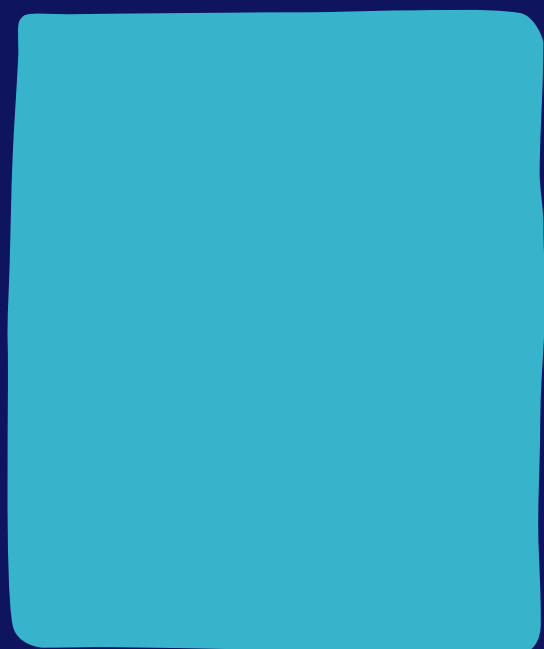
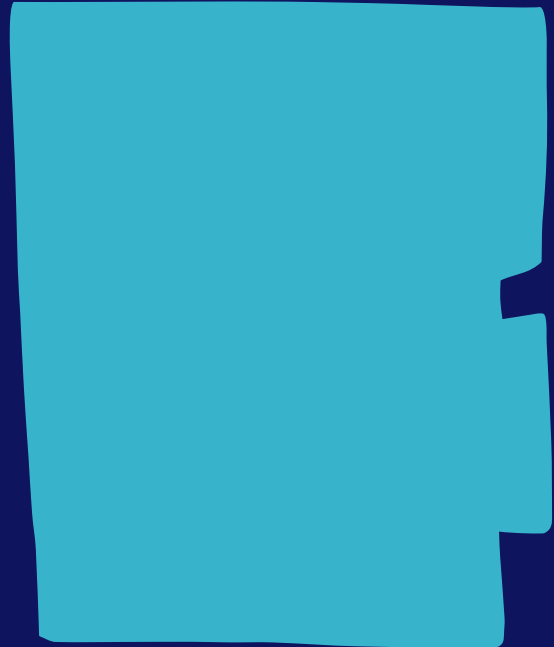
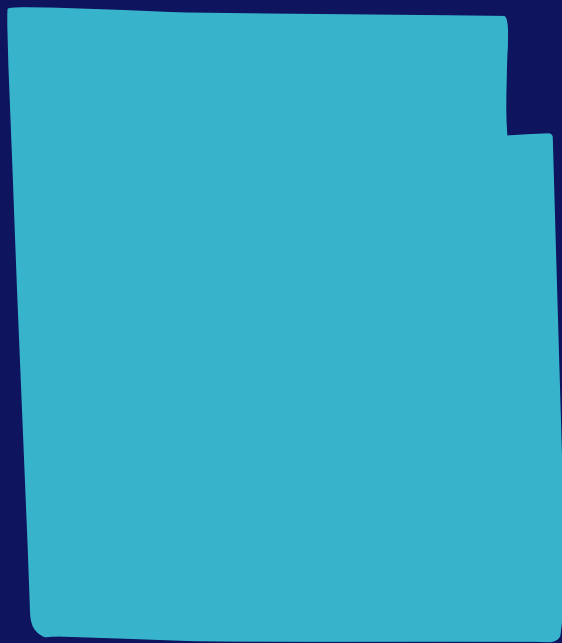
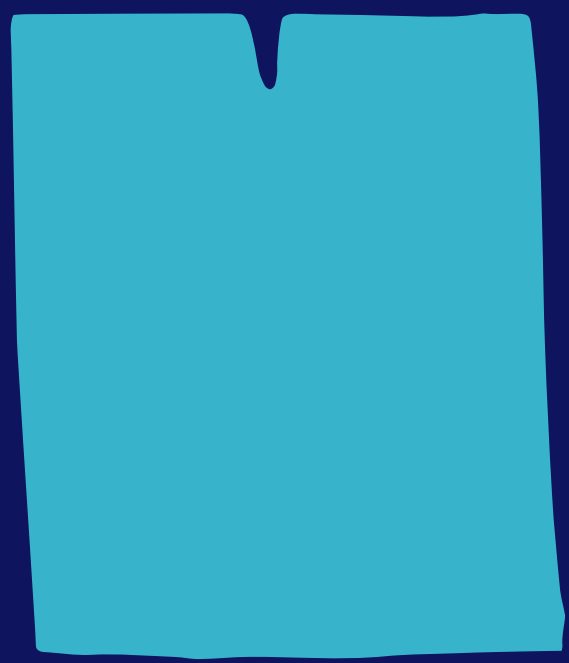


