

# NEWSLETTER

Issue #3, 2022

1944  
2014  
2022

**OPEN WOUND  
ВІДКРИТА РАНА  
PLAIE OUVERTE**



CANADA-UKRAINE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAM  
ПАРЛЯМЕНТАРНА ПРОГРАМА КАНАДА-УКРАЇНА  
PROGRAMME PARLIAMENTAIRE CANADA-UKRAINE





CUPP 2022 interns with MP Yvan Baker in the front of the Eternal Flame of the Center Block, Parliament Hill



## 1991 **Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program** 2022

The 2022 CUPP program began on May 2, with the arrival of 40 Ukrainian students, after 2-year delay because of the covid pandemic. CUPP is in its 31 st year of operation in the House of Commons. CUPP is an internship program for university students from Ukraine which over the past 31 years has also brought students from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, and Russia.

Since their arrival the Interns have organized the Day of Shame demonstration on May 9 in front of the Russian Embassy, participated in the CUPP PARLIAMENTARY PARTNERSHIP Reception on May 11 and have planned a reception at the Embassy of Ukraine for parliamentary Interns from universities in Canada, France, Israel, Nigeria, Philippines and the USA.

The Prayer for Peace in Ukraine is planned, at the Eternal Flame on Parliament Hill, for June 25, 2022.

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# Why Russia Must Lose

Written by **Diane FRANCIS**  
Veteran columnist

Published on June 9th, 2022  
at [dianefrancis.substack.com](http://dianefrancis.substack.com)

History will show that Vladimir Putin lost the war against Ukraine before it began when he published “On the Historical Unity of Russians and Ukrainians” in July 2021 which denied the legitimacy of the Ukrainian nation. It was a declaration of genocide, not war, and after the invasion, faced with extermination, Ukrainians immediately mobilized. Millions of women, children and elderly evacuated and the remaining millions joined the war effort. This is because people threatened with extermination may not be the best soldiers, but they are willing to do anything to protect themselves and their nation. This is Ukraine’s strategic advantage against a superpower, and the civilized world increasingly realizes that the barbaric Russian regime must be defeated.

Before the invasion, a Ukrainian general accurately warned that “every window will shoot” once Russians crossed the border. That is exactly what happened. As their cities are reduced to rubble, and schools and children blown up, they continue to overwhelmingly support pushing Russian troops completely out of their land. In fact Putin’s declaration of genocide, aimed at terrifying them into submission, has backfired and with every catastrophe, war crime, or attack on civilian targets Ukrainian resolve strengthens. “We will fight to the end,” says Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky, an exceptional communicator who has won the “infowar” against Russia and garnered the full support of the European Union, NATO and the United States.

As the country of 42 million pushes back against a military superpower, its allies have provided weapons, aid, financing and sanctions that are damaging Russia’s economy, its oil revenues and war machine. Unfortunately, there are appeasers such as President Emmanuel Macron of France and Putin patsy Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State, who have stated that Ukraine should consider territorial concessions because “Putin must not be humiliated”. But given Putin’s atrocities, such remarks are unconscionable.



Putin’s sinking ship of state: Cartoon Movement

Putin’s army must be defeated and his diabolical regime destroyed — not only for Ukraine’s sake but for the region’s and the world’s. As Peter Wallison, former White House Council in the Reagan administration, recently wrote: “Obviously, the United States has no way of removing Putin from his command of Russia and its military. The only realistic means to achieve this is to drive him out of Ukraine – depriving him of any semblance of a victory – and thus embolden those forces in Russia, whatever they are, that can somehow remove him from power. It is not clear, of course, that any group in Russia can accomplish this, but if Putin wins the smallest of victories in Ukraine, even this possibility will be erased.”

Put another way, any territorial gain by Russia in Ukraine would represent a Russian victory and guarantee Putin’s continuing tenure as its dictator, thus threatening Europe forever and emboldening China or other autocracies to ride roughshod over international laws. The only solution is to kick Russia out of Ukraine altogether to undermine his support at home and to rid the world of a dangerous dictator. Unfortunately, calls for appeasement will multiply as the conflict continues and appears to be turning into a war of attrition. Moscow retreated from Kyiv and now its army inches along in the east and south by bombing areas indiscriminately with long-range artillery in order to slowly advance. In four months, it has increased its occupation from 7.5% of the country (acquired in 2014) to 20%, the size of West Virginia. But Ukraine’s armed forces and militias have held the line heroically and effectively used unconventional warfare to damage their enemy.

A campaign of assassinations of Russian generals has created chaos within its ranks, and Ukraine has harnessed technology in creative ways. The Starlink satellite network quickly replaced the country’s telecoms system destroyed by the Russians. Drones have successfully counterattacked. Ukraine has also repurposed its sophisticated government app or “chatbot” — launched before the war to link all citizens to government services — by converting it into a “tip line” that allows Ukrainians to report to their military the locations and movements of Russian tanks, supplies, or troops. Once identified, these enemy strongholds are destroyed by guerrillas, drones, and short-range artillery, resulting in sizeable Russian casualties. In June, President Zelensky said more than 30,000 Russian servicemen had died which is “more than the Soviet Union lost in 10 years of the war in Afghanistan”. By contrast, outgunned and outmanned Ukraine is losing between 60 and 100 soldiers a day.



Anders Aslund, a Swedish economist and author of books on Putin and Eastern Europe, believes Russia cannot win because its military is in disarray, because Putin is isolated and because he has not formulated a heroic or worthy goal to justify his war to the Russian people. "He has not carried out mass mobilization and is unlikely to do so, because that would hit the sons of the middle class in the big cities, who would be politicized against Putin. Few contract soldiers or mercenaries want to fight. Meanwhile at least a dozen military registration offices have been set on fire and there are steady reports of small-scale mutinies," he added. "And the Russian economy struggles. The standard forecasts are a GDP decline of 10 to 15 percent this year. I would guess 15 to 20 percent. At some point, the Russian people may protest."

Military and geopolitical expert Pavel Baev, a Russian-Norwegian, says Russia cannot beat Ukraine. “Neither Russia’s gradually degrading economy, nor the badly damaged military machine can sustain the protracted war of attrition, and this is the course Putin is committed to. His only hope is that Ukraine will break under the pain of bombing, but he seems unable to understand the unbreakable will of the Ukrainians to uphold their state.”

The new long-range American and British weapons en route to Ukraine will represent an even greater challenge for the Russians.

Professor of Military History Frederick W. Kagan wrote in Time Magazine: “The Russian military certainly cannot sustain the current offensive long enough and far enough to destroy the Ukrainian military or seize other major cities...If Ukrainians retain their will to fight and their justified confidence in their ability to liberate much if not all of their occupied territory, and if the West holds to the commitment that President Joe Biden recently articulated in his New York Times op-ed to support Ukraine in that aim and to refrain from pushing Kyiv to make concessions, then there is every reason for hope.”

Some believe a turning point is nigh because Ukraine will capitalize on its new cache of weaponry and the ongoing sanctions will increase unrest inside Russia. Some four million Russians have left the country since the invasion, according to official figures; protests continue there with thousands jailed and Putin will be unable to replenish his forces with conscription or replace equipment due to tech export bans against Moscow. Aslund also believes reports that Putin is ill and believes that it's possible that disgruntled security, military and intelligence elites may one day stage a coup d'etat.



