



MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

VISIT AS A SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP



On February 27 the delegation of Cukurova University (Turkey) with the following representatives Vice-Rector Professor Seyhan Tükel, Chief Coordinator of "Mevlana" Exchange Programme Professor Husseyin Erten, and Assistant Coordinator of the programme Mrs. Olga Kunt visited our University in the frames of the International Relations.

The honourable guests met with the Rector of the University, Vladimir Lesovoy who greeted reputable delegation from Turkey in one of the oldest Medical University of our country. He made a point of the fact that the history of our University has begun since 1805 and thousands of professionals have been trained for this period. In the words of Vladimir Nikolae-vich, Kharkiv National Medical University is fully engaged in integration processes and cooper-

ates with higher educational establishments of other countries. "We are grateful that our University turned out to be in the sphere of your interests as we have old-established traditions concerning training of Turkish students. We are glad to cooperate and are confident that we will find mutual understanding which contributes to the achievement of significant results and appropriate changes."



In his turn, representatives of Cukurova University expressed sincere admiration to our alma mater and were amazed that our educational establishment maintains and increases cultural and historical heritage. "We use a lot of technical equipment and a variety of advanced technologies, and today we had an opportunity to see the sources from which it all had begun, in part the first instruments which had been developed and implemented by Kharkiv doctors who had worked in the walls of your university. You have a unique heritage, and we are glad that you shared your history with us", — said Ms. Seyhan Tükel.



During the working visit the honourable guests met with the University administration and discussed mutual cooperation in the field of medical education, scientific and practical activities between our higher educational establishment and Cukurova University, examined in detail the development opportunities of organizational and methodological support of academic mobility of lecturers and students in the frames of "Mevlana" Academic Exchange Programme.

The representatives of the delegation visited the Museum of History and the Anatomical Museum of Human Development of KhNMU.

Cukurova University is located 10 kilometers away from Adana city center, it was founded in 1973. The University has 16 faculties, 5 academies, 13 professional academies, State Conservatory, 3 institutes and 25 research centres. Scientific and teaching staff consists of 1 900 people, the number of students is 44 000.



The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere and has become the key to further cooperation and strengthening of relations between our two universities.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE HONORABLE STUDENTS

PRIDE AND JOY OF THE 6TH FACULTY!

Ceremonial festivity dedicated to the 51st anniversary of African Unity Organization was held in National Pedagogical University named after M.P. Dragomanov on April 3, 2014. It was conducted in the framework of the International Conference "Actual issues of international post-graduate education". List of appreciations for the high level of education of specialists from African countries and organization of the leisure time for African students was awarded to Kharkiv National Medical University.



Two 6-year students of Kharkiv National Medical University from the 6th faculty were awarded with diplomas in the framework of the festivity. Among them are:



Ofori William, a honourable student who is recommended to proceed with his scientific work, the leader of Expatriates' Community from Ghana in Kharkiv;

Nnedu Charles, a singer and a prize-winner of many contests. The student has good academic results and he is the leader of Expatriates' Community from Nigeria in Kharkiv.

We congratulate our graduates and we are proud of them!

O.V. Vasylieva
Vice-dean of the 6th faculty

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**IN THE LONG TRADITION
OF FRIENDSHIP**

On April 12 Mr. Ranbir Singh Sandhu, First Secretary of the Embassy of the Republic of India to Ukraine visited Kharkiv National Medical University.

The programme of First Secretary's visit included meeting with students – citizens of India, during which issues concerning stay of foreign students in Kharkiv, and educational process at our university were discussed.

During his visit to the University Mr. Ranbir Singh Sandhu met with the ad-

ministration of Medical University, in particular with the Rector Vladimir Lesovoy. Vladimir Nikolaevich greeted the honoured guest in the walls of the oldest medical educational establishment of Ukraine, which will celebrate the 210th anniversary of its foundation the next year. The Rector of the University emphasized that the long tradition of friendly relations between our countries has been existing over the years and assured that all the conditions were established in order foreigners can feel comfortably at the University.

The issues concerning bilateral cooperation and development of friendly relations between Ukraine and India as well as problems concerning safe stay of Indian students who are studying at KhNMU were discussed.

**FRIENDSHIP THAT
HAS LONG HISTORICAL ROOTS**

On May 5 Mr. Alisher Habibullayovych Abdualiyev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uzbekistan to Ukraine visited Kharkiv National Medical University.