EMERALD



APRIL

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INDISPENSABLE

A History of the Relationship between Russia and Ukraine.

EDIE CARTER



Vladimir Putin invaded Russia on the 23rd of February 2022. Since then, more than 2.5 million people have been tragically displaced from their country due to the incessant conflict and bombing. As of the 17th of March, there had been 549 civilian deaths and 957 injuries in Ukraine, although it is believed that the real total is considerably higher. Of those killed, 26 have been confirmed as children. This is a humanitarian travesty and the war crimes committed by Vladimir Putin are more horrific than words can express. So why does this delusional despot see Ukraine as his?

The shared heritage between the two countries goes back over one thousand years and spans an assortment of grievances between the contentious neighbours. Putin sees Russians and Ukrainians as “one people, a single whole”. This has only been true of a time over one thousand years ago when Ukraine’s current capital, Kyiv, was at the centre of the first East Slavic state – Kievan Rus – the birthplace of both Ukraine and Russia. The state stretched from the Baltic to the Black Sea from the 9th to mid-13th century; this medieval empire was in fact founded by Vikings. ‘Rus’ is the Slavic word relating to the red-headed Scandinavians, coming from the north in the 9th century and conquering the local Slavic tribes. The kingdom converted to Eastern Orthodox Christianity

in 988, placing the foundations for the modern Russian church. Since then, the two countries grew and evolved into two very separate states with different customs, culture, heritage, and languages, but Putin is unable to accept this. Over the past ten centuries, Ukraine has been relentlessly carved up by competing powers on the tumultuous journey to the conflict of today.

In the 13th century, Mongol warriors from the east conquered Kievan Rus. Then, in the 16th century, Polish and Lithuanian armies invaded from the west. War between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Tsardom of Russia in the 17th century brought lands east of the Dnieper River under imperial Russian control. The east became ‘Left Bank’ Ukraine and lands to the west of the river were dubbed ‘Right Bank’. Divided into halves (a cleft which left its social mark for centuries to come), the east was ruled by Russia and the west by Poland.

Over one hundred years later in 1793, the right bank was annexed by the Russian Empire. In the proceeding years, a policy known as Russification was employed, banning the use and study of the Ukrainian language and pressuring people to convert to the Russian Orthodox faith. Following the 1917 communist revolution in Russia and the Bolshevik takeover under Lenin, Ukraine



was one of the many countries to become embroiled in a brutal civil war for independence before being fully absorbed into the Soviet Union in 1922. Ukraine had not won its independence and was instead engulfed into the empire as the indispensable 'bread basket' of Russia. Leadership of the Russian empire had passed to Joseph Stalin by 1929 who, in the early 1930s, orchestrated a famine to force peasants into joining collective farms but in turn caused the starvation and deaths of millions of Ukrainians. Afterward, Stalin imported masses of Russians and other Soviet citizens (many of whom could only speak Russian and had no ties to the region) to repopulate the east.

These fraught legacies left lasting and bitter wounds. Because eastern Ukraine came under Russian control much earlier than the western side, the people in the east had stronger ties to Russia and were traditionally more likely to support Russian-leaning leaders. Those in the west, under centuries of shifting control of various European powers (such as Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), tended to support more Western-leaning politicians. Even within the country, Russian power had divided the country into an eastern, more Russian speaking and Orthodox population alongside a more Ukrainian speaking and Catholic west.