Russian occupation as of June 4, 2022 after more than four months

It's also interesting to note that Putin shows signs of weakness. He has established two red lines that have been ignored by NATO members without repercussion such as providing lethal weapons to Ukraine and letting Finland join. The next test will be the delivery of American and British long-range artillery, which will neutralize Russia's only military advantage. To pre-emptively placate Putin, the U.S. made Ukraine promise these will not be used to bomb targets inside Russia.

But the reality is that they will do so when necessary. Besides, as Aslund points out: "It is incomprehensible how the U.S. and other Western nations can insist on Ukrainian forces not attacking the scores of bases in Russia, from which the Russians bomb Ukraine. Ukraine must have the full right to defend itself against its attacker. The United Nations Charter (Article 51) states: 'Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.'" Frankly, the plucky Ukrainians will do whatever is necessary to survive and vanquish Russia and the civilized world will continue to help. Apart from a handful of Chamberlains, everyone agrees that Russia must lose the war it began without justification.

# ***Uncovering the unique identities and challenges facing Crimean Karaites and Krymchaks***

Written by **Ariel Katsev**  
CUPP 2023 Applicant

*Published on April 18th, 2023  
at [euneighbourseast.eu](http://euneighbourseast.eu)*

The Crimean Peninsula is home to many different ethnic groups including the small, little-known Karaite and Krymchak communities. Karaites and Krymchaks are Jews who share a common past and culture, but who differ greatly in their religious beliefs and traditions. According to the last state statistics from the 2001 census, there were just 418 Karaites and 357 Krymchaks in Crimea. However, it is likely that these numbers have decreased since then due to the Russian occupation of Crimea.

Crimean Karaites are Turkic-speaking Jews who practice a type of Judaism that is fundamentally different from mainstream Judaism. For the Karaites, the Hebrew Bible is the only source of religious legislation and they reject the Talmud and other Rabbinic writings. In this respect they differ significantly from traditional Judaism, which has over the centuries evolved its own legal traditions and interpretations that are now a central part of the faith.

The other small minority, the Krymchaks, are descended from a Turkic people known as the Khazars, who converted to Judaism in the eighth or ninth century. However, the Krymchaks, unlike the Karaites, adhere to conventional Rabbinical laws and practices, and despite some differences in their beliefs and traditions, are therefore aligned more closely with traditional Judaism.

Being a Jew myself, I found it particularly interesting to learn about these differences and where these communities depart from traditional Judaism. Even though I was acquainted with the various branches of Judaism practised around the globe, I had never come across a Jewish community that did not accept the Talmud and other Rabbinic writings. The Karaite interpretation of Jewish law and its dependence on the Hebrew Bible is an illustration of the rich variety found within the Jewish faith, and learning about it made a deep impression on me.

But despite their theological differences, the Karaites and Krymchaks, unfortunately, have a lot in common, having both experienced difficulties and persecution over the years. Most recently, during the 20th century, they experienced significant discrimination at the hands of successive foreign invaders. During World War II, many members of the community perished when the Nazis targeted both groups for elimination. The Krymchaks in particular saw almost 75% of their population killed during the Holocaust. After the end of the war, the Soviet authorities forcibly deported Karaites and Krymchaks from the Crimean Peninsula to other parts of the Soviet Union. Despite this, they have successfully managed to retain their unique identities and traditions, while also interacting with the larger Jewish and non-Jewish communities nearby. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, most of the Krymchaks and Karaites either decided to emigrate to Israel or to return to Crimea. According to the last state statistics from the 2008 census, there were approximately 25,000 Karaites and 600 Krymchaks in Israel.

Both communities, which used to live for centuries in Crimea, have inevitably been influenced by the various peoples and empires that have controlled the Crimean Peninsula over the centuries. The Karaites, for example, was mostly influenced by Turkish and Tatar cultures, while the Krymchaks were mostly influenced by Russian and Ukrainian cultures.

Since the Russian temporary occupation of Crimea in 2014, the Karaites and Krymchaks have faced increased oppression. Russian officials have cracked down on dissent and repressed minorities' cultures and languages in the peninsula, including those of the Karaites and Krymchaks. There have been numerous reports of discrimination and harassment.

Yet, despite the difficulties they face, the Karaites and Krymchaks of Crimea remain resilient and continue celebrating their distinctive identities and traditional practices. As a Jew, I found it fascinating to discover the many diverse ways that different communities practice Judaism – a discovery that helped me appreciate more fully the depth, richness, and intricacy of my own Jewish heritage. It is vital that a way is found to preserve their traditions and religious practices and to support their way of life in the face of ongoing destruction by the Russian Federation.

CUPP



# ***Russia blockading Ukrainian grain is a 'real war crime' - EU***

*PUBLISHED: 21 June 2022  
at [bbc.com](https://www.bbc.com)*

**Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky has called Africa "a hostage" of Russia's war during an address to the African Union (AU) on Monday.**

Russia's invasion, and its blockade of Ukraine's grain exports, have sparked grain and fertiliser shortages and put millions of people at risk of hunger.

The chair of the AU commission said there was an "urgent need for dialogue" to restore global stability. Western countries have urged Russia to release Ukraine's vast grain stores.

The blockade has sent food prices soaring.

"Africa is actually a hostage... of those who unleashed war against our state", Mr Zelensky said in his speech.

He said his government was engaged in "complex negotiations" to unblock grain reserves trapped in Ukraine's Black Sea ports.

"This war may seem very distant to you and your countries," he told the AU. "But the food prices that are catastrophically rising have already brought [the war] to the homes of millions of African families."

Mr Zelensky's AU speech comes nearly 10 weeks after he first asked to address the continental body.

The BBC understands that 55 heads of state were invited to the virtual session, but only four attended. The rest of the countries sent representatives.

African countries have been divided in their response to Russia's war in Ukraine. In March, 17 African countries abstained in a UN vote to condemn the invasion.

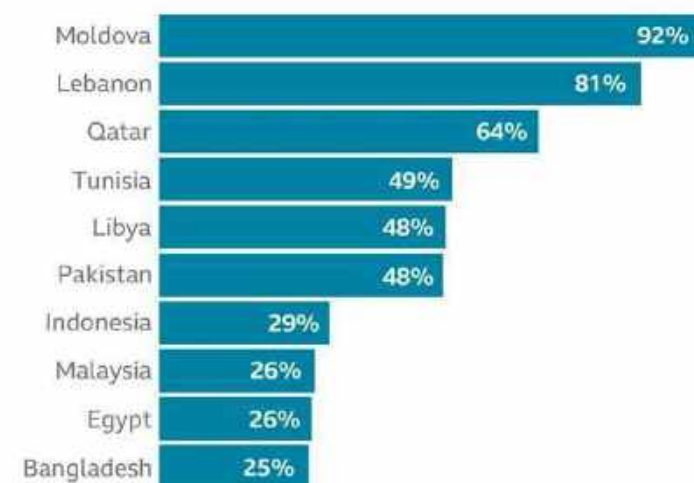
But on Monday, AU's chairperson Macky Sall thanked Mr Zelensky for addressing the union.

Mr Sall said that "Africa remains committed to respecting the rules of international law, the peaceful resolution of conflicts and freedom of trade".

