?

А як там зараз? Не знаю про інші курорти, але в Боржомі... Там чудово! І до природної краси краю можна додати декілька готелів, де умови не гірші, ніж у кращих готелях, що відповідають світовим стандартам. Умови цілком комфортні: триразове харчування входить до вартості проживання, ціни нижчі за канадські та європейські, їжа смачна. Вино, на мою думку, не має рівних! А щодо мінеральної води, то вона тут, зовсім поруч. А якщо не поблизу, її щодня привозять прямо до готелю. Свіжу... Пийте на здоров'я!

У Боржомі є два санаторії. Один – майже в центрі міста, і джерело мінеральної води знаходиться прямо на його території. Другий, який раніше належав 4-му Управлінню (де лікувалися міністри та перші секретарі, а також перші особи Радянського Союзу, а зараз – грузинська еліта), розташований на околиці Боржомі. Там є лікарі, кабінети діагностики, процедурні, гідромасажні та грязьові ванни. Лікар після обстеження та аналізу призначає курс лікування, і пацієнт ходить на процедури, п'є мінеральну воду, приймає ванну з боржомі, а як треба, то, перепошую, і клізму з чистісінької боржомі поставлять. До речі, для подібних процедур застосовують одноразові шланги.

І не можу обійти своєю увагою клімат – дихати там дуже легко. Влітку, наприклад, коли у Тбілісі може стояти спека, в Боржомі прохолодніше. Саме місто розташоване в ущелині, в долині річки Кури, а її притока, гірська річка Боржомка, створює ефект кондиціонера.

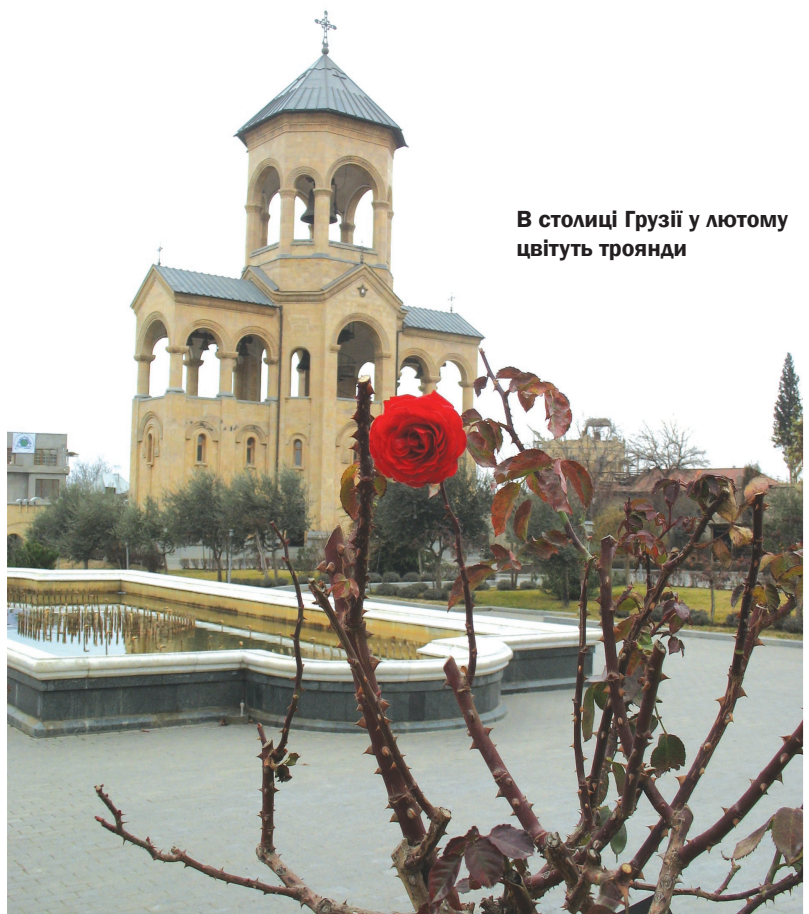
А для любителів “дикого” відпочинку порадижу Національний парк “Боржомі-Харагаулі”, де можна подорожувати пішки, на велосипедах, верхи на конях і навіть ставити



Вид на місто Боржомі



Готель “Лікані” в Боржомі



В столиці Грузії у лютому
цвітуть троянди

намети...

Звісно, мені хотілося б написати більше. Добрих вражень дуже багато... Скажу тільки одне – я знову хочу в Грузію! І наступного разу

я поїду до того самого курортного містечка Сурамі, де провела свої останні дні Леся Українка.

Геннадій Ляшенко