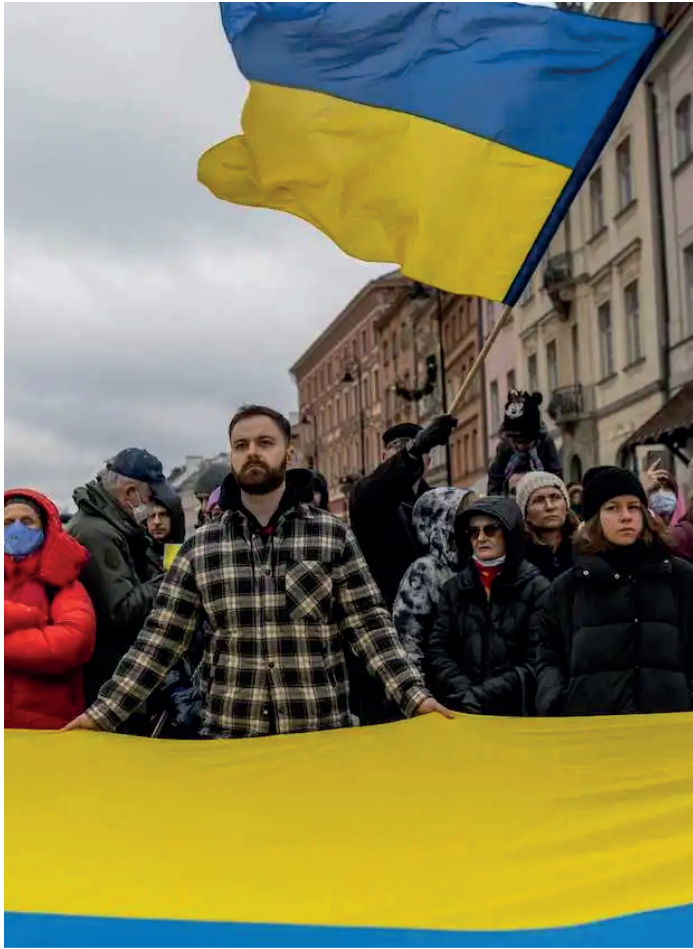
When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Ukraine became an independent nation. Existing divides proved uniting the country to be a difficult task. Former ambassador to Ukraine, Steven Pifer commented that "the sense of Ukrainian nationalism is not as deep in the east as it is in west". The adoption of democracy and capitalism was painful and chaotic and many Ukrainians (especially in the east) remembered the relative stability of earlier eras with nostalgia.

The biggest divide, remaining as a token of Ukraine's history, is the stark contrast between those who take a more sympathetic view of Russian imperial and Soviet rule versus those who see them as a tragedy. The extent of these fissures was revealed during the 2004 Orange Revolution, where thousands of Ukrainians marched to support greater integration in Europe.

When in 2014, Russia was occupied and annexed, a separatist uprising broke out in the eastern Ukrainian region of Donbas. This resulted in the declaration of the Russian-backed People's Republics of Luhansk and Donetsk. When Russian troops crossed the Ukrainian border this year, the tragic events that followed and are currently occurring in Ukraine clearly reflect the fault lines of the region's tumultuous history with its neighbour.

POLITICS IN UKRAINE

OLIVIA BLACKBURN



So, if you haven't been living under a rock for the past few days you would have been aware of the current war being held in Ukraine.

Let's give a bit - well, a lot - of context behind why there was an invasion, why some people believe Ukraine should be part of Russian influence and control, all of which can be unpicked in the elements of Putin's speech on the 24th of February. Brace yourselves, it can get complicated. Within his speech, he addresses a multitude of reasons as to why there was "no other option" but to invade Ukraine, ranging from 'anti-russian' civilian attacks when in Ukraine, to the expansion of NATO, an organisation which he claims is a "war machine (...) coming close to our borders".