Initially, the AU did not want to be addressed by Mr Zelensky, and it does not fully agree with what he's saying - they want dialogue to solve the crisis, as they always have.

## **Ukraine plays crucial role in the global food supply**

% of wheat imports sourced from Ukraine



Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization, data for 2020

**BBC**



Earlier this month, Mr Sall held talks with Russian President Vladimir Putin. He told Mr Putin that African countries are innocent victims of the war in Ukraine and Russia should help ease their suffering.

Earlier on Monday, EU foreign policy chief Josep Borrell said of Russia's blockade: "This is a real war crime, so I cannot imagine that this will last much longer."

Mr Borrell met EU foreign ministers in Luxembourg on Monday to discuss the crisis.

He described Moscow's actions as "a deliberate attempt to create hunger in the world".

He rejected Russia's claim that the current food crisis is a result of EU sanctions, adding that they "don't forbid" countries outside the EU from conducting food trade with Russia or other nations.

French Foreign Minister Catherine Colonna said that "Russia must stop playing with global hunger" as it seeks leverage over the West.

"Leaving cereals blocked is dangerous for stability in the world," she said.

The head of the Polish prime minister's office, Michal Dworczyk, spoke with Ukraine's infrastructure minister Oleksandr Kubrakov about changes that will speed up checks for trucks on the Polish-Ukrainian border to help export more grain from Ukraine.



Food prices across African countries have rocketed, meanwhile millions of tonnes of grain are sitting in warehouses and Ukrainian ports. **Source:** BBC.com



# CUPP 2015 ALUMNI RESISTANCE



## OLGA SPYTZIA

- **Apr - May 2016** - Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program, Ottawa, Canada. Intern to Robert Sopuck, MP for Dauphin-Swan River-Neepawa, Manitoba
- **Sep - Oct 2015** - Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program, Toronto, Canada. Intern to The Hon. Chrystia Freeland, MP for University-Rosedale, Ontario

Turning our land into ruin,  
Tearing our souls into pieces,  
Bombing streets where we grew in,  
Where cluster shelling never ceases.  
Stealing lives, homes and our time,  
Destroying peace and all our dreams,  
Over two months of cruel crimes – Our neighbours turned into enemies.  
Millions live there like nothing happens  
Closing eyes or choosing lie.  
If not your street & not your house,  
If not your kids, and not your sky,  
Then does it mean it's none of your business?  
Then does it mean you can deny?  
Deny the crime your army's committing?  
Deny invasion and genocide?  
It is yourself whom you are cheating,  
Betraying yourself by staying aside.  
No chance to go back in time,  
Correct or cancel past mistakes.  
But you can still save us from dying  
And help stop war, for all gods sake!

Our granny's house is the place where we always had many people around, many pets, a lot of work to do: gardening, repairing, painting, cleaning, and so on. Now it is almost empty. It is a dangerous place to be. It's even a difficult place to enter. Still, we come over there when there is a chance. It is so beautiful there now and we all want to be there. But we can't. My family is spread all over Ukraine in 7 different cities. We used to celebrate birthdays there, had family events, parties, and volunteer events. Now it is silent and lonely there with missiles flying above and cluster shelling all around. But nature doesn't care if it's the war going on or not. It keeps living, growing, and blossoming. When I come, nature is the only thing helping me to feel like it's a peaceful time as it always used to be. Their entire life my granny and grandpa have been building this house themselves. My family members and I have helped to repair and take care of the house too. We have planted ivy, wild grapes, flowers, and trees for many years to make it as nice as it has become.

I don't know whether our house survives the war or not. As many people who also have been building their homes for years and got them ruined by I-don't- even-have-words-for-these-people assholes. They ruin everything: past, present, future, memories, love... They leave pain, grief, death. How much longer do we have to bear it?



**CUPP 2022 INTERNS TOGETHER WITH YULIYA KOVALIV, THE UKRAINIAN AMBASSADOR TO CANADA AT THE EMBASSY OF UKRAINE**







## DARYNA OSTROVSKA

CUPP 2022 Intern to MP Corey Tochor

After the beginning of the full-scale war of aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, I am sure that every citizen of our state has two questions: what will Ukraine be like in the future and what can I do for our victory?

My front is the daily work in the Canadian Parliament under the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program thanks to the efforts and dedication of Mr Ihor Bardyn and Ms Lucy Hicks. We are here on a mission to represent Ukraine in Canada at the highest level, especially during the war. There is no day when Ukraine and Ukrainians are not on agenda on Parliament Hill in Ottawa!

It is a great honour for me to work in Corey Tochor's office, delve into Canada's political climate, and adopt the best practices of state-building for Ukraine. I am also proud to have the opportunity to represent my native Faculty of Philosophy of Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University and its Student Parliament and try my best to prove the high reputation of my alma mater far overseas!

I believe in our victory! Everything will be Ukraine!

Posted on May 20, 2022



## DIANA BABII

CUPP 2022 Intern to MP Kevin Lamoureux

Glad to be a part of the amazing Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program! For the next 2 months will be working at the office of MP Kevin Lamoureux. Excited to learn how the government of one of the greatest countries works from the inside. Ukraine is without a doubt going to be the main topic of every meeting that is ever to be held. We, CUPP interns are on a mission to raise awareness about the war and keep pushing the initiative to support our country fight back against the evil invasion of Russia.

Posted on May 11, 2022



### A reception at the office of the Honourable of Judy Sgro, Member of Parliament

**Left to right:** Anastasiia Zhemchugova, Yulia Polyakhovych, Alyona Palyenka, Iryna Kukhta, Kody Blois, Member of Parliament, Liubov Sharapova, Khrystyna Koretska, Daryna Sudachek, Vladyslava Aleksenko, Olena Khvostyk, Courtney Demers, Daryna Ostrovska, Daryna Hryhoriak, the Honourable Judy Sgro, Member of Parliament, Yuliia Hrabenko, Bogdana Senyk, Anna Lachykhina, Anna Ilyashenko, Elina Yanyk, Sophia Yakovlieva.



### Meeting of CUPP 2022 and US interns and MP Kevin LAMOUREUX at the Chamber

**Bottom row:** Yulia Vavryshchuk, Maggie Sterlikova, Anastasiia Zhemchugova, Diana Babii, **MP Kevin Lamoureux**, Anna Ilyashenko.

**Middle Row:** Olena Khvostyk, Bogdana Senyk, Iryna Kukhta, Anna Lachykhina, Tetiana Kondakova, Solomia Romanenko, Vladyslava Aleksenko, Mariia Rudenko, Elina Yanyk, Hanna Rutkovska, Dunn Agnes, Celine Cetinel Daryna Hryhoriak, Daryna Ostrovska.

**Top Row:** Yuliia Hrabenko, Sophia Yakovlieva, Mariia Kotsiurba, Alyona Palyenka, Nataliia Voitko, Diana Horbatiuk, Alina Marchenko, Olha Sotska, Quinn Whittaker Carolyn Sfrader, Tyler Davis, Ethan St. Pierre



# ***Meeting with MP James Bezan***



**CUPP 2022 interns with MP James Bezan**

James Bezan has been successfully elected six times as a Conservative Member of Parliament since 2004, with his most recent electoral victory in the riding of Selkirk-Interlake-Eastman. Over the course of his parliamentary career, he has chaired the House of Commons Standing Committees for Agriculture and Agri- Food (2006-2008), Environment (2008-2011), and National Defence (2011-2013).

As Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Defence from 2013-2015, Bezan was active on files dealing with military procurement, mental health issues in the Canadian Armed Forces, the war against ISIS, and Russia's aggression in Ukraine. Bezan currently serves in the Official Opposition Shadow Cabinet as the Conservative Shadow Minister for National Defence and the Vice-Chair of the House of Commons Standing Committee on National Defence.

Bezan has also been a very outspoken critic on the issue of Russian aggression in Eastern Europe and protecting Ukraine's democracy, sovereignty, and human rights. As a result, he was one of thirteen Canadian officials sanctioned and banned by the Russian government in 2014. For his work on Ukrainian issues he has been recognized with numerous awards both in Canada and abroad, including the Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise (Ukraine's highest civilian award) for his private members' bill to recognize the Holodomor as genocide. In the spring of 2016, Mr. Bezan introduced the Justice for Victims of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act (Sergei Magnitsky Law), which received royal assent on October 18th, 2017. This Bill seeks to strengthen restrictive measures against foreign nationals responsible for corruption and gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

# Vyshyvanka Day

19 MAY 2020  
PARLIAMENTARY HILL



2022 Vyshyvanka Day on the Parliament Hill celebration together with Prime Minister of Canada, Justin Trudeau, Canadian MPs, representatives of the Ukrainian Embassy to Canada, Ottawa





**L to R:** Daryna OSTROVSKA, CUPP 2022 intern, Yuliya KOVALIV, the Ukrainian Ambassador to Canada, Olena KHVOSTYK, CUPP 2022 Intern, Yuliya VAVRUSHCHUK, CUPP 2022 Intern, Vladyslava ALEKSENKO, CUPP 2022 Coordinator and intern



CUPP 2022 Interns together with Canadian MPs, James Bezan and Irek Kusmierczyk, the Ukrainian Ambassador to Canada, Yulia Kovaliv



**CUPP interns are grateful to all MPs that proudly wore Ukrainian national shirts in support of all of Ukraine that are now fighting for the peace of the rest of the world**

**CUPP 2022 INTERNS TOGETHER CANADIAN MPS, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UKRAINIAN EMBASSY TO CANADA AT THE CHAMBER**





## ***CUPP 2022 Interns with their MPs***



**OLENA KHVOSTYK, CUPP 2022 INTERN  
WITH MP MARILÈNE GILL**



**ALONA PALYENKA, CUPP 2022 INTERN  
WITH MP ROB OLIPHANT**



**VLADYSLAVA ALEKSENKO, CUPP 2022  
COORDINATOR AND INTERN WITH MP  
FRANCESCO SORBARA**



**MARHARYTA STERLIKOVA, CUPP 2022  
INTERN WITH MP YA'ARA SAKS**



## ***CUPP 2022 Interns with their MPs***



**HANNA RUTKOVSKA, CUPP 2022  
INTERN WITH MP YVAN BAKER**



**SOFIYA YAKOVLIEVA, CUPP 2022  
INTERN WITH MP BRENDA SHANAHAN**



**DARYNA OSTROVSKA, CUPP 2022  
INTERN WITH COREY TOCHOR**



**ANNA KIKESHEVA, CUPP 2022  
INTERN WITH MP JULIE DABRUSIN**

## ***CUPP 2022 Interns with their MPs***



**LIUBOV SHARAPOVA, CUPP 2022 INTERN,  
WITH MP CATHAY WAGANTALL**



**LIUBOV SHARAPOVA, CUPP 2022  
INTERN WITH MP GARNET GENIUS**



**LIUBOV SHARAPOVA WITH MP GARNET GENIUS  
STAFF LIZ, JARED,  
KATHERINE, NATASHA AND TENZIN**



**DARYNA HRYHORIAK, CUPP 2022  
INTERN WITH MP TOM KMEC**



## ***CUPP 2022 Interns with their MPs***



**YULIYA PASKA, CUPP 2022 INTERN  
WITH MP BONITA ZARRILLO**



**IRYNA KUKHTA, CUPP 2022  
INTERN WITH DAVE MACKENZIE**



**ANNA ILYASHENKO, CUPP 2022  
INTERN WITH MP CHANDRA ARYA**



**BOHDANA SENYK, CUPP 2022  
INTERN WITH MP MARC GARNEAU**

## ***CUPP 2022 Interns with their MPs***



**NATALIIA VOITKO, CUPP 2022 INTERN  
WITH MP DAN ALBAS, ELIZABETH  
CAMPBELL AND NICK DRAIN**



**YULIYA HRABENKO, CUPP 2022 INTERN  
WITH MP TODD DOHERTY AND KELLY  
DOHERTY**



**OLEH MELNYCHENKO, CUPP 2023  
INTERN WITH MP YBAN BAKER**



**ERIK KUCHERENKO, CUPP 2023 INTERN  
WITH HON. MP JUDY A. SGRO**





"On 6 June, the day the Russian occupation forces destroyed the Nova Kakhovka Dam and caused a true environmental disaster in the Kherson region, 2023 CUPP interns Erik Kucherenko and Oleh Melnychenko participated in the protest near the Russian embassy. Protesters condemned the crime of ecocide perpetrated by the Russian Federation"

**ERIK KUCHERENKO AND OLEH MELNYCHENKO, CUPP 2023 INTERNS, AT THE PROTEST NEAR THE EMBASSY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

"On May 31, my MP Rosemarie Falk, her kids, me, and two of her other assistants visited the National Prayer Breakfast of Canada. Each year, the National Prayer Breakfast is held under the auspices of the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons. Guests and participants include Canadian and International Christian faith leaders, Ambassadors, fellow Members of Parliament and Senators. My MP was honored to be one of the speakers.

**MARIA RUDENKO, CUPP 2022 INTERN WITH MP ROSEMARIE FALK**



## ***CUPP 2022 Interns with their MPs***



"On June 9, my MP Emmanuella Lambropoulos and I attended a reception on board HMS Protector when it arrived in Montreal, Canada for its first ever visit to the country. We met British High Commissioner to Canada Susannah Goshko and Commanding Officer of HMS Protector Captain Milly Ingham."

A Ukrainian CUPP 2022 intern Yuliia Vavryshchuk together with the MP Emmanuella Lambropoulos (Saint-Laurent, Québec), visit HMS Protector, the Royal Navy's Ice Patrol Ship, during the ship's first tour to Canada.