The programme of the visit included meeting with students-citizens of Uzbekistan and the administration of the University. Head of the Centre for International Programmes of the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine Yuriy Fysun, Vice-Rector on scientific and pedagogical work Kapustnyk Valery and the others were presented while meeting with Mr. Alisher Habibullayovych Abdualiyev. Mr. Ambassador stressed the importance of friendly relations between our countries that have long-term perspectives; also he emphasized the necessity for tolerance attitude to different nationalities and respect for the country in which students from Uzbekistan are studying. Recently, a collector of poems of Taras Shevchenko which was translated by Uzbek poets has been presented to the Ukrainian party by Embassy of Uzbekistan in token of respect. In his turn, the representative of the Ministry of Healthcare emphasized that our friendship with the Republic of Uzbekistan has long historical roots, and it is constantly developing and becoming stronger.

Issues concerning support of valuable operating of academic activity in the University, the quality of doctors' training, simplified system of end-of-semester exams and safe stay of students-citizens of Uzbekistan in our city were discussed during the meeting with the administration of the University.

**ASPIRATION
FOR COOPERATION**

On March 28 Dr. Mohammed Alasaad Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Palestine to Ukraine visited Kharkiv National Medical University.

Greeting the Ambassador at our University, a Vice-Rector on scientific efforts Valery Myasoedov, expressed his aspiration for cooperation, told about the traditions of training of foreign specialists and emphasized that the main task of our higher educational establishment is improvement of quality of educational process. In his turn, Dr. Mohammed Alasaad expressed his gratitude for the given opportunity to visit the University, the name of which is known far outside our national territory and brought into focus that education is a major priority for Palestine, that is why the knowledge which Palestinian students gain at our Medical University is significant for their country.

The issues concerning bilateral cooperation, development of friendly relations between Ukraine and Palestine as well as questions about stay of Palestinian students in Ukraine and meeting the requirements of academic activity of KhNMU by them were discussed.

**VISIT
OF THE REPRESENTATIVES
OF IRAQI EMBASSY**

On March 4 Second Secretary, Consul of the Embassy of Iraq in Ukraine Zina Madkhat Mukhamd and Attaché in Political Affairs of the Embassy of Iraq in Ukraine Abbas Hudur Fadhil met with Iraqi students at Kharkiv National Medical University.



In frames of the visit, the representatives of Iraqi Embassy met with the administration of our University. During the meeting issues concerning safe stay of foreign students – citizens of the Republic of Iraq in Kharkiv were discussed. Questions about passport regulations and educational process at our university were also disputed. The parties expressed willingness to mutual cooperation for training of highly-skilled professionals for the Republic of Iraq.

TARAS SHEVCHENKO'S NAME ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD

Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko is a distinguished Ukrainian poet and artist. He is known as an author of the book "Kobzar". Shevchenko is also famous for many masterpieces as a painter and an illustrator.

There are many monuments to Shevchenko throughout Ukraine. The most notable ones are in Kaniv and in the center of Kyiv, just near-by the Kyiv University. Other famous monuments are located in many Ukrainian cities: in Kharkiv, Lviv, Luhansk, etc.

Outside of Ukraine, monuments to Shevchenko have been put up in several locations of the former USSR associated with his legacy, both in the Soviet and the post-Soviet times. The modern monument in Saint Petersburg was erected on December 22, 2000, but the first monument was built in the city in 1918 on the order of Lenin shortly after the Russian Revolution (1917). There is also a monument located next to the Shevchenko Museum at the square that bears the poet's name in Orsk, Russia (the location of the military garrison where the poet served). There is a street, a library and even the Pedagogical Institute, named after Taras Shevchenko. There are monuments and museums in Kazakhstan where he later was transferred by the military: Aqtau (the city was named *Shevchenko* between 1964 and 1992) and nearby Fort Shevchenko (renamed from Fort Alexandrovsky in 1939). There is a street named after him in Vilnius (because poet lived there), and even Tiraspol University (Transnistria). There is also a bilingual Taras Shevchenko high school in Sighetu Marmatiei, Romania.