This refers to the "expansion" of NATO following the idea of the Ukrainian president, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, of Ukraine joining and becoming one of the 30 member states of NATO, of which would bring a NATO country to the border of Russia. For the history of why Russia is not exactly the biggest fan of the National Atlantic Treaty Organisation is to look no further than the reason it was created back in 1949. The primary purpose of the "peacetime alliance" between mainly Western states was to "provide collective security against the Soviet Union", ensuing from the beginning of the Cold War two

years earlier in 1947. Though we are not in the process of a Cold War anymore, some in Russia may still believe that NATO is somewhat opposed to the existence of Russia, and obviously Putin is one of them, therefore taking out his fear on a country welcoming the organisation in.

However, it is not as simple as just Ukraine wanting to join NATO, and it hasn't just been recently that the country (in particular the citizens) wanted to do so. Back in May 1997, after a public opinion poll - resulting in 37% in favour, 28% opposed and 34% undecided - Ukraine opened its first-ever official NATO Information and Documentation Centre in Kyiv, its capital city. It aimed to "foster transparency about the alliance", but it wasn't until July 1997 that a NATO-Ukraine commission was established. Though Ukraine wanted to join, at the time it did not tick all of the criteria of a country being able to join, the main obstacle being to have a functioning democratic system based on a market economy, and to not have unresolved external territorial disputes. Nevertheless, when the country arguably reached a democratic way in which to conduct elections in 2010, after Viktor Yanukovich took office, plans of joining NATO were shelved due to the President's own beliefs. He preferred to keep the country non-aligned, and independent of other organisations or countries. However this caused national unrest among Ukraine's citizens starting in November 2013 with the Euromaidan protests, wanting to align Ukraine with the EU and NATO, ultimately starting the Revolution of Dignity in February 2014. Consequently, President Yanukovich fled to Russia, where he was offered a temporary asylum certificate until 2015, but then later was extended to 2017, and then after extended another year, during the time in which he was tried to be imprisoned for 13 years in Ukraine for "committing a serious crime against the foundation of Ukraine's national security" (Judge Vladyslav Devyatyko), and was also found guilty of "complicity in waging an aggressive war against Ukraine". In total, during the Revolution of Dignity, more than 100 civilians were killed, and 2,500 injured following fighting against the security forces, some being from injury of a sniper.

Though this was the end of the Revolution of Dignity from the standpoint of the ex-President, the fighting for Ukraine was not over. In April of that year (2014) Ukraine went to war with Russian forces in the upper regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, which drove out around 2 million people from those regions. This war was named the Donbas War and carried on into the October of 2019, with only one successful ceasefire, lasting only 6 weeks, in 2016. It started with pro-russian activists storming the Security Service of Ukraine offices in the two regions early on April 7th, arming themselves with automatic

weapons, and setting up what they called the Luhansk Parliamentary Republic (a self-proclaimed breakaway state located within Ukraine). The step-in President at the time, Oleksandr Turchynov referred to the group as a Russian aim to 'disember' Ukraine, in a speech on national television. Fast forward to February 2019, and 7% of Ukraine's territory was considered temporarily occupied by the Russian military, in areas such as Donetsk, Luhansk and the Crimean peninsula - taken over by Russian military forces in 2014. However in 2019, Ukraine, Russia and several other groups (including Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk PR) agreed to roadmap the borders and therefore cease the Donbas War on the 1st October 2019, though tensions still remained.

I know, this is lengthy, and possibly very complicated. But it doesn't end there, however it is onto more recent events.

In 2019, there were amendments made to the Constitution of Ukraine, one of which stated and enshrined within the preamble (introduction) of Basic Law, that a course of membership to NATO and the EU was planned to happen in the next few years. This could be a more notable reason to why in 2022 Russia launched a full-scale invasion into Ukraine. On the 24th of February, the first Russian troops entered Ukraine launching bombs on buildings and attacks on civilians in the weeks to follow. One of the first disasters to happen during the beginning of the invasion happened a few days later on the 28th February, where 16 children and 2 adults were killed after a cluster bomb attack on a nursery, alongside 116 injured children. One of those killed was the 7 year old Alisa, who was killed in this attack. Another shocking event was the Russian attack on Kyiv, where a family's car was open-fired on by bullets, in which a 10 year old girl Polina and her two parents were shot dead. These are just a few examples of the atrocities committed in Ukraine, with (as of the 19th March), 902 civilian fatalities have been recorded, with a further 498 Russian armed forces as of the 2nd March. Overall, 3.9 million refugees have fled Ukraine, hoping to seek safety in other neighbouring countries, around 2.2 million heading for Poland, whilst around 300,000 have gone to Russia.