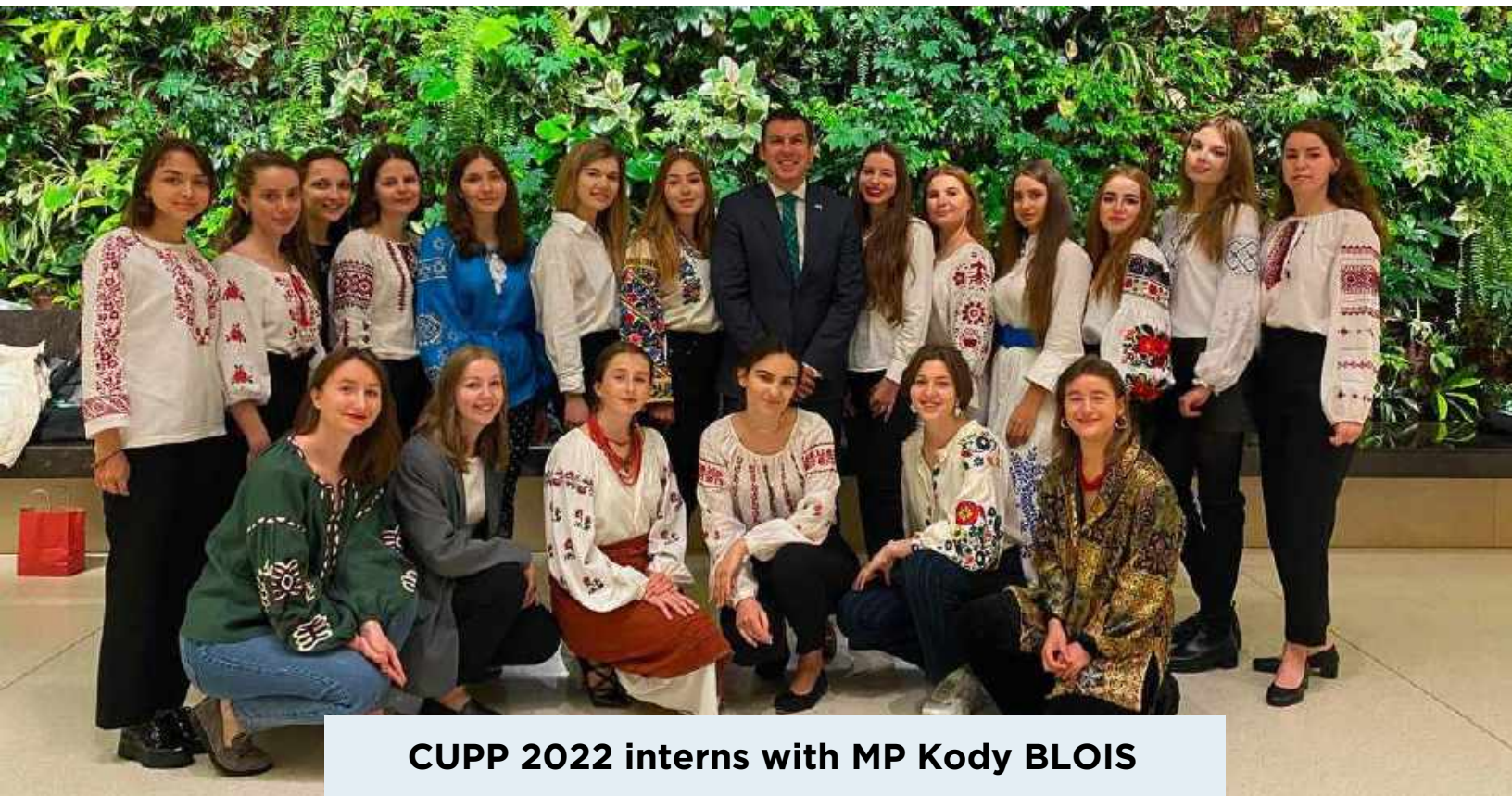
### **York Centre stands in solidarity with Ukraine**

We condemn russian president putin's decision to invade Ukraine and we are deeply heartbroken by the tragic loss of life in a senseless war, not to mention the profound trauma of Ukrainian refugees and those who still are behind. We want all Ukrainians to feel safe. Therefore, we express our deepest sympathy to all people, to all children, to all animals who have been ruthlessly slaughtered and killed; to all homes, to all schools, to all cultural sites that have been destroyed. Canada has always been a good friend of Ukraine, and our support, if strong, will certainly help Ukraine win this painful war.



A Ukrainian CUPP 2022 intern Maggie Sterlikova together with the MP Ya'ara Saks (York Centre, ON) and Mark Kachuk, assistant to Ya'ara Saks office in Ottawa next to the Central block.







## ***Meeting with the Honourable Stan Kutcher at the the Senate of Canada***



**L TO R: MARIIA KOTSIURBA, DARYNA OSTROVSKA, MARHARYTA STERLIKOVA, ALONA PALYENKA, OLENA KHVOSTYK, DIANA BABII, THE HONOURABLE STAN KUTCHER, SENATOR, LOUISE BOLEYN, VLADYSLAVA ALEKSENKO, HANNA RUTKOVSKA, DIANA HORBATIUK, DARYNA SUDACHEK**

The Honourable Senator has referred to his familial background as a typical first-generation immigrant one, which led him to a career in medicine. In addition to medicine, Dr. Stan Kutcher also studied journalism, history, and political theory.

To keep in touch with his Ukrainian heritage, his parents taught him Ukrainian, which he adopted as his first language until he became immersed in the English-speaking linguistic ambience. To this day, the senator.

has preserved many elements of Ukrainian culture: food, celebrations, and music.

Stan Kutcher is a respected psychiatrist and professor whose expertise has been instrumental in the treatment and recovery of young people from serious mental illness. With his nomination to the Senate, he is in the position to harness years of medical, academic, and political excellence to serve all Canadians.

Both of Dr. Stan Kutcher's parents came from Ukraine as refugees after World War II. His father was one of the youngest children in the family persecuted by Stalin. His mother recounted her journey as a refugee to Canada in a recent book published with the help of Kutcher's niece.



**VLADYSLAVA ALEKSENKO, CUPP 2022 COORDINATOR AND INTERN PRESENTS BOOK "HISTORY OF UKRAINE" TO TE HONOURABLE STAN KUTCHER**





**MP Yvan Baker together with Hanna Rutkovska, CUPP 2022 intern**

## ***MP Yvan Baker with Ukrainian heritage***

Yvan Baker is one of the most famous figures in Ukrainian society in Canada. And not only because this politician is of Ukrainian origin (his mother is Ukrainian, his father is British). Yvan Baker, a member of the Canadian Parliament of the ruling Liberal Party, has been actively defending the interests of Ukraine and Ukrainian community in Canada for many years.

Since 2020 Yvan Baker has been appointed as Chair of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group. He has repeatedly visited the ATO zone (Anti-Terrorist Operation) and is an active (since 2014) lobbyist for the supply of heavy weapons to Ukraine and for the Ukraine's membership in NATO. Yvan Baker participated in the crafting the bill, An act respecting Ukrainian Heritage Month in Canada.

On May 18, 2022 MP Yvan Baker received unanimous consent of the House of Commons for his motion seeking to recognize Stalin's 1944 deportation of Crimean Tatars as genocide and to establish May 18th of each year in Canada as Crimean Tatar Deportation ("Sürgünlik") Memorial Day.

***"The only acceptable outcome is a definitive victory by Ukraine that includes Crimea and Donbas as part of Ukraine. " - MP Yvan Baker***



**Meeting of CUPP 2022 interns with Yvan Baker, Member of Parliament**

## ***Meeting with a delegation of Members of Parliament from Ukraine on Parliament Hill***

The Chair of the Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group, MP Yvan Baker hosted a meeting with Ukrainian MPs Rustem Umerov (CUPP 2003 alumnus), Yevheniya Kravchuk, Ukrainian Ambassador Yuliya Kovaliv and several Canadian MPs.

Many of the interns of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program joined and listen the discussion.

Mainly, the Ukrainian Delegation discussed the financial, military and humanitarian support Canada has provided to Ukraine. Also there was discussed further support and aid Canada can provide.