Monuments to Shevchenko have been put up in many countries, usually under the initiative of local Ukrainian Diasporas. There are several memorial societies and monuments to him in Canada and the United States. The most notable one is the Leo Mol monument in Washington, D.C., near Dupont Circle. The town of Vita in Manitoba, Canada was originally named Shevchenko in his honour. There is a Shevchenko Square in Paris located in the heart of the central Saint-Germain-des-Prés district. The Leo Mol sculpture garden in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, contains many images of Taras Shevchenko.



A two-tonne bronze statue of Shevchenko, which is located in a memorial park outside of Oakville, Ontario, was discovered stolen in December 2006. It was taken for scrap metal; the head was recovered in a damaged state, but the statue was not repairable. The head is on exhibit at the Taras Shevchenko Museum and Memorial Park Foundation in Toronto. There is a Shevchenko Boulevard in the Lasalle borough of Montreal, Quebec.

In 2001, the Ukrainian society "Prosvita" raised the initiative of building a Church next to the Chernecha Mount in Kaniv, where Taras Shevchenko was buried. The initiative got a rather supportive response in the society. Since then many charity events have been held all over the country to gather donations for the above purpose. A marathon under the slogan "Let's Build a Church for the Kobzar" by the First National Radio Channel of Ukraine collected 39,000 hrn. (7,500\$) in October 2003.

Taras Shevchenko Museum and Memorial Park Foundation is located in Toronto, Canada. A video tour of the museum was created in March 2010. Among other exhibits, the video tour includes footage of Shevchenko's death mask.

There is Taras Shevchenko's statue at Ukraine Square in Curitiba, Brazil.

The British band New Order released a live video on Factory Records entitled Taras Shevchenko, recorded in 1981 at the Ukrainian National Home in the East Village of New York City, and the initial scenes feature a digitized version of the Shevchenko self-portrait. The video artwork was done by graphic designer Peter Saville. This was later included on their video New Order 3 16.

On June 26, 2011 a bronze and granite statue of Taras Shevchenko, created by Leo Mol, was unveiled in Ottawa, Canada.

So to cut a long story short, we should say that the name of Taras Shevchenko is famous worldwide and he is a symbol of Ukrainian national spirit and ideas. He wished the best for his "lovely Ukraine".

Mensah Seth Omari,
7th group



DEBATE CLUB

ON THE WAY TO MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

One has only to cross the threshold of KhNMU to understand that the number of foreign students who study here is considerable, according to statistics, more than three thousand. Students came from different countries, speak different languages, and live in different cultures. But passion for medicine unites all and everyone.

One fine day Nikeabassi Ekkot who flew to us from Nigeria, appeared at the university. And on the same day Bassi met Mark Adamski. By all appearances this meeting was not accidental as very soon it occurred to them to organize an English debate club, which can gather foreign and Ukrainian students to discuss a variety of issues, beginning with urgent medical problems and ending with the socio-social topics. They did not dragged



out the organization and chose a format of Debate club, created thematic communities on social networks, and, at last, the first meeting took place on March 6.

The theme of the meeting was "Using of cadaveric material during the training in medical universities". The question turned

out to be quite burning and assembled full audience: representatives of Nigeria, Ukraine, Morocco, Turkmenistan, and South Africa wanted to express their point of view concerning the issue.

As a result, after conducting a survey, it was founded out that 67% percent of the attendees were fully confident in using cadaveric material during the training. And the most interesting thing is that 54% of respondents did not mind to give their bodies for the benefit of science and students.

It is hoped, that such a good project will continue to be in progress. We are keeping on to create bridges on the way to understanding.

Sector
for Foreign Students

STATE ANTHEM OF UKRAINE

The State Anthem of Ukraine is the name of the official national anthem of our country.

The lyrics constitute a slightly modified original first stanza of the patriotic poem written in 1862 by Pavlo Chubynskyi, a prominent ethnographer from the region of Ukraine's capital, Kiev. In 1863, Mykhailo Verbytskyi, a western Ukrainian composer and a Greek-Catholic priest composed music to accompany Chubynskyi's text. The first choral performance of the piece was at the Ukraine Theatre in Lviv, in 1864.



Pavlo Chubynskyi, the author of lyrics

Creation of Ukrainian national anthem started in the autumn of 1862 during one of Pavlo Chubynskyi's parties. Chubynskyi, a prominent ethnographer, folklorist and poet, noticed Serbian students from the Kyiv University singing a patriotic song. He really liked that song and upon hearing it vanished quietly in another room only to reappear half an hour later with ready-made lyrics for the song "Shche ne vmerla Ukrayina", and then promptly sang it to the music of the Serbian song.