However, civilian lives are not the only tragedies taking place; on the 13th March, Brent Renaud, a US journalist, was killed after Russian troops had shot him in the neck in his car in Irpin, just outside of Kyiv, whilst he was filming the evacuation of Ukrainian citizens. Two other journalists were also injured and taken to hospital.

In spite of the several war crimes committed on Ukrainian territory, as Ukraine is not a country in NATO, it has no alliances with other countries that can send troops to defend them, and they are therefore alone.



Though surrounding countries have offered shelter and safe places for all in Ukraine, theoretically letting Russia take over the country, Zelenskyy only replied, "I need ammunition, not a ride.". Therefore, due to the fact that World War 3 would take place if NATO got directly involved, the most other countries can do is pose sanctions on Russian oligarchs, business people who rapidly accumulated wealth during the era of privatisation in the aftermath of the dissolution of Russia during the 1990s - and therefore the most other countries can do is offer refuge for Ukrainian citizens, some of which are not fleeing but moving to regions further away from the line of fire within Ukraine. Some of these sanctions include imposing bans, or limitations, on Russian exports, including financial, trade, transport and immigration sanctions, all of which are hoping to destabilise the economy, causing Putin to back out of Ukraine, and therefore ceasing "to threaten the territorial integrity, sovereignty or independence of Ukraine" (UK Government publication). These sanctions are hoping to affect those closest to Putin, and consequently limiting the funds backing him to carry on with such an invasion.

However, there is still so much more about the Ukraine crisis to unpick such as the protests and arrests made all over Russia, as well as the speeches of both leaders. But after this bit of information, do you think that other countries can do more to help? How could this crisis be solved?

BORIS JOHNSON

Devaluing the Price of Lies.

JAMES COOK



In 1961, the world was a different place. JFK was the president of the United States of America; Theresa May had just celebrated her fifth birthday; and governments could be brought down by their very own lies, crimes, and misconduct.

Today, JFK is buried six feet under the ground in the US capital of Washington D.C., former Prime Minister May is now 65, and (it seems) with the right timing, luck, and absence of moral conviction or foresight, governments can splutter along through scandal, despite their shady records.

John Profumo was 46 in 1961, fairly young for a contemporary MP. A veteran of the Second World War, he was well-regarded within the Conservative Party-enough for Profumo to become the Secretary of State for War in July 1960.

Profumo's story, however, is not one of a steady rise, or political success for that matter. He is remembered by the affair of 1961 which donned his name: The Profumo Affair. 46-year old Profumo engaged in extra-marital relations with 19 year-old Christine Keeler, over a period of up to 5 months.

Now, this may seem disturbing- but not enough to bring down a government- especially as this was an isolated case of adultery. What blew this particular ship out of the water was the lies. Profumo denied, denied,

denied, and threatened to sue 'interested' newspapers and their respective journalists.

However, by 1963 it had been shown he had lied to the house. This shook the Conservative Party to the core. Profumo resigned, and, just two weeks after the initial report into the affair was released, the then Prime Minister Harold Macmillan resigned, amidst ill-health- both personal and, as a result of Mr Profumo, political turmoil. His party would go on to lose the 1964 General Election.

Now, you may have been able to gather where this leads. Flash-forward to Covid Britain, and Profumo becomes 'Partygate,' and our antagonist is Boris Johnson.

Except, the similarities are limited. In 1961, the incident occurred within a small corner of the Conservative Party- involving very few people. During the past two years, crimes have been committed within the heart of the state. They seem widespread: from the Treasury, to Downing Street, to the people meant to be investigating the crimes committed in the Cabinet Office- this is pervasive.

In 1963, Profumo admitted he had lied- when evidence- and (as of this week) Police action, showed that he had. Today, our Prime Minister has made no such remarks, no effort to tell the truth.



In 1963, the instability caused by the lying within the government caused a regime change. Today, well, we are yet to see. I, for one, am not hopeful.