***The best humanitarian aid is a weapon***



**CUPP 2022 interns** together with Ukrainian MPs **Rustem Umerov** (CUPP 2003 alumnus), **Yevheniya Kravchuk**, Canadian MPs **Irek Kusmierczyk** and **Yvan Baker**, and Ukrainian Ambassador, **Yuliya Kovaliv**



## ***Meeting with MP Francesco Sorbara***



### **CUPP 2022 interns together MP Francesco Sorbara and his team at his office**

Francesco Sorbara is Vaughan—Woodbridge's local champion. First elected in 2015, Francesco is a strong local advocate of the community, working hard to ensure everyone has an honest and fair chance to succeed. Throughout his life, Francesco has served in numerous leadership roles, most recently as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Revenue and as a member of the Public Accounts and Ethics Committees. Since 2015, Francesco has been a strong voice and advocate in Ottawa for the people of Vaughan—Woodbridge and local entrepreneurs. He continues to work on measures that improve the lives of Canadians and create good jobs for Vaughan residents, like the Canada Child Benefit, the enhancement of the Old Age Security, and the implementation of a National Childcare Plan.

Before entering public service, Francesco worked in the global financial markets for approximately twenty years and holds an honours degree in economics & finance from Simon Fraser University and a Masters of Arts from the University of Toronto. An economist by trade and a CFA Charterholder, he has worked in both Canada and United States financial markets for JPMorgan Chase, DBRS, and the Bank of Nova Scotia.

A first-generation Canadian, his parents came to Canada from southern Italy 50 years ago. Francesco's parents raised three boys, instilling the values of hard work, sacrifice, family, and a sense of community from an early age which continue to guide Francesco in everything he does.

Motivated by his family and his passion for helping the people of Vaughan—Woodbridge, Francesco is committed to continue to create a strong Canadian economy that is not only resilient but inclusive so that no Canadian is left behind.

# Meeting with MP Marc Garneau

Veteran, astronaut and long-time community leader, Marc Garneau has served his community as a Member of Parliament since 2008.

He received his early education in Quebec City and Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering Physics from the Royal Military College of Kingston in 1970, and a Doctorate in Electrical Engineering from the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, England, in 1973. He attended the Canadian Forces Command and Staff College of Toronto in 1982 and 1983.

Marc has served his country his entire professional career, beginning with the Royal Canadian Navy, where he worked as a combat systems engineer aboard the HMCS Algonquin in 1974. He was later promoted to commander and naval captain, before retiring from the Navy in 1989.

He made history in 1984 by becoming the first Canadian astronaut to fly in space as a payload specialist. In 1989, he was named Deputy Director of the Canadian Astronaut Program. A veteran of three space flights, Marc has logged over 677 hours in space. He was later appointed Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Space Agency (CSA) and then President, before departing from the agency in 2005 to pursue a career in politics.

In 2003, Minister Garneau was made a Companion of the Order of Canada, Canada's highest civilian honour, having been appointed as an Officer in 1984. In 2003, he was also named Chancellor of Carleton University. In 2014, he became an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society.

Minister Garneau has served as the Member of Parliament for Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount, and prior to that Westmount—Ville-Marie, since 2008. In 2015, he was named Minister of Transport. As Minister of Transport from 2015 to 2021, he worked tirelessly to move forward with important measures to improve safety across all modes of transportation like Canada's new Passenger Bill of Rights, the Safer Skies Initiative, and the Oceans Protection Plan.

As Member of Parliament, Marc Garneau has always been a strong advocate for his community, working tirelessly to make life better for families and to protect our environment.



**L to R:** Olena Khvostyk, Anastasiia Zhemchugova, Vladyslava Aleksenko, Iryna Kukhta, Hanna Rutkovska, Daryna Hryhoriak, The Honorable Marc Garneau, Member of Parliament, Bohdana Senyk, Elina Yanyk, Anna Iliashenko, Yuliia Vavryshchuk, Yuliia Hrabenko, Marharyta Sterlikova, Diana Horbatiuk, Liubov Sharapova, Marta Popyk, Iryna Bozhesku



## Cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and Mitacs

On June 7, 2022, Minister of Education and Science Serhiy Shkarlet and Mitacs CEO and Senior Research

Director John Hepburn signed a Memorandum of Cooperation online. In 2019, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine joined the Mitacs program given its popularity among Ukrainian students and the unique opportunities it provides to educators and young scientists.



**“Within the framework of the memorandum, 600 motivated students, graduate students and researchers of Ukraine will be able to visit Canada and join the implementation of leading research projects and research. Participation in such internships is a wonderful experience for any student or young researcher,” said Serhiy Shkarlet.**

The Minister thanked the Canadian partners for the proposal to expand the list of Ukrainian participants, including not only representatives of the university community, but also young scientists from institutions of the National and branch academies of sciences of Ukraine. Moreover, CUPP 2022 intern Marharyta Sterlikova had a chance to perform oral interpretation of Serhiy Shkarlet’s speech.



## ***Pizza Party with Parliamentary interns***



**CUPP 2022 interns were more than happy to chat with other interns on Parliament Hill, got to know about their internship programs and issues they are working on and exchange about our experiences on Parliament Hill.**





# ***The Reasons for the Ukrainian language reform of 2019***

Written by **Khrystyna KORETSKA**,  
CUPP 2022 Intern

The purpose of this writing is to explore why Ukraine underwent an impressive language reform in 2019, which legally required the use of the national language by the politicians in the high governmental positions, by people in the service sector, and on television as well.

The main reason for highlighting the role of the official language in Ukraine was its historical discrimination and many activities provided by political entrepreneurs aiming to indicate its importance. Thus, the 5th President of Ukraine - Petro Poroshenko reacted to the long-standing demands of activists and decided to protect the Ukrainian language. All this became possible due to the opening of a political window in 2013-2014 as well as the mass protests against the regime of the 4th President of Ukraine - Viktor Yanukovich, who decided to suppress the protests by shooting peaceful students.

2014 was definitely an important year in the history of independent Ukraine. In that year the Revolution of Dignity took a place. It was a mass protest against the undemocratic regime of the 4th President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich. As a result, professional snipers had killed more than 100 protesters (called Heavenly Hundred) in a couple of hours in the center of Kyiv. There were common people who came into the streets to demonstrate their position and values. Viktor Yanukovich fled to Russia seeking support and protection where he still keeps hiding today. The revolution of 2014, the annexation of the Crimean peninsula, the occupation of Donbas, and the Russian-Ukrainian war in eastern Ukraine were the following events after the shooting in Kyiv (Wynnyckyj & Plochy, 2019, p.1).

As a result of a snap election, Petro Poroshenko had become the 5th President of Ukraine. Nationalism was the basis of his policy. He proclaimed three pillars of his national and pro-Ukrainian position such as the Ukrainian army, the Ukrainian language, and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Konoshchuk, 2018). There are no unnecessary questions about why so much attention is paid to the army when the country is at war. However, it may be quite confusing why the government thought about the national language and the church. The purpose of this article is to understand the reasons and preconditions for language issues to be on agenda.