Some researchers believe that the Polish song "Jeszcze Polska nie zginela", which later became Polish state anthem, also had an influence on Chubynskyi's lyrics. At the time, Dombrowsky was very popular among nations that were fighting for their independence (for instance, few months after Chubynskyi wrote his lyrics, the January Uprising began). Likewise, influenced by this Polish song, Slovak poet Samo Tomášik wrote a song "Hey, Slavs", which later became Yugoslavia's anthem in 1944–2003.

The widespread use of Chubynskyi's lyrics among ukrainophiles was very rapid. On October 20 of the same year the head gendarm knyaz Dolhorykov gave an order to banish Chubynskyi for the "dangerous influence on the minds of commons" and sent him in exile to Arkhangelsk Governorate.

The first time Chubynskyi's poem was officially published in 1863 when it appeared in the 4th issue of Lviv's journal "Meta". Soon after poem became popular in Western Ukraine, it was noticed by Ukrainian clergy. Inspired by Pavlo Chubynskyi's poem, one of them, Mykhailo Verbytskyi, father of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, a prominent Ukrainian composer of his times, decided to write music for it. In 1865 Chubynskyi's poem was first published together with Verbytskyi's music sheet.

However, Chubynskyi's poem wasn't used as a state anthem until 1917. Still, even in 1917–1920 legislatively "Shche ne vmerla Ukrayina" was not adopted as an exclusive state anthem and as a result other anthems were also used at the time. In 1939 "Shche ne vmerla Ukrayina" was adopted as an official state anthem of Carpatho-Ukraine.

On January 15, 1992 the music for the State Anthem of Ukraine was adopted by Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada, which was later solidified by the Ukrainian Constitution. However, the lyrics for the anthem were not officially adopted until March 6, 2003 when Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada passed the Law on the State Anthem of Ukraine, suggested by the president Leonid Kuchma. The law proposed to pass Mykola Verbytskyi's music and Pavlo Chubynskyi's first verse and

refrain of his poem "Shche ne vmerla Ukrayina". However, the first stanza of the anthem was to be changed from "Shche ne vmerla Ukrayina, ni slava ni volia" to "Shche ne vmerla Ukrayiny, i slava i volia".

The law was passed with an overwhelming majority of 334 votes out of the total 450, with only 46 MPs voting against it. Only the members of Socialist Party of Ukraine and Communist Party of Ukraine refrained from the voting. The passing of this law finalized Article 20 of the Constitution of Ukraine. The national anthem that up until that moment had only officially consisted of Mykhailo Verbytskyi's music, had henceforth also included the modified lyrics of Pavlo Chubynskyi and was legislatively adopted by the Ukrainian law.

Гімн України

музика М. Вербицького
слова П. Чубинського

Maeztoso

Ще не вмерла України, і слава, і воля,
ще нам, братів моїх, долати у сміх-несться доля!
Згинуть наші вороженьки, як роса на сонці,
западе і ми, браття, у своїм сторони,
душу й тіло ми положим за нашу свободу,
і покажем, що ми, браття, козацького роду.

The official arrangement of the Ukrainian anthem

*Glorious spirit of Ukraine shines and lives forever.
Blessed by Fortune brotherhood will stand up together.
Like the dew before the sun enemies will fade,
We will further rule and prosper in our promised land.*

*We will lay our soul and body for the cherished freedom.
Cossack blood will raise the nation of the joyous people.
For the liberty the folk strives ardently from San to Don,
And will let no alien power in our common home.*

*Aged Dnieper and Black Sea arm in arm rejoice,
And Ukraine will see daylight and live by Fortune's choice.
We will lay our soul and body for the cherished freedom.
Cossack blood will raise the nation of the joyous people.*

*Passion and hard-working hands prove bright future true.
Song of freedom, loud and clear, guides us all way through.
Over mountains and steppes it flows, over ages told.
Valorous Ukraine stands strong in a thriving world.*

*We will lay our soul and body for the cherished freedom.
Cossack blood will raise the nation of the joyous people.*

O.V. Samolysova,
teacher of the Department of Ukrainian Language,
Principles of Psychology and Pedagogics