Despite the fact that the Profumo Affair was lesser in magnitude than what we see today, and despite the fact that those who had been caught out as liars and admitted it have resigned and despite the fact that wider members involved in the system as a whole- including the Prime Minister - resigned, our present-day government can still splutter along through scandal.

Perhaps Boris has chosen to learn lessons from history, and not go out like Macmillan or Profumo. His strategy: wait. Constantly putting things off- only rarely denying things, Boris - the expert survivor - has become a master in devaluing the price of lying.

Market economics dictates that when a supply - or quantity - of a good increases, its price will decrease. In saying nothing, the price of lying goes up and up and up - so high that it doesn't exist anymore (at least that's what Johnson hopes). And whilst this goes on, time passes - and when time passes, people forget. Time moves faster in politics - especially when massive, tragic crises like that in Ukraine sadly rear their heads.

Yet we must not forget what Boris is doing. This will hurt us all in the long run. Yes, his strategy seems to have paid off- although that is not for certain - the politi-

cal mood seems different to that of January. In January, it seemed like the release of the Sue Gray Report would lead the Prime Minister to resign - but it got pushed back, before being replaced by the Police investigation we see concluding this month. Today, there is not nearly the volume of outcry we saw in January. What a difference two months make.

Boris's devaluing of the price of lies spells bad news. Never again will we, the public, be able to listen to a Prime Minister stand up at the dispatch box in the Houses of Parliament and be able to trust what they say. And that's absolutely deplorable.

That is, unless we, the public, act decisively to show future survivalist leaders that lying isn't the best policy. We need to show that lying won't get you out of trouble. That, like with John Profumo back in the 1960s, it will not only bring you down, but your government and your colleagues. Only then will we be able to guarantee that the truth is being communicated; that political consequences are fit for the crime.

Boris Johnson has slashed the price of lying. We need him to pay his debt. Once that bridge has been crossed, then truth can be made free to all: governments should be held accountable to their actions and, in a democracy like ours, it is up to us to do so.

FILM REVIEWS: THE BATMAN

Na na na na na na na... BATMAN!

JAMIE GRAINGER



“The Batman” is the triumph we hoped for, and the film DC have desperately been in need of for a long time.

We have seen Batman evolve as a character remarkably since Tim Burton first revitalised the character, immortalised by that point through the joyously 1960s series, as a brooding hero for the age of the blockbuster, after which Joel Schumacher fused both stylistics together across the 1990s. Nolan gave him weight and substance again, enhancing his mythic status, while Snyder— for all of the faults of his take on the DC universe— sought to make him the grounding heart and soul of a cosmic approach. Reeves brings him back down to earth with both grit and a romantic sense of tragedy, filling his Gotham with murky politics and a thrilling sense of the Batman as a force once again— more than a man. A legend.

“The Batman” is a terrific individual dissertation in the legacy of the Dark Knight. Brooding, brilliant, and breath-taking, “The Batman” hits that elusive sweet spot between a made-for-the-masses popcorn flick and a deeply complex political thriller.

Adding to the grim and gritty atmosphere of the film, early on “The Batman” makes fantastic use of Nirvana’s song “Something in the Way” and the orchestral score later borrows part of the melody and seemingly melds it

with the first few notes of Darth Vader’s “Imperial March” to create a creepy, ominous new theme for the title character. Speaking of creepy, Reeves’ rendering of Batman and the assortment of antagonists lurking in the shadows— along with his fantastic dramatic timing— makes for some truly skin-crawling moments.

Pattinson should also get a lot of credit for his stirring portrayal. It’s a measured, subtle, and nuanced take, where a lesser actor might have gone loud or flamboyant.

There’s a remarkable ambition at work with “The Batman”. Most superhero movies operate on a massive scale, but this one uses that scale in a different way. Those films revolve around huge, world-shattering stakes and scale the presentation accordingly. This film’s stakes are much smaller, more grounded. That’s not to say they’re less important or impactful, however— if anything, the lessening of the narrative bombast only increases our ability to directly connect.