It became relevant because many activists for more than 20 years since the independence of Ukraine (1991) had been stressing that the Ukrainian language was not legally protected and sufficiently supported by the state. The activists also cited historical examples of what the language problem was and why it needed to be protected by law. The reason many Ukrainians are Russian-speaking is the complex historical past and the discrimination of the Ukrainian language in various ways by the descendants of the Russian regime. Also, for many years the activists have been trying to assure that the insufficiently protected Ukrainian language is a space for the spread of the Russian language. It is considered to be dangerous as the language itself can be used by Russia as a weapon in the informational war against Ukraine (Farion, 2010, 51).

Unfortunately, such predictions came true. Russia had started a war in eastern Ukraine, along its border and the areas of the largest Russian-speaking population in the country.

One of the arguments of Vladimir Putin and the Russian journalists remains the same until now. He claims that the Russian-speaking citizens of Ukraine prefer to be a part of Russia (Matviyishyn, 2020).

Therefore, when the activists fears became a reality, and Ukraine found itself in complete chaos, it was a perfect time to remind everything been spoken about for the last 20 years. Petro Poroshenko seriously supported the activists' requests, which had been sounding for several decades. Many different reforms were implemented during the five years of his presidency, including a powerful language reform in 2019.

According to the concept proposed by Baumgartner and Jones (1991) those activists had created a "policy window" or an "opportunity window" by emphasizing the importance of the Ukrainian language. In particular, they claimed Russian to be spread artificially and by force, appealing to the history of the Ukrainian language. Moreover, the first mass protests against the destruction of everything Ukrainian took place in the Soviet Union. The funeral of Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivasyuk that was murdered by NKVDists in 1979 became one of such historical protests against the communist regime. Thus, long-term activism created the basis for Poroshenko who realized it was the right time to pay attention to national ideals and values.

The reason why this appropriate time come was the policy termination of Viktor Yanukovich – the predecessor of Poroshenko and 4th president of Ukraine. Yanukovich was considered to be a pro-Russian politician, because of his unwillingness to become a part of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the laws on the protection of the Russian language, no Ukrainian language in Ukraine, the decline of the Ukrainian army and the reduction of its combat readiness (Karaban & Yakunov, 2021).

Hence, decades of activist work contributed to a creation of a window of opportunity for pro- Ukrainian language policy. At the same time, the tragic events of 2014 and the policy termination of pro-Russian authorities opened a political window. These reasons made the language laws of 2019 possible. The main changes were the following:

1. Mandatory service in Ukrainian in the field of occupation: restaurants, trains, government agencies if the consumer speaks in Ukrainian.
2. 75% of any media must be in Ukrainian, in 2024 – 90%. In 2013 there were no language quotas for the media, so only 17% of the media was broadcast in Ukrainian.
3. The Ukrainian alphabet of 1928, which was banned in the Soviet Union, is returned.
4. Candidates for high governmental positions have to take an exam in the Ukrainian language.
5. At the same time, Russian and other foreign languages are not forbidden in private communication. Moreover, dubbing in other languages is allowed (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2021).

**CUPP**





# RUN FOR UKRAINE

**CUPP 2022 interns** participated at Tamarack Ottawa Race Weekend as a part of CUPP team 'Run for Ukraine'. It was a great opportunity to raise money for much needed humanitarian relief in Ukraine as all funds will go to Canada-Ukraine Foundation!

Ukraine needs our support more than ever! CUPP interns thank the Ukrainian Credit Union Limited for making the participation of Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program interns at the race possible! We are also happy to partner with Second Front Ukraine Foundation: Toronto!



**L to R CUPP 2022 interns:** Bohdana Senyk, Marta Popyk, Hanna Rutkowska, Sofiya Yakovlieva, Anastasia Zhemchugova, Dariia Harnyk



**CUPP 2022 interns together with Ukrainian team "Run for Ukraine"**





UKRAINIAN FAMILY OF LUBOMYR CHABURSKY AND HOSTED CUPP 2022 INTERNS IN THEIR HOUSE





# ***National Prayer Breakfast of Canada***

Each year, the National Prayer Breakfast is held under the auspices of the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons. Guests and participants include Canadian and International Christian faith leaders, Ambassadors, fellow Members of Parliament and Senators.

Canada's compassion and willingness to share our freedoms with those who desire to make our beautiful country their home has deep roots in our beginnings and growth as a nation built on the foundations of the Christian faith. The National Prayer Breakfast of Canada welcomes those of other faiths, providing an opportunity to observe the traditions and tenets of the Christian faith.

This year the CUPP 2022 interns were invited by MPs to join the National Prayer Breakfast.



**CUPP 2022 Interns together with Mr. Bill Adsit, member of the Tahltan Band and Residential School Survivor**

# ***Historical component as the basis of the fighting spirit of the Ukrainian people in the war of 2022***

Interview conducted by **Mariia RUDENKO**,  
CUPP 2022 Intern

Interview with  
**Oleksandr  
MYKHAILICHENKO,**

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv Law School

Since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, people worldwide have witnessed the mass destruction of housing estates, shopping malls, hospitals, kindergartens and schools.

Everything that is necessary for life and does not pose any danger either to Ukrainians, or to the people of Russia.

Watching all these horrific events and unsuccessful attempts to denazify Ukrainians, people admire the courage, bravery and steadfastness of the spirit of the Ukrainian people against the tyranny of Putin's Russia.

***Have Ukrainians always been so brave and fearless? And were Ukrainians and Russians ever brotherly nations? These are the questions a lot of people want to get an answer to.***

Ukrainians are courageous and fearless people, because an integral part of their history is Cossack roots and Cossack fighting spirit.

The Cossacks are East Slavic ethnic groups from the steppes of Ukraine and Russia. They were semi-nomadic and semi-militarized people who mainly were self-government. Although under the nominal suzerainty of various Eastern European states, such as the Russian Empire or the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. They played a massive role in the formation of Ukrainian and Russian development. However, were all Cossacks the same?

The Cossacks were not just a military class of the Ukrainian people/society but a real cultural and historical model for Ukrainians. The Cossacks became a symbol. Their military victory, honour and fearlessness in the struggle for freedom and independence of Ukraine made them a symbol. The life and death of prominent Cossacks, great battles, tragedies, and the Cossack system and life became a nation-building myth for Ukrainians, the foundation for the birth and growth of the Ukrainian nation. Their customs created a valuable ground for the Ukrainian spirit and culture. Inspired by the Cossacks, the Ukrainian nation created a considerable number of songs, literary works, and paintings. Furthermore, they all glorify the Cossacks. Moreover, each new generation of Ukrainians grows up in the Cossack glory, hearing from childhood fascinating stories about the Cossacks, their glorious campaigns and their willingness to lay down their lives for Ukraine.

Poland's conquest of almost all of Ukraine led to the strengthening of feudal and national oppression. In the countryside, the size of serfdom increased, and new in-kind and monetary duties were introduced, which were already unbearable. The situation in Ukraine worsened even more after the Brest Union of 1596. The formation of the Zaporozhian Sich in 1554 and the beginning of the Ukrainian Cossacks contributed to the rise of the struggle against national and religious oppression and serfdom. The Cossacks were the main driving force of national protests in Ukraine.



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The fugitives, who became Cossacks, replenished the Zaporozhian army in numbers and intensified anti-Polish sentiments in the Sich. Strong ties were established between the Cossacks and other sections of the population of Ukraine - peasants, townspeople, and the Orthodox clergy.