“THE SEED OF PRIDE OF BEING A STUDENT OF KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY IS SOWN IN OUR HEARTS”

In the middle of January, 2014 we visited our University Museum. This excursion unearthed a lot of wonderful facts about the foundation and life of Medical University in different historical periods. This excursion was held by an intelligent young woman called Miss Helen Semenenko. It was quite interesting excursion, which helped me to realize the important role of teachers in our education. Most of the people we found out about were all professors of our university and all of them did amazing things. We learned that just sons of nobility had the chance to attend classes. There were very strict rules for the students: they had to always abide by wearing their uniform, and coming to school on time. One of our professors (O. Shatilov) was a very charitable and kind man, who helped poor people. He was general practitioner, lived in suburbs, full of peasants and criminals. Students loved him because of his kind nature. There was another professor, who made a great contribution to antiseptic field. It was a valuable achievement because during that time surgeons did not sterilize their surgical instruments before the operation and patients used to die in many cases because of blood infections.

Professor V. P. Vorobyov took a risk of embalming the body of famous Russian revolutionist Volodymyr Lenin, which is still preserved in Mausoleum in Moscow.

In the 20th century there was a female professor, cardiologist L. Malaya. She was famous for helping to treat heart diseases.

During the World War II many of our professors and students volunteered to be the part of the army. They helped in various ways to save the lives of people. Professor Volodymyr Shamov was responsible for blood transfusions.

These facts and acts were absolutely generous and interesting for us. All these stories make me proud to be a student of this amazing University.

Florence Quaye
(24th group, 1st course)



We have heard a lot of useful things about the foundation of our University and famous students of it during our visit to the museum. We have seen the photos of old university building. First students did not wear white coats. They wore the special uniform similar to military one, and all of them looked very smart.

I would like to express heartily gratitude to my teacher Mrs. Nataliya Martynenko and guide Ms. Helen Semenenko for this excursion, which enriched us by new historical knowledge and facts.

Sonali Sharma
(24th group, 1st course)

This excursion was enlightening and interesting. I understood that the museum is a wonderful source of knowledge of the events of Ukrainian history as well as evolution of medicine and the contributions of prominent individuals. We observed old medical instruments: previous forms of the inhaler, hot water bottle, dentist drill and urological instruments. The experience opened our eyes to aspiration of human for the development, efficiency and comfort – especially comparing modern medical instruments to their old forms. Also, we found out about the selfless actions of some prominent individuals

in medical history who had strong desire to help and save people's lives in accidents or during war times. Some stories had shown that the idea of medicine is selfless, alert, hard-working and generous. As a result, medicine has limitless potential.

The museum also displayed photos of the University showing the diversity of cultures. Photos and objects are from countries like Egypt, Sudan, South Africa, India and other parts of the world. It signifies the popularity of the University. Also we were convinced that medicine is Universal. In my opinion, we are all flesh and bone and the profession of doctor is priceless all over the world.

The museum is relevant for identity; knowing how far medicine has come and in perspective, how far it will go. By knowing past mistakes, we are able to improve the present and the future. We can learn from the noble and selfless acts of past medical individuals.

The history of Ukraine has shown that Ukraine has played a great role in world medical sector.

Finally, we learnt about the help of doctors during the World War II, when Germany invaded the USSR. Doctors were needed at the battle front, even students without diplomas had to act as professional doctors. Some of them died, some returned, graduated from the University and became famous people in Ukrainian history.

Onabolu Anuluwapo
(24th group, 1st course)



GRADUATION – 2014

THE START AND THE END OF OUR JOURNEY

It seems like a blink of an eye when one looks back. In 2008, the desire for medical education brought three unknown individuals together one faithful morning. Not knowing each other and not knowing our neighbouring places kept us in doors till hunger told us

to make an effort to know our immediate surroundings. Students who were not acquainted with each other joined together in one class with different cultural backgrounds and views. Our lecture on Anatomy Department, where all continents were represented started.

Now no more well noticeable, is the cultural and environmental shock! Most difficult of all, was the language - how to tell the driver of an overcrowded bus 77 to stop at one's destination. Luck shines on



one if someone is getting off the bus at the same bus stop otherwise getting late for class or walking an extra mile was almost inevitable.