The film, even with a nearly three-hour runtime, is a smart, thrilling, engaging, and entertaining ride through a Gotham City that I hope to see revisited many more times. The best Batman stories know that Gotham City itself is as much a central character as any of the rogues, and Reeves has set up a Gotham at a crossroads that begs for more storytelling.

BAKED CHEESECAKE

REKA UNGAR



My family and friends love this recipe so I thought it would be good to share it. I hope you enjoy it as much as we do!

For the shortbread crust:

- 100g butter at room temperature
- 50g sugar
- 175g plain flour

For the filling:

- 600g full-fat cream cheese at room temperature
- 3 eggs and 1 egg yolk
- 125g sugar
- 1 tsp vanilla extract
- 150ml soured cream
- 2 tbsp plain flour
- 2 tsp lemon juice and some lemon zest*

* the recipe originally adds these to the filling but I don't usually add them as some of my family don't particularly like lemon in cakes but you can add them if you wish

For the sauce (optional but I think it makes it absolutely delicious)

- 300g frozen mixed berries
- 2-3 tbsp lemon juice
- 100g sugar (you can always add more if it needs to be sweeter)
- 5 tbsp cornstarch

Method:

1. Preheat the oven to 180° C fan. Then place the butter and sugar for the crust in a bowl and beat with a wooden spoon or mixer until smooth. Stir the flour in slowly (half

at a time) and work the mixture together until it clumps together. Sprinkle it into a (roughly) 20cm round and relatively deep springform tin. Press it in smooth with your fingers to make a flat level base. Prick lightly with a fork and bake for 20-25 minutes or until pale golden. Leave to cool – I don't always leave it to fully cool and it still works so don't worry if it's still a bit warm once you've made to filling.

2. Place the cream cheese in a large mixing bowl (it really needs to be massive the filling is quite a lot, and it tends to splash if the speed on the mixer is high). Beat with an electric hand mixer on low speed until smooth. Drop in the eggs one by one (but it doesn't really make a difference and I get impatient so I just add them all at once) and beat well between each addition. Where the mixture has splattered up the sides of the bowl, scrape it down with a spatula. Beat in the caster sugar one-third at a time and add the vanilla, then sift the flour over and briefly whisk it in. Beat in the soured cream (and the lemon if you're adding it) until just mixed.

3. Pour the filling over the crust and jiggle the tin gently to level the mixture. Pop any air bubbles with a spatula. Bake for roughly 40 minutes (you may need to cover the top to prevent burning but that may just be our dodgy oven so make sure to pay attention to it).

4. Whilst the cheesecake bakes, I make the sauce (this is optional but we were making a berry sauce when I first made this cake and we had them together and it tasted amazing so it has become our addition to the recipe). First add the berry mix, lemon juice and sugar to a medium saucepan and place on the stove. Boil water in the kettle and add enough that it almost covers the berries but not quite. Cook the berries down over a low heat, being careful not to let them bubble over. Keep tasting continually to see if you like the balance of sweetness and add sugar, lemon juice and water as necessary. Once the berries have cooked down, make a slurry with the cornstarch in a separate bowl/cup (add water to the 5 tbsp of starch, making sure it is not too runny, but it should not be stiff – stop adding water after it just becomes mixable). Slowly pour the slurry into the simmering sauce, making sure to pour in circles whilst stirring so it does not clump up. Then allow the sauce to come to a boil before taking it off the heat.

5. After baking, the sides will be slightly puffy and if you gently shake the tin the cheesecake should still be a bit wobbly in the centre. Turn off the oven and leave the cake inside to cool slowly (this prevents cracking I usually take it out because I don't mind cracks but if you're going for looks, I suggest doing this). Once it is cooled, remove it from the tin, plate and enjoy!

SHOULD CHELSEA BE SANCTIONED?

Should Chelsea be sanctioned for owner Roman Abramovich's ties to Putin?

ETHAN TAYLOR-BRAMALL



Russia's invasion of Ukraine has caused major disruption across Europe, especially where billionaires are concerned. Russian oligarchs in the UK are having their assets frozen and this includes Chelsea FC owner Roman Abramovich. There has been some discussion around whether Chelsea itself should face any repercussions with its ties to Putin through Abramovich. So far, the restrictions go as follows: Chelsea can't sell any more tickets, they can't transfer or loan any players, and any broadcast or prize money is frozen. Chelsea fans are mostly unhappy with these restrictions and call for their removal or for sanctions to clubs like Newcastle for their owners' human rights abuses in Saudi Arabia.