One of the brightest cases of Russia's attitude to the Cossacks and Ukraine is the period of existence of the Hetmanate - Cossack autonomy within the Russian state. But it was not only the "brotherly state" that destroyed and banned the Ukrainian language and culture. Moscow monarchs and officials constantly insulted and violated the terms of treaties with the Hetmanate, the first of which was signed by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky in 1654. Instead of protection, the Cossacks and Ukrainians received oppression, suppression of their own economy and independence. And when Hetman Mazepa could not stand such an attitude of the Moscow Empire toward the Cossack autonomy and broke the treaty with Tsar Peter, he ordered severely punishing Ukraine. An example of such punishment is the Baturyn massacre of 1708, when Moscow troops laid siege to and destroyed the capital of the Hetmanate, Baturyn. The city's capture was accompanied by a horrific massacre of civilians - thousands of Ukrainians were killed or executed, not even pitying infants and the elderly. Women were raped and beaten; some chose to die in flames, not wanting to be exposed. The wealthy and beautiful capital of the Hetmanate was drowned in blood only because Ukrainians wished to live apart from the Moscow Empire.

The struggle of the Cossacks in his first speeches showed a bright national liberation character and immediately received a response and generous support from the masses. Everyone has heard about the most famous and outstanding Cossacks, such as Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Petro Sahaidachny, Ivan Mazepa, Ivan Sirko, and Pavlo Skoropadskyi, Ivan Vyhovsky. The majority of all famous Cossacks are Ukrainians. This is also where the first Constitution in Europe comes from - "Treaties and Resolutions of the Rights and Freedoms of the Zaporozhian Army." The agreement was concluded on April 5, 1710, in the city of Bender between the newly elected Hetman Philip Orlyk, a Cossack officer and Cossacks of the Zaporozhian Army, also known as the "Constitution of Philip Orlyk."

Throughout its entire history, Russia has struggled to comprehend the spirit of Ukrainian cossacks. Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi, representative of the Russian nobility and member of a well-respected cossack family:

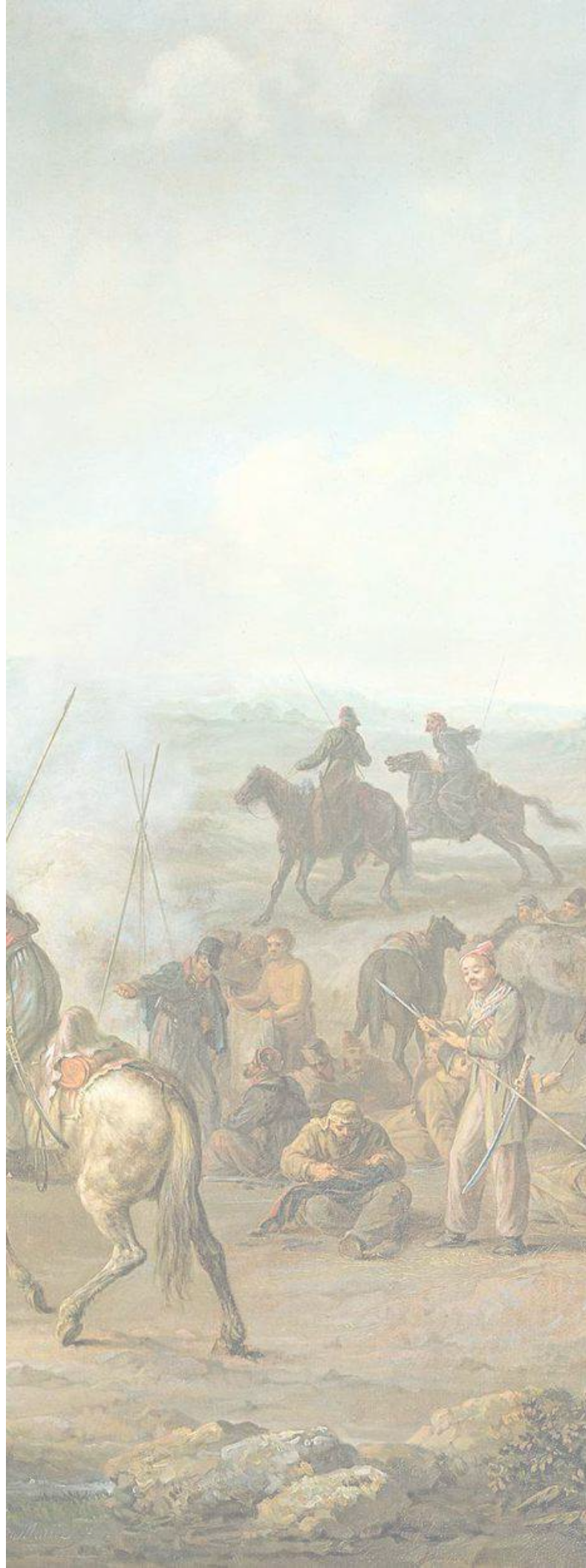
The Russian said: "There can be no Ukraine," and I said: "Whatever it is, there will be Ukraine in one form or another. You can't force a river to flow backwards, just like with people. You can't force them to abandon their ideals. Nowadays, we live in a time when nothing can be done with bayonets alone." Only a handful of people from Russia sincerely recognized the federation; the rest, out of politeness, told me: "Federation, sure!" but then they resolutely did everything to ensure that there was no mention of Ukraine.

The question of whether Ukrainians and Russians were once brotherhood nations can be easily answered by looking at the following facts:

1. 1627 - The decree of Tsar Oleksii Mikhailovich, to collect all books in the Ukrainian language in churches and burn them.
2. 1690 - The decree of Moscow patriarch Jochim about prohibition of Ukrainian writing.
3. 1709 - Peter the Great's decree forbidding to print books in Ukrainian language.

4. 1748 - The decree of Synod about an interdiction of teaching at schools in Ukrainian language, 866 schools were closed, in Moskovia there wasn't even a hundred schools at that time.
5. 1763 - The decree of Catherine II about the prohibition of teaching in Ukrainian language in the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.
6. 1863 - The Valuev Circular: A separate Ukrainian language never existed, does not exist, and shall not exist and who admits this language is an enemy of Russia!
7. 1876 - The Yamsky Decree about the prohibition of theatrical performances and import of books in Ukrainian.
8. 1888 - The decree of Alexander III forbidding the use of the Ukrainian language in the state institutions and the baptizing of children with Ukrainian names.
9. 1914 - The decree of Nikolai I forbidding the Ukrainian press.
10. 1938 - The decree of the People's Commissars on compulsory study of the Russian language in Ukrainian schools.
11. 1958 - Resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee on the transition of all Ukrainian schools to the Russian language of instruction.
12. 2022 - Putin, with the help of genocide of the Ukrainian population, is trying to impose Russian as the state language in Ukraine.

Russia has always endeavored to demolish the Ukrainian people and language since the very beginning of Muscovy's founding. And in fact applying the same propaganda about the fraternal people to the Russians themselves, and then to the Ukrainians when the Soviet Union emerged to cover up the traces of the brutal but unsuccessful denazification that had been carried out for years. But Ukrainians have always fought bravely for their freedom and independence. They have always defended their home. This is in our blood and in our history. And this time is not going to be an exception.







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**SAVE UKRAINE**