In all these situations the wonderful teachers who came to help us and dedicated their time to guide us around. Russian Department, Anatomy Department, Department of Infectious Diseases, all these have been a wonderful experience. The parental guidance as well as the teaching have made us what we are today — doctors! We are grateful to all the teachers!

Another essential office we would never forget is our Dean's office. Labeled as office of terror for students, but becoming office of love, affection and a safe haven as we are graduating.

We are grateful to all the staff who has worked so well with us through the 6 year journey through the most complex structure on earth. We are especially grateful to our deans Dr. Dimitry Katsapov, Dr. Oksana Vasylieva and Olga Baluk for all their efforts in making us doctors. Over all the honour is ours for graduating from a wonderful University. Thanks to all University authorities who have made today possible.

Dr. William Ofori

UKRAINIAN TRADITIONS

AMAZING WORLD OF PYSANKA

On April 17, 2014 students of the first course visited the exhibition of traditional Ukrainian Easter Eggs with lecturer of the Department of Social Sciences. Students found out about **pysanka** (Ukrainian: писанка, plural: *pysanky*) a pretty Ukrainian Easter egg, decorated with traditional Ukrainian folk designs using a wax-resist (*batik*) method and even had the chance to decorate one.

Pysanka is often taken to mean any type of decorated egg, but it specifically refers to an egg created by the written-wax batik method and utilizing traditional folk motifs and designs. Several other types of decorated eggs are seen in Ukrainian traditions, and these vary throughout the regions of Ukraine.

- *Krashanky* – from *krasyty* (красити), "to decorate"– are boiled eggs dyed a single colour (with vegetable dyes), and are blessed and eaten at Easter.



- *Pysanky* – from *pysaty* (писати), "to write"– are raw eggs created with the wax-resist method (*batik*). The designs are "written" in hot wax with a stylus or a pin-head. Wooden eggs and beaded eggs are often referred to as "pysanky"

because they mimic the decorative style of *pysanky* in a different medium.

- *Krapanky* – from *krapka* (кrapка), "a dot"– are raw eggs decorated using the wax-resist method, but with only dots as ornamentation (no symbols or other drawings). They are traditionally created by dripping molten wax from a beeswax candle onto an egg.

- *Dryapanky* –from *dryapaty* (дряпати), "to scratch"– are created by scratching the surface of a dyed egg to reveal the white shell below.



- *Malyovanky* – from *malyuvaty* (малювати), "to paint" – are created by painting a design with a brush using oil or



water colour paints. It is sometimes used to refer to colouring (e.g. with a marker) on an egg.

- *Nakleyanky* – from *kleyaty* (клеяти), "to glue on"– are created by glueing objects to the surface of an egg.

- *Travlenky* – from *travlenya* (травлення), "etching" – are created by waxing eggs and then etching away the unwaxed areas. This is not a traditional Ukraine practice, but it has become popularized recently.

- *Biserky* – from *biser* (бісер), "beads"– are created by coating an egg with beeswax, and then embedding beads into the wax to create geometric designs.

- *Lystovky* – from *lystyа* (листя), "leaves" – are created by dyeing an egg to which small leaves have been attached.



All but the *krashanky* and *lystovky* are usually meant to be decorative (as opposed to edible), and an egg yolk and white are either allowed to dry up over time, or removed by blowing them out through a small hole in the egg.

Nataliya Martynenko,
lecturer of the Department of Social Sciences

CHARITY EVENT

ALL-UKRAINIAN EVENT
"FROM HEART TO HEART"

Ninth year in a row, students and staff of our University are involved in all-Ukrainian charity event "From Heart to Heart". The final stage of the action took place on April 24-25.



The Coordinating Council of students' self-government of KhNMU addressed foreign students with a request to join a participation in this event. It is pleasant to note that foreigners answered actively a request for help and made a weighty contribution to the charity event. Ukrainian and foreign students as well as staff of departments of our University raised more than 20 thousand of hryvnias to help children who have visual deficiency in consequence of joint actions.

UKRAINIAN TRADITIONS

PETRYKIVKA PAINTING

Foreign students of the first course visited the exhibition devoted to Petrykivka Painting in frames of the practical lessons on "History of Ukrainian Culture". Petrykivka Painting is a decorative-ornamental artistry which was formed at the end of 19th – beginning of 20th century. It is a remarkable artistic phenomenon of Ukrainian culture. UNESCO has decided to include Petrykivka painting into the List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.