What are Abramovich's ties to Putin?

Abramovich has worked in the Russian government during Putin's leadership and knows him well, well enough to be one of the first people to recommend Putin to Yeltsin (former president of Russia) to be his successor. However, Abramovich denies any close ties to the Kremlin or Putin.

What else has he done?

Amongst the many accusations of bribery, fraud, and contributions to pollution and climate change, Abramov-

ich has also funded Israeli settlement programs on Palestinian land which of course is controversial.

Don't all club owners have a dodgy past?

Yes. Of course, they are all multi-millionaires if not billionaires and it's nearly impossible to acquire such wealth without stepping on a few toes. The Premier League is somewhat notorious for having dodgy owners. After all, Newcastle's owners executed 80 people a few weeks ago and yet they are yet to have any sanction or even a discussion about sanctions. This could potentially be due to the fact the UK gets oil from Saudi Arabia and it would be unwise to jeopardise oil supply, especially at the moment. Not to mention Man City's owner who is Prime Minister of the UAE and part of the Abu Dhabi royal family, the UAE is quiet well known for its human rights abuses and cruel treatment of migrant workers.

Then why are Chelsea getting sanctions?

The same reason any country gets sanctioned. It's an attempt to get some form of political advantage over the enemy at the detriment of working-class everyday people, in this case the fans and workers at Chelsea FC. It's time the Premier League cracked down on dirty money in the League so this doesn't happen again.

PUZZLES

ANYA CHIU

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
U	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
K	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
R	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
I	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
N	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
E	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D

Vigenère Cipher

Decode the text encoded by a Vigenère cipher.

Each letter of the alphabet corresponds to a number from 0 to 25 i.e. A=0, B=1... Z=25. Subtract the value of the 1st letter in the key from the value of the 1st letter in the ciphertext. Your result corresponds to a plaintext letter (using the same 0 to 25 number system). Continue by taking the 2nd from the 2nd etc. When all the letters of the key have been used, go back to the 1st letter of the key, and subtract that letter's value from the next letter in the ciphertext text. (If the result is negative, add 26).

Alternatively, use the table to decode the text. The first column in bold contains the letters of the key. The first row in bold contains letters of the plaintext. Starting with the 1st letter in the key, go across its row until you reach the 1st letter of the ciphertext. The column where that letter lies is the plaintext letter. Continue with the 2nd letters etc. When all the letters of the key have been used, go back to the 1st letter of the key, and use that to decode the next letter in the ciphertext.

Key: UKRAINE

Ciphertext:

Ir suzl qy, dyev emmo pe cc
Ehn srmno sylr prepi thivrm
Ked enxyb nibu xbo kyznrnc' slwbh
Nrv fzrixyd ywh lufv givryn.
Rnl vr nrv gzren xvw nnqcvp,
Tpr juwzlg bj nrv fzri,
Qskh abjnvpxsboxx, bivqps gfrl
Eigodbme efcd mm.

SUDOKU

		6	4			5	8	
2	3	7		5				
				1			9	
6	5	8			3			
			6	7			2	3
						1		
1				4		2		
		9					4	
	2					6		8

SOLUTIONS

9	1	6	4	3	7	5	8	2
2	3	7	8	5	9	4	1	6
8	4	5	2	1	6	3	9	7
6	5	8	1	2	3	9	7	4
4	9	1	6	7	5	8	2	3
3	7	2	9	8	4	1	6	5
1	6	3	7	4	8	2	5	9
5	8	9	3	6	2	7	4	1
7	2	4	5	9	1	6	3	8

Solution:

Oh bury me, then rise ye up
And break your heavy chains
And water with the tyrants' blood
The freedom you have gained.
And in the great new family,
The family of the free,
With softly spoken, kindly word
Remember also me.

— My Testament (3rd stanza) by Taras Shevchenko (Translated by John Weir)

EWING