Petrykivka Painting reflects the spiritual unity of human being with nature, and shares the idea of cyclic character of life. Ukrainians have had the tradition of painting their houses since the most ancient times. People were sure that in the house with paintings live people of high level of morality. One can find a magic image of sunlight in the bright colours of this kind of painting.

Symbols of Petrykivka Painting are very interesting. Flower was a figure of natural beauty; guelder-rose was a symbol of girl's beauty; flowers-in-vase compositions were a figure of flowering tree of life; mallow was a token of Cossack heroism; oak tree was a symbol of power and bravery; bird was a figure of harmony, the light, and happiness; cock symbolized awakening and revival; cuckoo meant the secret of eternal time.



UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL EMBROIDERY

National culture is full of wonderful and amazing phenomena. Foreign students of the first course found out about Ukrainian embroidery traditions at the exhibition of Ukrainian artist Hryhorii Hryn.



The guide told students that embroidery is an important part of spiritual and material culture of Ukrainians. People tried to reflect their understanding of the Universe with all its laws and principles by doing fancywork. World Tree reflected the unity of three worlds. It was a very popular motive in ancient times. In Slavic traditions embroidery was used for decoration of clothes, towels, table-clothes, serviettes, pillow-cases, sheets, etc. Silk, gold and silver threads and colourful cottons were used for that. Slavic traditional embroidery had mostly geometrical and floristic motives. Each embroiderer had her own secret code. It was mostly female activity. Rhombus or square meant field, small flowers inside it symbolized seeds sown in the land. Small berries on the grape-vine contented the wish for a new couple to have many children. There were special ornaments of the towels for the wedding, new-born babies' birthdays, for re-housing, decoration of icons, and portraits. We can mention the deep love of Ukrainian people to their motherland, spiritual needs, and hope for better life in these original things of fancywork.

There were about 100 kinds of fancywork techniques. Domestic fancywork and organized artistic fields were connected with markets. Unfortunately, transition from manufacture to factory negatively affected these fields of life.



People started to use machines, and nearly lost some of the most interesting embroidery techniques. Such exhibitions give us a chance to understand the unique phenomena of authentic Ukrainian National culture.

**Nataliya
Martynenko**

IN MEMORIAM OF SKOVORODA**OUTDOOR CLASS ON UKRAINIAN PHILOSOPHY**

On March 24, 2014 our teacher Professor K.I. Karpenko conducted outdoor class on Ukrainian Philosophy. I learnt a lot and it was really amazing and educational to take a walk outside, see the monuments that represent important historical moments of Ukrainian history and discuss issues.

We visited the Orthodox Church, the place where Hryhorii Skovoroda taught his students.



We also attended his monument and fountain next to this place.

Skovoroda was the most influential philosopher in Ukraine. He had a lot of prevalent beliefs and opinions. To my mind the one that stands out was "srodnoe delo", which means that everyone has what he or she is meant for. I strongly believe that everyone has something unique to do and if you find exactly what you are meant for you will reap the benefits of it.

We also visited the fountain that signified "equality in inequality", which means, in my opinion, that although we are all different people who carry out different tasks and have different positions we are still somehow the same and equal.

An outdoor class helped us to get acquainted with Skovoroda's lifestyle, teaching and his views. We gained unforgettable experience in friendly and warm atmosphere.



New pages of Ukrainian culture were opened to me by visiting the Orthodox Church. It was very beautiful and serene. A lot of people were praying and paying their respects. Although Ukrainian philosophy is not very popular in the world it is very educative and significant to the people of Ukraine.

Dom Mildred Noroh,
YI medical faculty, 22nd group, 2nd course

BY LANGUAGE OF PHOTOS

On May 14 foreign and Ukrainian students coalesced on stairs of the main building under the slogan "Bring Back Our Girls".

The event was dedicated to the tragedy that had occurred last month in Nigeria, where the terrorist group kidnapped 276 girls. At the moment children are in captivity. This event gave an impetus to hold a campaign called #BringBackOurGirls. Thousands of people from around the world joined to it, even Michelle Obama took photos with an appropriate hashtag.

Medical students did not stand aside. Upon an initiative of the representative of Nigerian Students Mayowa-Joseph Ajisegiri and the Coordinating Council of students' self-government, our university took the part in this campaign.

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